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THE HISTORY
OF
THE TOWN OF SWANTON,

By PERRY AND BARNEY.

EARLY INDIAN HISTORY AND FRENCH SETTLEMENT,

By REV. JOHN B. PERRY.

CIVIL, RELIGIOUS, MILITARY AND BIOGRAPHICAL,

FROM THE FIRST ENGLISH SETTLEMENT,

By GEORGE BARNEY.

Published in unison with the same in Vol. IV. VERMONT HISTORICAL GAZETTEER.

MISS HEMENWAY, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

SWANTON, VT.:
BY ORDER OF GEORGE BARNEY.
1882.

THE HISTORY

THE TOWN OF ZEPHYRUS

BY JOHN W. BROWN

NEW YORK: PUBLISHED BY J. W. BROWN, 1875.

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John B. Perry.



James M. Smith

VERMONT HISTORICAL GAZETTEER.

PART SECOND.

A SUPPLEMENT TO PRECEDING COUNTIES.

THE HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF SWANTON

IN FRANKLIN COUNTY,

BY GEORGE BARNEY.

*With Introductory Papers on the Early
Indian and French History of
this place,*

By Rev. Prof. JOHN B. PERRY.

[Some 20 years since a gentleman of Swanton sent to us a letter offering to contribute the history of this town to the Gazetteer and three days later the Rev. John B. Perry, pastor then at this place made the same offer by letter. Both wrote particularly neat, sensible letters, attractive round-hand penmanship, plain as print; something in the concise sentences, bit of covert originality, peculiarly unique style of Mr. P's penned word that rather inclined us to the second application, and not liking to pass the first applicant, and no further acquainted with either party, we waited before deciding which historian to accept for the town till we should see and advise with President Torrey, of Burlington College, who said instantly, take Mr. Perry's offer. You need have no fear for the success of your work so long as such men as Mr. Perry volunteer to contribute to it. We soon found Mr. Perry stood very high in the regards of all the faculty of Vermont University. In a few days after Henry Stevens, the antiquarian, who then resided at Burlington, a good, old father to us in our early labors, introduced us in his house to Perry, who was one of his particular favorites. Mr. Perry not only entered heartily upon this work for Swanton, but also prepared for the opening of our 2d volume the extensive

chapter on the Geology and Natural History of Chittenden, Franklin, Grand Isle and Orleans Counties, etc.

Before we had finished printing the histories of St. Albans and Sheldon, which Swanton should have followed in order in volume II, Rev. Mr. Perry sent to us 150 note pages of manuscript, for this part of his intended history of Swanton, the mss. as far as he had finished it, engaging to keep ahead, which papers were sent to parties printing then for us, and were lost by them for 2 1-2 years, falling behind a drawer in their safe. The volume was finished two years before they were found, and Mr. Perry who wrote he had no other copy whatever of them—no notes to make one, having used his first draft, in abbreviated hand, mostly, with added parts, occasionally, in full hand, pasted over the same;—that he could not undertake to reproduce it. We endeavored to persuade him when the loss was first discovered (hoping the papers would be found at the office where we knew they had been sent, before we should finish) to first give the history of the present Swanton, and leave the natural history of the place with the early Indian and French accounts for a closing chapter; but he had got his plan mapped out, which follows, and could not change. He died before his manuscript were found in their safe by the Claremont Manufacturing Company, and thus the writing up of the present history of Swanton fell to George Barney, a man of venerable and well-informed years, a life-long resident of the town, and who has given so careful and extensive an account of Swanton, from its first permanent settlement to the present day, we must concede the long entangled way has come out well. We have the part by Mr. Perry that Swanton has never had any other man who could or would have so well written up, and the

part by Mr. Barney that by his personal knowledge he was better qualified to furnish and the two combined give only the more satisfactory history of this town.]

When the lands lying adjacent to the navigable waters of the Missisquoi river, were first discovered and visited by whites, is not fully determined. Jacques Cartier, a merchant from St. Malo in France, entered the gulf, and beheld the outlet of the river, called by him the St. Lawrence, Aug. 11, 1534. The next year he sailed up this noble stream to Hochelaga, an Indian village, the site of the lower part of the present Montreal. For some time after this, the French made fewer voyages than for years before, while the English entered this field with renewed energy, and many vessels from England visited the northeastern coast of this country, and it need not surprise us if we sometime learn new facts respecting the extensive explorations made, and the great hardships endured by men so noted for daring enterprise as the early English navigators. We should not marvel, were we any day to read in some old narrative of sailors who, while the ships in which they crossed the Atlantic were lying at anchor, went ashore, and having wandered into the interior, were left behind by accident or necessity, and perhaps were never afterwards heard of. It would rather be a matter for wonder, if portions of some such crew, as led by love of novelty, had not penetrated far inland, exploring the native wilds.

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.

In entire consistency with this natural conjecture, and as confirmatory of whatever of probability may be involved in it, the following remarkable discovery is deserving of particular notice. In December, 1853, a singular record, or certificate, was found on the left bank of the Missisquoi, half a mile or so south of the village at Swanton Falls. It was enclosed in a lead tube, about 5 inches long, and rather irregular in structure, the cavity being somewhat eccentric. Both ends were an inch and a half in diameter, filled with a substance which seemed to be very brittle, and quite disposed to crumble.

The following is an exact copy of the manuscript:

“Nov. 29 A D 1564

This is the solme day I must now die this is the 90th day since we lef the Ship all have Parished and on the Banks of this River I die to farewelle may future Posterity know our end.

JOHNE GRAYE”

By making the requisite addition of 10 days for the change of old style into new, the date would read Dec. 9, 1564. Deducting 90 days, we have Sept. 10th, new style, or Aug. 31st, old style, as the time when John Gray and his adventurous companions left the ship and came inland, according to this marvellous document. But a more particular account of this discovery is needed. The lead tube, containing this curious manuscript, and in which it was enclosed when first discovered, was found by Orlando Green, who was accompanied by P. R. Ripley. The discovery was made in connection with the digging of sand for the marble mills at Swanton Falls. It lay a little beneath the vegetable mould, from 6 inches to a foot, below the surface of the ground. As the sand was removed, the sod was undermined, and the lead rolled down into the pit some 4 or 5 feet deep in which the work was going on. The cavity in the sand, in which the tube had lain, was very distinct, while there was no indication, as the discoverer testified, that the soil had been disturbed. The lead seemed to be much oxidized, and had the appearance—so I have been informed by Mr. Green and several others who saw it shortly after its removal—of having been long buried. The substance, with which the opening at the ends of the tube were stopped, though looking like decayed wood, proved to be some kind of gum, or wax. On rubbing, it had very much the aspect of dry putty, or perhaps of a gum in a disintegrating condition. This wax-like substance, having to a great extent lost its tenacity, and being thus in a crumbling state, was for the most part destroyed and lost. Such is the testimony derived from eye-witnesses.

CONFIRMATORY EVIDENCE.

Now is there any historical evidence of

any kind, able to confirm this record, or to throw any light upon it, and to strengthen the conjecture with which we began? In the narratives of the early navigators, I find in the folio edition of Hakluyt, printed in London, A. D. 1600, several curious sketches of Frobisher's voyages made with a view to discover a northwest passage to China. The following extracts contain the title of an account of his earliest cruise, and such parts of it as are pertinent to the matter in hand:

The first voyage of M. Martine Frobisher, to the northwest, for the search of the straight or passage to China, written by Christopher Hall, master of the Gabriel, and made in the "yeere of our Lord, 1576." The 7th of June being Thursday, the two Barks, the Gabriel, and the Michael, and our Pinnesse set sail at Ratcliff, and bare down to Detford, and there we anchored. They weighed at Burcher's Island on the 18th of August; on the 19th, as the writer continued, "the captain and I went ashore, and found people. They be like to Tartars, with long black haire, broad faces, and flatte noses, and tawnie in colour, wearing scale skinnners, and so doe the women."

The 20th day we wayed, and went to the east side of this Island, and I and the captaine, with foure men more went on shoare, and there we sawe their houses, and the people espying us, came rowing towards our boate; where upon we plied toward our boate; and wee being in our boate and they ashoare, they called us, and we rowed to them, and one of their company came into our boate, and we carried him a board, and gave him a Bell, and a knife: so the Captaine and I willed five of our men to set him a shoare at a rocke, and not among the company, which they came from, but their wilfulnesse was such, that they would go to them, and so were taken themselves and our boate lost. The next day in the morning, we stode in neare the shoare, and shotte off a fancouete, and sounded our trumpet, but we could heare nothing of our men; this sound [of water] wee called the five men's sound, and plied out of it, but ankered againe in thirtie fathome, and oaze: and riding there all night, in the morning the snow lay a foote thicke upon our hatches. The 22. day in the evening we wayed, and went againe to the place where we lost our men and our boate. We had sight of fourteene boates, and some came neare us, but we could learne nothing of our men: among the rest, we inticed one [man with his]

boate to our ships side, with a Bell, and in giving him the Bell, we took him, and his boate, and so kept him, and rowed downe to Thomas Williams Island, and there ankered all night.

The 26. day we waied to come homeward, and by 12. of the clocke at noone, we were thwart of Trumpets Island. The next day we came thwart of Gabriels Island, and 8. of the clock at night we had the Cape of Labrador as we supposed west from us, ten leagues.—Richard Hakluyt: Voyages, A. D. 1600, London, pp. 29–32.

It appears the 5 persons went ashore on the northeastern coast of North America, on Wednesday, Aug. 1st, O. S., or Aug. 11th, N. S., 1576, of whom no definite information was afterward received. Were the date a little earlier than that of the Ms. in question, we should be strongly disposed to believe the John Graye was one of those who left the ship Gabriel and finally reached the valley of the Missisquoi. Standing, as it does, it is simply illustrative, indeed. This extended account is given, not that it has any direct connection with John Graye, but simply as serving to show by an actual occurrence, that the supposed transaction before us, of which we have little definite information, may have actually taken place. But there is an account of another voyage, the date of which is in closer agreement with that of the manuscript before us. The late Rev. Dr. Wheeler, who with several others gave some attention to this matter, at the time the document was discovered, informed me that he found evidence of a transaction on the northeastern coast very closely resembling the purported one now under consideration. Having forgotten the name of the work to which he referred, or the source from which he derived his information, though I have ransacked many old volumes in my search for the narrative, I have as yet failed to find it. The following, however, is the substance of what the Doctor told me: "There was an English vessel on the northeast coast, from which several persons departed, who were never afterward heard from. The time of their leaving the ship, as historically given, exactly corresponded, according to one and an allowable mode of reckoning, with the

month and day of departure indicated by the manuscript as to the year, however, there was a difference. The ship referred to was on the American coast in 1566, two years later than the date borne by the certificate of John Graye. The coincidence, though not exact, is yet very striking; it wakens in our minds a conviction of the probable truth of the manuscript, and a desire to know more of the trials and hardships, of the dangers and hair-breadth escapes, of those who first visited the valley of the Missisquoi. We cannot well fail to feel, in view of what has been presented, that facts are often stranger than fiction, and that we should doubtless have a memorable tale, were we acquainted with all the adventures of John Graye, on the supposition that this extraordinary manuscript is genuine."

OBJECTIONS CONSIDERED.

Some have questioned the genuineness of the document before us. We proceed to examine objections urged: First, the discrepancy in time. In writing a date at the present day, a mistake as to one year is no unusual thing. Many communications, if judged by their superscriptions, would appear to be a year or two older than they really are. This being so, need we be surprised that such may have been the case with a relation made by a common sailor in the 16th century, when writing was far more rare than now. Even a letter in my possession, which was written in respect to this very manuscript, is misdated, and would have permanently misled me as to the year of its discovery, had I found no other means of fixing the date, so little trustworthy are mere figures in determining an isolated event when all verifying circumstances are wanting. Be this as it may, the exact coincidence as to the month and day is certainly remarkable, and may well make us cautious not to condemn a thing as a forgery without good evidence against it.

It has been intimated that writing materials could scarcely have been in the possession of sailors in the position of John Graye and his compeers. At first sight this seems to be a valid objection; but as

we come to understand the circumstances of early navigators more fully, its plausibility diminishes and finally disappears entirely. Most of the naval explorations in the sixteenth century to the west of Europe, while they were ostensibly directed with the view of finding a short passage to Cathay and other parts of the eastern shores of Asia, really had as their prominent aim the discovery of gold. Such was certainly the case in the voyages undertaken by Frobisher in 1577 and '78, if not in his first one in 1576. In the account of them, which was drawn up by Master Dionise Settle, distinct reference is made to these points in terms very explicit and free from ambiguity; also to the fact that the Esquimaux, by coming into contact with sailors, had become familiar with the utensils employed by Europeans in writing. Indeed, we read in that part of Settle's narrative which describes the second voyage of Frobisher, that some of his crew who were sent ashore, in hope that information might reach the lost men and word be brought back, were directed to "leave behind them a letter, pen, yncke and paper, whereby our men whom the captaine lost the yere before and in that people's custody, might (if any of them were alive), be advertised of our pretence and being there." Other voyagers, no doubt, were abundantly furnished with like provisions, and had similar aims in respect to the discovery of gold. They would thus carry with them instruments of various kinds, such as were needful both in making a test of minerals and in recording the results. Writing materials and implements for the rude assaying of metals are accordingly just what, under the circumstances of the case, we may reasonably suppose they carried with them on all their excursions. This view of the matter, therefore, enables us readily to explain the fact that John Graye had not only writing utensils, but also the lead tube, which at the first blush might appear to be a useless incumbrance.

Once more, some have inferred that an occurrence of this kind could not have taken place at so early a day. But here

it should be distinctly borne in mind that, while this singular document purports to have been written in December, 1564, this was only a few months previous to the founding of St. Augustine by the Spanish, and that it was more than 30 years subsequent to Cartier's visit to Montreal. It was also only 12 or 15 years earlier than Frobisher's voyages, in one or more of which he seems to have penetrated to Hudson's Bay. The early date, therefore, should appear to be no serious objection. This is especially evident, when we remember that in 1539, 25 years earlier, De Soto passed through the southern portion of the country from Florida to the Mississippi, traveling in all some 3,000 miles; and surely 90 days, during the latter part of which the streams were probably frozen, must have given John Graye and his associates abundance of time to pass from the river St. Lawrence, or even from the seaboard to the valley of the Missisquoi.

It has also been thought improbable that death should have overtaken these adventurers on the shores of Lake Champlain, at least from cold or hunger. The manuscript does not say that any died from such a cause, but only that the writer's companions having perished previously, his turn had at length come; the time had arrived—it was the “solemn day” when he, too, must die, on the banks of the river he had reached. Still, some such causes, perhaps, as those referred to, are implied. In respect, then, to exposure and want of sustenance, it should be remembered that in this climate, cold weather usually sets in long before the 9th of December in good earnest. At that time the streams have ordinarily become frozen, and the ground is covered with snow. Under such circumstances, the difficulties in the way of supporting life very long must have been great. That one so situated might survive is indeed possible, but, where one survived, many would be likely to perish. Add to this that the valley of the Missisquoi, as being intermediate ground, was probably entirely, or for the most part, uninhabited, owing to the feuds between the Indian tribes at the period referred to, and we

see little improbability in a person perishing, either from lack of food or from exposure to the inclemency of the season.

Objections have been urged against the lead tube and the manuscript itself. It has been said that John Graye could not have made the tube on the spot, and many have wondered that he should have any such thing in his possession. As to a use to which this tube may have been put, sufficient reference has been already made in the remarks respecting the early navigators' possession of writing utensils. That the tube is not of recent construction, seemed at the same time to be very plain. It is evident that it must have been long buried. The discoverers of it say, from the situation in which they found it, they believe that it could not have been placed there recently. The strata were not disturbed, so its appearance when first removed from the soil, according to the testimony of eye-witnesses, tends to the same conclusion. It was surrounded, when found, by a white incrustation. This remained upon it for some time, though it was at length, to a considerable extent, worn off by handling. Of this incrustation, Dr. A. A. Hayes, of Boston, State Assayer of Massachusetts, says: “This substance which adheres to the tube in the cavities is carbonate of lead, such as would form in case the lead were exposed in the soil.”

As to the paper, I well remember that Dr. Wheeler remarked to me somewhat as follows: “To the best of my judgment it is such as was for the most part employed in the sixteenth century in commercial affairs.” Confirmatory of this statement is the following language of Dr. Hayes: “This paper is identical with such as is often used by the manufacturers of hardware. It is oiled in the process of manufacture, and for the purpose of increasing its protection of hardware from moisture.” “It yields to alkali, an oily body appearing like linseed oil. The fibre is of rope, either flax or hemp; it is a laid paper well filled.”

Of the ink it has been remarked, by way of objection, that it is “as bright and shining black as Harrison's Columbian.”

On this point, also, I quote the testimony of the distinguished assayer already named, "The ink is a true galiate or tannate of iron. Its appearance, like that of a pigment, is owing to its being dried on an oiled paper."

But another point, connected with the objections in question, demands particular notice. All the results of chemical analysis thus far referred to have seemed favorable to the genuineness of the document before us. When, however, the paper was critically examined, there was found upon it a semi-transparent or wafer-like substance, which was regarded as conclusive evidence against the supposed age of the manuscript. "The translucent matter like wax," says Mr. Hayes, "is composed of flour and colored by a pigment like a wafer. So little is this substance decomposed, that it yields starch, which gives with iodine water the usual color." Such is the conclusion reached by the assayer; what his opinion was as to its bearing on the manuscript, I am ignorant. But whatever it may have been, most of this chemical test seemed to be decisive. As wafers did not come into use until a period much later than claimed for the paper, and as the portion of the one found upon it was not changed in its character, the whole matter was generally regarded as a sham, and was thus at the time supposed to be finally put to rest. And the objection is certainly plausible, and, were the paper no older than the wafer, would be fatal. But this objection is entirely rebutted by a counter fact, which should be additionally stated. A wafer was made use of in fastening the manuscript upon the wall of the office, in which it was for a while exhibited shortly after it was found, that all might see it without handling. On this point I have the explicit testimony of several credible witnesses.

A few words are perhaps also required respecting the chirography, spelling and style of this document. It may be observed that there are no marks to indicate pauses in this singular writing, a period after the abbreviated form of November being the only point which it contains.

This use of the period is of frequent occurrence in manuscript of the sixteenth century, and the absence of punctuation marks is by no means rare. As to the handwriting, little need be said. From this alone it is difficult, if not impossible, to come to any definite and satisfactory conclusion, there is such a variety in this particular amongst different individuals living even in the same period. So far, however, as I can judge, though I am poorly qualified for the task, the chirography of this specimen is for the most part characteristic of the olden time in England. The spelling closely resembles that which prevailed in the age to which the manuscript purports to belong. There is, I believe, in the manuscript no more exact discrimination between the letters I and J than was usual in most writers of the sixteenth century. The final e, which with us is generally silent, is used about the same as in the narratives of the old English voyages, John being spelled I or J-o-h-n-e. The definite article *the* being written out in full, is regarded by some as a suspicious circumstance. It is, however, so written, even in Wickliff, who flourished in the fourteenth century, and in many other writers of an earlier day than the presumed age of the manuscript. It is true that the contracted form for *the*, resembling our *y*, and now often erroneously pronounced like it, was also common at the time in question. Both forms of writing may be continually met with in the same passage in the translation of the Bible of 1551. The objection, then, to the old form is not here employed, and is of little, if any weight. U and V are also used interchangeably, as was customary in the sixteenth century. As to the style, it is just that which we might naturally look for in a sailor of the period, or perhaps in any one not much used to composing. This is clearly indicated by the short and unconnected sentences, as well as by the redundant expression, "future posteritye."

But it may be asked, was not all this devised by the reported discoverer of the manuscript, or by others acting in connivance with them? It should be remember-

ed that the persons referred to were not scholars, that they were in no wise well read in the old records of English navigation and discovery—nay, more, that they had probably never before heard of works of this kind. They were consequently wholly unqualified, had they been ever so much disposed, to prepare a document having so much internal evidence in its favor. Of them, Dr. G. M. Hall, who knew both well, testified, soon after the discovery of the manuscript, "I am confident that the finders could not have originated this matter." They also bore witness themselves at the time, and have repeatedly done the same at a more recent date, that they were not only innocent of fraud themselves, but also were ignorant of fraud on the part of others. This, with their attestation, that the strata of sand in which the manuscript was found were undisturbed, should have no small weight, especially when viewed in relation to all the other corroborative facts which have been mentioned. It should, perhaps, be likewise stated in connection with what has been said, that not many persons in any of our country towns are capable of such a forgery. While a few are doubtless in some one point competent to perpetrate a literary fraud of this kind, how small is the number of those who would be sufficient to guard against difficulties in such a variety of points, and to accomplish the whole work in so masterly a way. Had almost any one undertaken it, having considerable skill in such things, he would no doubt have made the doings of John Graye synchronize exactly with some known event. To a course of this kind I now fail to remember a single exception, amidst the innumerable counterfeits which have been palmed upon the world during the different periods of its literary history. In the case before us, however, no exact synchronism has been discovered or suggested. In due time, also, the perpetrator of such an act would have probably intimated, in one way or another, where the coincidence could be found, if it remained for a while undetected, whereas no intimation of this sort, so far as I can learn,

has been ever made. Again, few, if any, get up such a matter as a hoax without revealing the secret themselves after a short delay, that they may exhibit their own skill, or make sport of the dupes of their craft. But in the present instance, nothing of the kind has come to light; nearly 16 years have now elapsed; such as were at the time suspected of playing a game, have since and repeatedly testified to their entire ignorance of any deceit in the matter; while the whole thing is as much a mystery to-day, if it be not deserving of credit, as it was at the start. Still more, the fabricator of a record of this character would have been hardly satisfied with one so simple and unpretending as the present. He would not, doubtless, have been content to leave John Graye no better known, or to have designated him by an unrecognizable appellative, when he might have just as well chosen a name for his idea hero from some of the lists of sailors which have come down to us in the old English narratives. So, too, he would have been likely to describe at some length the sufferings and hardships of his imaginary explorer, and not allow us to remain ignorant of his antecedents; also totally in the dark whether his companions perished from hunger or cold, or the torture of the savage; and whether he expected a like death himself. On the other hand, however, how natural it is for a seaman, when his life is threatened by danger or starvation, to prepare a brief account of the fate that awaits him. And this he would do, having formed the habit, as soon on the land as on the stormy ocean. These considerations, and especially the fact that the date does not exactly agree with that of any known event of a like kind, all tend to waken the conviction that there has been no conniving, and that thus it is not unreasonable to regard the manuscript as authentic.

Such are the main objections which have been urged against the document before us. In reviewing them, the aim has been not to cast them aside as the mere result of prejudice, but so to sift and examine them as to get at the truth. In view of

this investigation, the conviction is awakened that there is really nothing against the manuscript in question; also, that all the matter involved in the several objections may be explained in entire consistency with the supposition that the record of John Graye is just what its simple purport indicates. While, indeed, there is no evidence, absolutely exact and positive, to establish the genuineness of this manuscript, there are many accompanying facts and points which are hard to reconcile, if we adopt the assumption that it is spurious. It should likewise seem that any one, though only slightly conversant with early English literature, and particularly with the narratives of the earlier English voyagers, must be led to feel, on a careful scrutiny of the manuscript in question, in connection with all the attendant circumstances, the extreme difficulty in the way of a successful forgery of this description, and the almost insuperable obstacles which stare him in the face, if he treat it as spurious without more evidence against it than has yet come to light. Positive proof in its favor is, it is true, for the present, and perhaps must always be wanting; but this is by no means a sufficient reason for rejecting what on other grounds appears to be valid, and which if rejected must render many things inexplicable. Accordingly, the suggestions which have been made, while they do not pretend to decide the matter beyond all question, may yet help to remove a class of difficulties which naturally rise in the enquirer's mind, and in thus negatively establishing the genuineness of this remarkable document, may serve to shield it from undeserved reproach, and to enable us to receive it with becoming courtesy, until there be reason for the contrary, and unless some positive objection be urged against it on valid ground.

CONCLUSION REACHED.

Such is the earliest known record pertaining to the banks of the Missisquoi; such the strong presumptive evidence in favor of its genuineness; and such the sad end of John Graye, its supposed author. It should thus seem probable that a portion

of Western Vermont was visited by men of English extraction, long previously to a single discovery made in the neighborhood by the French, or any other nation of European descent. And here it may be remarked, that these supposed adventures and the time of their occurrence, serve to invest the early history of Swanton with a romance, which perhaps belongs to no other township in the State, even if we fail to satisfy ourselves that John Graye and his unfortunate compeers came from any of the ships already referred to. We can not doubt, but know from express testimony, that not a few vessels from the British Isles were along the north-eastern coast of America, during the 16th century, in the memorable search both for mineral wealth and for a northwest passage to India. There were, no doubt, countless adventurers whose names never have reached us,—adventurers, who either for such reasons as have been mentioned, or as in quest of a fitting place for settlement, undertook long voyages, endured terrible hardships, and encountered sad reverses, of whom no certificate has come down, signed, as in the present instance, by the last survivor.

It is, indeed, in perfect keeping with the daring enterprise of the early English navigators, aye, and with the romance of the time, that some of the many individuals, who were led on by thirst of gold, or others it may be, with equal probability, by love of wild adventure, should have an experience of just the kind narrated. In fact, it is by no means unreasonable to suppose that there were persons of this character, who actually reached the interior of the country; that one after another perished; and that finally the last may have met an untimely end, like that suggested, with none left to chronicle it, and thus, as he supposed, to fulfil the prayer that it might be known to "future posterity." Some such perhaps were the companions of John Graye, who left their ship off the coast of Labrador, or in the River St. Lawrence; proceeded inland, either in a skiff or on foot, and explored the region to this place. Thus advancing, they would be the first whites to look upon the waters of the Lake,

at that time possibly known as the Petawabouque, and only long after as the Champlain. It might also be their part and lot to discover the valley and to die on the banks of the Missisquoi—a valley now noted for its fertility and loveliness, for its charming intervalles and uplands on either side of the stream, and for its picturesque union of hill and dale to the east—a valley, which was then clothed with primeval forests, robed through the year by thrifty growth of evergreens, thus protected in winter, and adorned all summer long in a dress of enchanting richness, and of unrivalled beauty.

THE PRIMITIVE INHABITANTS OF THE REGION, WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THE ST. FRANCIS TRIBE.

The discovery of two Indian nations and the nominal occupation of the soil.

A brief account of Champlain's discoveries are needful, as the grant, made by the French Crown at a later date, of lands constituting the banks of the Missisquoi, was considered to rest on his early occupation; and as his observations throws light on the great Indian nations which inhabited this region during the period in question.

Long subsequent to the voyages of Jacques Cartier, and about half a century after the supposed adventures of John Graye, the Sieur Champlain ascended the St. Lawrence. This was in 1603, under the direction of DeChatte. At that time, he went as far as the Island of Montreal, the old Indian village of Hochelaga then having been for some time destroyed.

A few years later, but before Hendrick Hudson's discovery and ascent of the North River, though during the early part of the same season, also 11 years prior to the founding of the Plymouth Colony, Champlain, having established a settlement at Quebec the preceding autumn, spent the spring and summer of 1609 in making an exploration of the wilderness to the south of the St. Lawrence. He ascended the Sorelle, or Richlieu, and the waters of the Lake, which has since borne his name. The voyage of discovery seems to have ex-

tended as far as Crown Point, and perhaps a little farther southward.

With a view to entering upon this bold enterprise, he had, before setting out, procured the assistance of a large number of Indians, who were then living in the vicinity of Montreal. These were Algonquins, and as knowing the country to the south, were to proceed with him on his adventurous undertaking. The Algonquins were one of the great races of red men in this country—and were made up of numerous tribes, at that time occupying the territory of what is now the whole of New England to the east of the Green Mountains, most of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, nearly all of Lower Canada, and much of the country between the Delaware River and the Mississippi. According to J. Fenimore Cooper, "the generic name of this people was the Wapanachki. They were fond, however, of calling themselves the 'Leni Lenape,' which of itself signifies an 'unmixed people.'"^{*}

As Champlain made his way along up the River and Lake, he gradually entered an inland region, in which the Algonquins who accompanied him were evidently less at home. They were continually on the lookout, lest they should be suddenly surprised by the "Iroquois," who also claimed this territory, and were hostile to the Algonquins. The name they gave themselves was Kayingehaga—Possessors of the flint. They belonged to a great confederacy and were often known as the Konoskioni—the cabin-builders. By their neighbors they were sometimes termed the Mengwe. They were one of the grand divisions of Indians in North America, and often styled the Five Nations, consisting of the Mohawks, the Oneidas, the Senecas, the Cayugas and the Onondagas, all the deadly enemies of the Algonquins. Another tribe, the Tuscaroras, having been added to the confederacy at a more recent day (in 1714,) these several great families as leagued together, have been since more generally known as the Six Nations. Their present representatives are the Caughnawahgahs. "The oldest

^{*} The Last of the Mohicans, preface, p. iv.

United Republics of which the history of North America furnishes any evidence." They inhabited what is now the state of New York, with much territory to the west of it. Also considerable portions of the western part of the present State of Vermont.

The latter is evident from the account by Champlain, that he learned from the companions of his voyage, describing his passage up the lower waters of the Lake, which bears his name.

"I saw four beautiful islands, 10, 12 and 15 leagues in length, formerly inhabited, as well as the Iroquois river, by Indians, but abandoned since they (the Algonquins and Iroquois) have been at war the one with the other. Continuing our route along the west side of the Lake, viewing the country, I saw on the east side very high mountains capped with snow. I asked the Indians if those parts were inhabited. They answered me, yes, and that they belonged to the Iroquois and that there were in those parts beautiful vallies, and fertile fields bearing as good corn as any I had eaten in the country, with an infinitude of other fruits."

Thus in the first place it is evident that by the Iroquois river we are to understand the Sorelle. The name certainly indicates that the banks, or at least a portion of them, belonged to the Iroquois, or were once inhabited by them. Again, it appears that much of Vermont, probably all its western slope, belonged to the same nation. Still again, it is said that portions of this region had been for some time abandoned, because of the wars between the Algonquins and their foes. Once more "mountains capped with snow" in June may suggest that there has been some change in the climate, and especially in the length of the seasons, since that time. Owing to the clearing up of the forests, and other causes. It is certain such has been the case. It is true that the appearance described by Champlain may be regarded as an illusion, since the reflection of light from the rocks on the western slope of Mansfield, often in mid summer, from certain points of view, gives the mountain the aspect of being crowned with snow—when none is present. Still there seems to be no good reason to doubt

that the statement made by Champlain was accordingly a fact, especially as John A. Graham, writing in 1796, says that snow on the high parts of the Green Mountains lies until May, and sometimes until July.*

It is clear from this account that corn and other fruits at that time grew in the fertile vales lying between the Green Mountains and the Lake; when Champlain ascended the Lake, what is now western Vermont, was in the possession of the Iroquois. Their claim to this land, was probably acceded to by the Algonquins; to say, *c'est des Iroquois*, it belongs to the Iroquois. Though the interpretation may be put on the words that the region was in the possession of these Indians, undoubtedly correct, so far as it goes. And without proof to the contrary, it is no more than fair to suppose they had some title to the lands either by conquest or otherwise, and to which they have continued to assert their claim. In simple conformity with such a right, their surviving representatives, the Caughnawhagahs, have, from time to time, since 1798 up to a comparatively recent day, presented petitions to the Legislature of Vermont for compensation for these lands. That they actually held this region, when it was visited by Champlain, is evident from his language; that it was not then so much occupied by them as at an earlier day is possible, if not probable; while from other sources of information it seems to be certain that they inhabited it still less in subsequent years, until they finally abandoned it altogether. Meanwhile it is equally clear that far to the east, and to the north in Canada, the Algonquins were then dwelling. This would leave the territory along the northern part of the Lake in the vicinity of the Missisquoi river and bay, as well as the lands on the Sorelle, tho' claimed by the Iroquois, yet for the most part, if not entirely, unoccupied when Champlain made his explorations. Such, perhaps, was the case when the region is supposed to have been visited by John Graye and his companions, while doubtless long after this it

*Sketch of the State of Vermont, 1797, p. 16.)

continued to be a sort of intermediate ground—a common battle-field—lying between the two great Indian nations already named.

It should thus seem plain that a fair interpretation must concede that the Iroquois not only occupied parts of western Vermont but had some right to the soil in this neighborhood, at the period in question. Be this, as it may, Champlain took possession of all this territory in the name of the King of France, in this wise laying the foundation, as it was supposed, of the wide extension of the French dominion.

ORIGIN OF THE ST. FRANCIS INDIANS AND THEIR SETTLEMENT ON THE MISSISQUOI.

As the lower falls on the Missisquoi River, and the lands above, adjacent and below, were inhabited by Red men, whose descendants lived here at the comparatively early day, when the first settlements were made; as this neighborhood continued to be one of their principal places of abode for many years after the settlement of the whites; as they have been associated in name with the falls of the river above referred to, they have especial claim to notice in a history of the town, as the earliest inhabitants living on the banks of the Missisquoi of whom we have any definite knowledge—not to the original inhabitants of the country, absolutely considered, of whom we know almost nothing, but to the Indians who were dwelling here when most of the earlier settlements were made in this region by whites.

Before Champlain's discovery, the banks of the Missisquoi were claimed by the Iroquois, and undoubtedly in some sense belonged to them. But though the Iroquois once had some claim to the Missisquoi valley, I know of no certain, or even probable evidence that they ever dwelt on the precise ground finally occupied by the St. Francis tribe. As the Iroquois gradually retired to the west of Lake Champlain, or perhaps after they had entirely removed to territory now comprised in the state of New York, the more northern lands in that part of the valley which lies on the east side of the Lake, among others those near the mouths of the Missisquoi River, began

to be occupied by a portion of the Algonquin race. The Indian relics, indicative of settlements both here and farther to the south, on the river Lamoille and the Winooski, also in several portions of Addison County, are probably in part the relics of Red men belonging to this great family. They are also perhaps partly the remains of the Iroquois; and in part they may be, doubtless are, all that is left to tell us of a great nation who dwelt in this region, at a far earlier day than the one in which Algonquins and Iroquois flourished. When the Iroquois finally came into possession of these lands, they used and claimed them as their own. So, too, on their retirement, the Algonquins, whether they ever held the region before or not, then took possession of it; and they have continued, at a later day, both to assert their right to the soil and to occupy it to some extent.

This portion of the Algonquins, in this valley, were sometimes called the Zoquageers, a tribe of the Abenaki, one main division of the powerful Algonquin nation, occasionally designated as the Zoquageers, and originally dwelt in what is now a part of Maine, New Hampshire, and perhaps of Massachusetts. A portion of this tribe finally settled in the Coos country, on the upper waters of the Connecticut. It also appears that some of them afterward, and at a still later day, established themselves both on the Missisquoi River and a short distance to the north of it in Canada. Those on the river last mentioned, in records of a more recent date, are often spoken of as the Abenakis at Missisquoi. They were thus designated from the fact that they were a portion of the Abenakis settled in a village called Missisquoi. The latter name the tribe probably gave to the river on the banks of which their settlement was situated. According to one authority, the name Missisquoi was originally applied only to the lower part of the stream, and not to the whole of it, until a much later day. In either case the term is distinctive of that portion of the tribe which was located on the waters in question. At last, however, the Abenakis on the Connecticut, on the Missisquoi, and in

Canada, were known by a new name. As they sustained relations one to another, they came to be alike called the St. Francis Indians. They probably received this designation from the fact that they were all more or less brought under the influence of the followers of St. Francis of Sales, or this appellation may have been given to them because a majority of their number were perhaps at one time located at the village of St. Francis, on a river of the same name in Canada, both the village and the river no doubt being so called, directly or indirectly, in honor of the celebrated founder of the order of Franciscans. Confirmatory of this is a remark made by M. de Denouville in 1690: "Of all the Indian nations, the Abenaki is the most inclined to christianity."* And large numbers of them having readily come under the Franciscan influence, we can at once see, how naturally they would all, at the three places specified, in time be called by pre-eminence the St. Francis Indians.

In regard to the exact time when the Abenakis settled on the Missisquoi river, there is considerable certainty, according to Mr. Hoskins, (See his *History of Vermont*,) they were first established on the River St. Lawrence in the year 1703. This date is probably too late by a considerable number of years. Indeed, that they were located on the St. Lawrence before this is certain. The French gentleman, quoted above, writing in 1689 (or '90,) says: "I saw 600 Abenakis arrive on the St. Lawrence from the vicinity of Boston." Whether they took up their abode on the banks of the Missisquoi at an earlier day than on those of the river St. Francis, I have as yet found no certain means of determining. As, however, the tribe with which they were all connected, originally resided to the east or southeast—as also the party just referred to came from the direction of Massachusetts Bay, it is not at all unlikely that those belonging to this division established themselves on the shores of Lake Champlain soon after the retirement of the Iroquois, as has been already intimated. A few years

later many of them, if not a majority in this locality, as well as considerable numbers in other quarters, may have been induced by considerations and influences unknown to us, to locate at St. Francis. Coming from the east and passing up the Connecticut, they would be likely first to establish themselves at Coos; others following up the White river would naturally settle in the valley of Lake Champlain; thence some might pass on into Canada, or still more probably, a portion, proceeding from the Coos country down the St. Francis river, would readily locate near its mouth or on the St. Lawrence. Some such view of the matter is needful and deserving of consideration, since it serves to reconcile many points which must else remain full of difficulties, while without it all is confusion, if not self-contradiction. And it may be remarked that the view above suggested is in entire consistency with the representation made by Father Ducreux. On the maps accompanying his history of Canada, which extends down to the year 1656 and was published about the same time, Lake Champlain marks the western limits of the territory of the Abenakis. If we may take this authority we may, so long as we find no good reason to doubt it, we are authorized to look for the settlements of these Indians in the valley of the Missisquoi at a date certainly as early as about 1650.

THE RELICS OF THE ST. FRANCIS INDIANS, AND THOSE OF THEIR PREDECESSORS.

The origin of the Red Men who bore the name of St. Francis, and their settlement on the border of Lake Champlain, having been noticed, brief reference should be made to such remains as have come to light from time to time, and serve to acquaint us with their history. Many Indian relics of the kind referred to have been met with on the lands adjacent to the lower waters of the Missisquoi. These have been often found lying on the surface of the ground, or they have been accidentally burned up in the cultivation of the soil. They have also been discovered amidst the ruins of old wigwams, and in

*Colonial History of New York, vol. ix, p. 441.

places of burial. They consist of implements of which the Algonquins made use in hunting and fishing, in agriculture, and perhaps in a rude kind of weaving or netting; likewise of weapons of war, and of religious emblems. They are of special interest as indicating the degree of advancement to which these children of the forest had attained.

There are, in the neighborhood, under consideration, the remains of two Indian burial places. These are of very different ages. The first claiming our notice is situated about 2 miles below the lower falls of the Missisquoi, on land owned by A. A. Brooks. It occupies a portion of a sandy terrace of considerable thickness, which rests on underlying clay. It is near the Missisquoi River, and undoubtedly belonged to the St. Francis tribe, a branch of the great Algonquin race, inhabiting this portion of north-western Vermont, which was first settled by whites. The burial place was apparently connected with an old Indian village in the neighborhood which consisted at an early day of about 50 huts, and was called Missisquoi, after the estuary or stream, on the banks of which it stood. It was unquestionably used as a place for the interment of the dead, at a comparatively recent date; still some circumstances have led me to suspect that a portion of it served the same purpose, at a much more ancient period, and long before it was thus employed by the St. Francis tribe. Its main features, however, clearly refer it to the last named Indians. On this ground have been discovered in abundance implements made of stone, both hatchets and axes, spear and arrow-heads, gouges and chisels; also rude specimens of earthen-ware of several descriptions, with various trinkets, as beads and other articles of adornment. In times of high water, when the river is swollen, human bones have been often washed out of the bank, on which this old burying ground is situated. Among these it is said that bones, in a few instances, have been met with, of such size, as to indicate that the individuals to whom they belonged must have been of extraordinary stature.

Though it be by no means certain, still it is possible, that these were the remains of a more ancient people, that inhabited the country at a far earlier day.

This conjecture leads me to notice the other burial place already referred to. It is situated on what is called, in the neighborhood, the "old hemp-yard." This is about 2 miles north of the lower falls of the Missisquoi, it is not very far from the line which separates the township of Swanton from that of Highgate. The above cited name was given to this locality, not, as is often affirmed, because hemp was formerly raised on the ground, but because when the first settlement were effected, it was densely covered with thrifty Norway pines, which, as the tradition had it, grew as thick and straight as hemp.

One of the oldest inhabitants in this vicinity, one who was born in the neighborhood, and has always lived in it, informed me that he never knew any hemp to be raised on the grounds in question; and he was here long before the forests were removed. The soil is sandy and very dry, peculiarly well adapted to the purpose for which it was employed.

This latter place of sepulchre is of great antiquity. It belonged to a race, long ago extinct, a race which inhabited the country before either the Iroquois or the Algonquins—the two great contemporaneous nations of Red men in the region—came upon the stage of action. Of the origin of this burial ground, and of the people whose remains were here entombed, the St. Francis Indians, as I am credibly informed, knew nothing. Respecting them, they even had no tradition, as I was once told by one of the few surviving members of the tribe. Upon the graves the largest trees were in full vigor, or already waning—and we are ignorant how many had previously matured, and gone to decay—when the region was first settled by whites. Indian relics are now often found directly beneath large stumps, which still remain as a witness of the trees which must have taken root, flourished for centuries, and grown old on the resting place, and since the disappearance, of this more ancient

people. From these graves I have collected pieces of earthen-ware, adorned with curious hieroglyphics, of undoubted antiquity, and which to my mind give almost unmistakable evidence, if not of Asiatic origin, at least of a people closely allied in their sentiments and habits to the nations of the East.

Reference is now more particularly made to earthen tubes, somewhat in the shape of a flute or pipe, from an inch to an inch and a half in diameter, and from about 15 inches to 2 feet in length, ornamented with hieroglyphics of a moral or religious character. These symbols, so far as I can make them out, are closely akin to those employed as well in the Eleusinian rites, as in the old Cyriabaic mysteries of Samothrace. Amongst these remains there are also specimens which might seem at once to hint at the Noachian deluge, and to symbolize the deliverance from it. A canoe, with what appears to be a bird, perhaps a dove, wrought in stone, is one of the emblems referred to. This, when compared with some of the Mexican antiquities, interpreted as having such a signification, seems certainly with as much clearness as they to point to the flood associated with the name of Noah. Some of the arrow-heads found in this burial place were made of a stone different from any, so far as I am aware, found in the region. It is of a fine grain, and very compact, and might be wrought by the lapidary. A few ornamental pieces, also discovered in the same place, were wrought from a limestone closely resembling the Rutland marble. The human bones exhumed from these old graves are in most cases more decayed than those which are with considerable certainty regarded as the remains of St. Francis Indians. Paints are frequently discovered in connection with the other relics, and what appear to be pieces of antique cloth are occasionally met with. Shell beads, and short tubes of copper, which were probably once strung together, and formed either wampum, a species of necklace, or some other such ornament, are of very ordinary occurrence, while no beads like those used by the St. Francis

Indians, at a much later day, are ever met with in this more ancient repository of the dead. It is accordingly my impression—I may say, indeed, that an examination of many of these relics has awakened in me the conviction—that this ancient people, though more aboriginal, were in many respects, especially in cultivation and refinement, much farther advanced than the later inhabitants of the forest. The utensils found in their graves are usually of a finer finish, evincing far greater skill in the execution, and a much higher degree of artistic taste, than has usually appeared among the more recent Indians.

But at various other points in the immediate vicinity—in many localities, indeed, besides the two places of interment just noticed—Indian relics have been found. Hatchets, arrow-heads, chisels and divers other implements have been picked up on the surface of the soil, and often brought to light by the plow. Chips of chert or flint, as I well remember, are met with at one place in considerable abundance, although the only rock of a like kind in its natural position, known to occur in the whole region, is several miles away. These fragments I have been inclined to consider as the refuse material left by the Indians in making their spear and arrow-heads. In several places, also, urns or vases of different kinds have been discovered. So vessels made of steatite or soap-stone, and suited to be used over a fire, as a pot or kettle, have been discovered from time to time, and are occasionally met with. These I have been disposed to regard, on account of their superior finish, as the workmanship of the more ancient inhabitants of the country. Col. Cornelius Stilphen informed me that about 40 years ago, while he and two of his neighbors, Benoni Lake and a Mr. Bullock, were at work constructing or repairing a road near what is called the Rolling Bank, they found a human skeleton of gigantic size. It lay about midway between the base and the summit of the sand-hill, and was uncovered by the scraper with which they were removing the soil. The skull was of such dimensions that Mr. Lake, although himself a

man of large proportions, readily placed it on his head. The bones, or a portion of them, were examined by a physician, and according to his estimate, were such as to indicate that the individual to whom they belonged must have been from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 feet in height. These, perhaps, were likewise the remains of one of those more ancient people who once inhabited the region, and of whom it may be fitly said, "There were giants in the earth in those days."

Such are a few points, which I trust will interest others as much as they have interested me, respecting this old home of portions of at least two successive aboriginal races of the continent. Time fails me to give additional details.

THE CONDITION OF ST. FRANCIS INDIANS AND THEIR MODE OF LIVING.

Having noticed some of the more prominent relics of the aborigines who lived on the Missisquoi, we are able to draw a few conclusions respecting their actual state, their habits, and way of procuring a livelihood. The few particulars already given are, to some extent, illustrative as well of their social condition as of the degree of their advancement in the arts of life. Indeed, the best knowledge of these Red men is secured by a study of such articles of industry and implements of divers sorts, as, having survived the ravages of time, have come down to us as chronicles of the past. Of the earlier Indians, I do not propose now to speak, and only a few words respecting such of the St. Francis tribe as were settled on the Missisquoi will here find place. It will accordingly be necessary for us to discriminate, so far as we may be able, between their remains and those of the more ancient people who once dwelt in this neighborhood.

That the St. Francis Indians were in some measure above the lowest rank of barbarians, there is abundant proof. While they were certainly in a degraded condition, they had at the same time, in many respects, made somewhat of progress in the so-called arts of savage life. This is evident from their location taken in connection with the implements of various kinds which have been already mentioned.

These Indians, like the rest of their nation, evidently gained a subsistence by fishing, hunting, and a rude species of husbandry. In view of fishing, the Red man usually established himself on some river, or body of water. He at the same time had his eye upon a locality in which land animals and fowls were found in abundance. The banks of the Missisquoi united in a peculiar manner all of these desirable points. Indeed, the name itself, which is taken from the Abenaki dialect, indicates something of this kind. According to Prof. Thompson, it is a compound, meaning much grass, or much water-fowl. It was doubtless given in view of the extensive marsh, abounding in grass, to which wild geese, ducks and the like would resort, as well as various land animals. And that the waters of the river teemed with fish, we may infer from what is a fact at the present day, and from the traditions which have come down from the past. Spear and arrow-heads, and hooked instruments made of bone, indicate that the Indians were thus engaged in hunting and fishing. We may also presume that they were supplied with boats for the same and other purposes. So far as I can learn, their canoes were of two sorts; one kind was of bark formed around a tight frame-work; the other consisted of a single log of white fir or pine, hollowed out on one side. According to Kalm, the latter was sometimes called by the early settlers a "dug-out." Many of the stone hatchets seem to be exactly fitted for peeling the bark from trees, and for the scooping out of canoes, in connection with repeated charrings of the wood by fire. We are also to presume that these Indians gave attention to agriculture, that the soil in Western Vermont was somewhat cultivated by the Iroquois, and we may infer that the same would be true of the Abenaki, is evident from the language of Champlain. Probably corn and many other fruits here grew to a considerable extent spontaneously, while besides they were doubtless cultivated in a limited measure. This should be clear from the occasional discovery of what appear to be implements of husbandry, and from the existence of

the famous old Indian cornfield. This, of which so much has been said, consisted of the low intervalle grounds down the river. We are told that their beautiful fields, long before any white settlement was affected in the neighborhood, extended four miles along the stream. Thus we see the position of these Indians was well adapted to hunting, fishing, and a rude species of agriculture. Doubtless no region better could have been found for these pursuits than the one in which they probably located themselves from choice when first they came this side of the Green Mountains.

But, after all, the great business and diversion of the St. Francis tribe, as of other red men, was war. Instruments of strife and bloodshed are the prominent kinds met with in their graves. These Indians, like their neighbors, were in the habit of hunting and fishing, and compelling their squaws to cultivate the soil, that they might live; still these occupations, and all kindred labors, were in some respects made subordinate to their aims to protect themselves against their insidious foes, the Iroquois. On the Missisquoi at some distance below the Lower Falls, and not far from the burial place already mentioned, they had a castle, which is represented on some of the old French and English maps which I have had occasion to consult. According to the survey of Lake Champlain, made under the direction of Lord Amherst in 1762, this castle was situated about a quarter of a mile above the point where Maquam Creek is connected with the Missisquoi River. When this stronghold was erected I have been unable to learn. Of it, indeed, in any essential point, beyond its bare existence and locality, I have failed to get any exact information. The following extract from Dr. Samuel Williams may serve in a general way to indicate its purpose: "To defend themselves against the enemy, they [the Indians] have no other fortification but an irregular kind of fortress, which they call a castle or fort. It consisted of a square without bastions, surrounded by palisadoes. This was erected where the

most considerable number of the tribe resided, and was designed as an asylum for their old men, their women and children, while the rest of the tribe were gone out to war."* Also respecting the moral and religious sentiments of these Indians before they came into contact with Europeans. We know little beyond what may be inferred from relics which have come down to us, and from what we have been told was true of other tribes. Reference has been already made to emblems of a sacred character, but these probably for the most part belonged to Indians of an earlier day. Among these remains, the specimens which have been thought by some to point to the Noachian deluge, are of special interest. There were also, many tumuli or artificial mounds existing in this vicinity when first visited by whites. These were doubtless erected in honor of the dead, and had connected with them ceremonies and rites, which would bespeak the existence of some religious sentiment. How many of these were the work of the St. Francis Indians, it is now impossible to tell: that some were, appears to be probable, from the fact that one at least was of recent construction. When those pioneers came on, who were the first after the close of the American Revolution to settle down in this neighborhood, very many of the mounds of this description were still to be met with; but they have since all been leveled, and little trace of them is now to be found. One grave in particular attracted the attention of the early inhabitants. It was that of a young chieftain, being enclosed by 16 small pines set in oval form, about four feet apart. This would make the circumference of the mound some 60 feet. In 1795, these trees, according to the statement of Mr. John Pratt, were only 8 or 9 inches in diameter. They were thus of recent growth. But they soon disappeared; some were peeled; others in various ways mutilated; and anon they were to be seen no more. Alas! that these, like so many other relics of the past, should have been destroyed by a vandalism, which often appears where we should

* History of Vermont, Vol. 1, p. 171.

least look for it, and that now no vestige of them remains. Were these trees still in existence, and had this mound and other similar works remained undisturbed until to-day, they would now be objects of interest and a centre of attraction, in some respects perhaps unsurpassed by anything else in the region. It is much to be regretted,—as one of our worthy citizens, Mr. George Barney, has suggested, and I can heartily join him in saying it is greatly to be deplored—that these trees could not have been left to stand, both as an ornament to the place, and as a memorial of the tribe that planted them in token of their affection for the dead.

THE ANNALS OF THE INDIANS AT MISSISQUOI DOWN TO 1730

will form a fitting conclusion of this part of the subject. There is no evidence, so far as I am aware, that Red men of Algonquin descent were settled on the Missisquoi before 1650. During most of the preceding hundred years, or from the supposed visit of John Graye in 1564, down to about the middle of the 17th century, it is presumed that the lands in this vicinity were wholly, or to a great extent, unoccupied. Taking for granted that the Abenaki located themselves here in considerable number as early as 1650, I proceed to give some incidents which I have been able to glean respecting them, from that date down to about the year 1730. These are necessarily few, especially during the early portion of the period; and they are in a large measure disconnected. That these Indians were engaged, during the period referred to, in many excursions and expeditions, that they then had not a few experiences similar in their character to those of a later day of which we have definite knowledge, we cannot doubt, though they have in greater part now passed into oblivion.

One of the incidents, which perhaps belongs to this early time, is the following: It comes to us in the form of a tradition, current, as I understand, among the St. Francis Tribe, that very many years ago a bloody battle was fought on the Missisquoi River, near the head of what is now called

Rood's Island. This account is confirmed, as I have been told, by the finding of many spear—and arrow-heads in the vicinity of what is supposed to be the old battleground. The above mentioned island is situated just below the site of the famous old Indian Castle, of which mention has been made. Whether the castle were then in existence is uncertain, and must probably remain a matter of doubt. If tradition be trustworthy, we are almost forced to infer that the conflict was between the Abenaki in defence of their homes, and the Iroquois, their sworn and deadly enemies. That it was favorable to the former we may also conclude, since they continued to hold their lands in subsequent years.

We learn from Powers' History of the Coos Country, page 40, that a close relation was maintained between the Cosucks and the several branches of the St. Francis tribe. If this were so in the later times to which Mr. Powers prominently referred, it was undoubtedly the case at an earlier day. We may accordingly well suppose that the Abenaki, who were at Missisquoi no less than those at Coos, were allies of King Philip in the war of 1675. We have no direct testimony to this effect—no positive evidence that the Red Men on the border of Lake Champlain were thus engaged. Still the fact that the portion of these Indians, then residing on the upper waters of the Connecticut, was thus associated with Philip, renders the above conjecture probable, especially when viewed in connection with the warlike character of the whole tribe.

The Abenaki Indians at Missisquoi, no less than the Algonquins generally, were from first to last in close sympathy with the French. This sympathy was perhaps begun, as it was certainly increased, by the efforts put forth among them, and for their good, by the Jesuits.—[By the Franciscan missionaries, first, and afterwards the Jesuits—See the late histories of O Shea and Parkman on Early Catholic missions in Canada and this country.—Ed.] Being thus brought into cordial alliance with the French colonies, they would be very ready, under the direction of the

governors of the province of New France, to set out on expeditions against the English settlements lying to the south when ever desired. This was virtually the position of all these Indians on the breaking out of the war between France and England, commonly called King William's war, which lasted from 1690 to 1697, and doubtless led to many forays and not a little blood-shed on the part of the St. Francis tribe.

It is highly probable that the Abenaki at Missisquoi were engaged in the expedition which resulted in the destruction of Schenectady in 1690. Some of the St. Francis Indians were certainly connected with the undertaking, and as the advance was made by the way of Lake Champlain such of the tribe as had their homes on the route taken by the main party would be likely to enter heartily into the enterprise.

So, too, it is reasonable to suppose for the same and for similar reasons, that the Indians at Missisquoi accompanied Count Frontenac, in 1695, when he made his celebrated descent upon the Mohawks. This is all the more probable since the blow was aimed at a common foe.

Whether any of the St. Francis Indians from the vicinity of Lake Champlain participated in the attack on Haverhill in the winter of 1697 is doubtful, and perhaps can never be decided. Be this as it may, hostilities for a while ceased, and the Red men were once more quiet, as soon as the peace of Ryswic became generally known.

But the peace was of short duration. Another war speedily broke out between England and France, usually known as Queen Anne's war. Continuing as it did continue from 1702 to 1713, it afforded an extended field for Indian barbarities. The position of things, so far as it related to the portion of the Abenaki tribe at Missisquoi, was no doubt substantially the same as in the preceeding conflict.

The St. Francis Indians were probably represented among the 300, who, under the inhuman De Rouville, made a notorious descent into the Provinces of Massachusetts, in the winter of 1704. All are

familiar with the fact of their ascending Lake Champlain to the mouth of the Winooski, then passing up that river and down to the Connecticut, thence descending by the same stream, making an attack upon Deerfield and destroying it. It seems almost certain that on their way back, those of the party who were from the Province of Quebec, stopped for a while to rest with their brethren in the vicinity of Missisquoi. The Rev. John Williams, who was taken on to Montreal as a captive, says in the narrative of his captivity, after passing on the ice some distance down the Lake, from the mouth of the Winooski River, "we went a day's journey from the Lake to a company of Indians. These in all probability were the Abenaki on the Missisquoi River. "We stayed at a branch of the Lake," he continues, "and feasted two or three days on geese killed there." The 'branch of the Lake' was doubtless Missisquoi Bay, and the geese were very likely killed in the marsh below the old Indian encampment, waterfowl being wont to resort to this place even at the present time. "After another day's travel," so he writes, "came to a river where the ice was thawed." This was beyond doubt the Sorelle, the ice in its vicinity being almost always the first in the Lake to fail.*

In 1712 several incursions were made upon the New England settlements by the French and Indians from the north. With some of these forays, if not with them all the Abenaki of Missisquoi were doubtless associated.

Peace having been established in 1713, tranquility prevailed for a short time. Meanwhile we fail to learn anything special of the St. Francis tribe.

From 1720 to '25, the frontier settlements of the English were greatly harassed by the frequent inroads of the Indians. And the St. Francis Indians on the Missisquoi bore, as there is good reason to believe, a conspicuous part.

Thus the Abenaki, so far as I can learn from the scanty evidence at my command, continued to live on the banks of

*See White's *History of New England*, pp. 121-2.

the Missisquoi, and from time to time, as opportunities favored, to go forth on their expeditions against the new settlements situated to the south, until about 1730, as Ira Allen informs us, their village, which he speaks of as being at that time a "large Indian town," became greatly depopulated by a mortal sickness which raged among the inhabitants. In consequence of this fatal malady, if we may follow the tradition of the savages, they evacuated the place, and settled on the River St. Francis, to get rid of Hoggomog (the devil,) thus forsaking their beautiful and extensive fields which lay along either bank of the stream, leaving them for the west part, or entirely to go to waste.*

Most that pertains to them at a later day will come out more properly in connection with the grants and settlements made successively by the French and English, during the several periods which follow in the early history of Swanton.

THE FIRST CONCESSION OF THE LAND WITH ITS EARLY SETTLEMENT BY THE FRENCH.

The old French Grant.—Champlain having made a partial ascent of the Lake, and taken nominal possession of the lands bordering on its waters, in behalf of his Sovereign, a sufficient basis was established for further operations. Although there be no evidence, or perhaps not even the slightest probability that he entered the Missisquoi Bay or River, a foundation was none the less laid, on which it was deemed valid for the King of France to grant lands in this neighborhood to such as should be willing to settle there as a part of the French dominion. As would be natural under their circumstances, power was in due time given by the French crown to the Governor of the Province of New France, as it was called, to make grants, and some were issued at a very early day. The charters were made out and signed at Quebec; and the lands were regarded as a part of New France, or of the territory belonging to that part of the French dominion in North America, of which Quebec was the capital. As we learn from M. Bouchette's

Topographical Description of the British Dominions in North America, (see vol. 1, p. 560), both Upper and Lower Canada, previous to 1791, were denominated the Province of Quebec, and all titles to such possessions were held under the authority of the Provincial government, styled the Province of Quebec or of New France.

And there were not only many concessions of territory between Nova Scotia and the upper waters of the Mississippi, but also in the neighborhood of Lake Champlain. Among which, a grant was made of lands beginning about the mouths and along up both banks of the Missisquoi River, which covered most of the territory since included and some besides that which is now comprised, in the township of Swanton. The following points may be of interest in connection with this matter, derived from O'Callaghan's Documentary History of New York; and a work published in Quebec by the Legislative Assembly of Canada, called *Titles and Documents relating to the "Seniorial Tenure."*

May 20, 1676, the King of France gave an order, authorizing the granting of lands in the Province of Quebec. July 6, 1711, directions were issued, that the lands must be to some extent settled by inhabitants and cultivated, otherwise they would revert to the crown.

July 20, 1734, there was made to Sieur de Bauvais, Jr., a grant "two leagues in front by three leagues in depth, on Lake Champlain, together with the peninsular which is found to be in front of said land." This grant will be at once recognized as covering a considerable portion of the present township of Swanton, including the delta on the west. The northern boundary line, as represented on the old maps, ran from near the most eastern of the mouths of the Missisquoi River, 9 miles due east, if we reckon 3 miles to a league. The southern boundary was parallel to the northern, beginning (according to the above mode of reckoning) 6 miles from it. It should be borne in mind, that in France the legal league is about 2.4 statute miles. Should this estimate be followed, the extent east and west would of course

*See Ira Allen's *Natural and Political History of Vt.* p. 15.

be little more than 7 miles, and that north and south nearly 5 miles. This grant consequently covered the lands lying on both sides of the lower portion of the Missisquoi, and extending from the Lake to a considerable distance beyond the lower falls of the river.

It may be added by way of illustration, and as a matter of general interest, that besides this grant there were several other concessions of considerable extent, both on the west and on the east side of the Lake. From a large number of such conveyances I cite the following:

Land was granted on Otter Creek, July 7, 1734; at the outlet of the Winooski River during the latter part of the same month; a considerable tract, called Caldwell's Manor, a part being now in Canada, and an other part forming a tongue which extends into the Lake and includes the present township of Alburgh, was conceded about the same time; also land comprising a portion of what to-day constitutes the township of Georgia, Oct. 8, 1737.

These lands, as has been hinted, were so conveyed as to be subject of forfeiture, if certain express conditions were not duly complied with. Accordingly, by an ordinance of the Governor and Intendant of New France, issued May 10, 1741, they were all declared to be reunited, and caused to revert to the King's demense, unless reason should be shown for the contrary. Such reason was in some cases certainly, in others in all probability, given. In most instances, the reasons urged were deemed insufficient by the government. The excuse tendered in the case of Caldwell's manor was regarded as satisfactory, and the original grantee allowed to retain his lands. That portion of the latter which is north of the 45th parallel of latitude, still holds good, it being said that the old French grant is the original of all the existing titles. Whether such reason were urged in respect to the grant on the Missisquoi River I have been unable to learn, though I have made diligent enquiry, and ransacked many of the old manuscript documents of the period, no record of it has come to light; indeed, not so much as a reference to it has fallen under my notice.

The grant of a signiory to M. de Beauvais, Jr., is laid down on a chart, reproduced in the Documentary History of New York, [this may be seen by turning to vol. 1, p. 358] is styled a "Map of Lake Champlain, from Fort Chambly to Fort St. Frederic or Crown Point, surveyed by Mr. Anger, King's surveyor, in 1732, made at Quebec, the 10th of Oct., 1748, signed De Long."

In the State Department at Albany, there is a map, which I examined some years ago, accompanying and representing such French grants as were made south of the 45° of north latitude, previously to 1760. On this map, the territory now comprising the western part of Franklin Co., and extending from the present Canada line so far south as about the middle of the existing township of St. Albans, is put down as belonging to the "heirs of William MacKensie & Co."

This should seem to indicate that the old grants of 1734 and thereabout having been restored, afterward went into other hands. It is possible that a new grant was made, though this supposition seems improbable, since the territory represented as belonging to the heirs of Wm. Mackensie & Co., is too large for any single grant. It would be very natural for one person to purchase several concessions, and for these afterward to go in his name, especially when his estate came to be settled.

It thus appears that land on the Missisquoi river was granted by the French crown in 1734, and that as late as 1760, this with other adjoining land was represented as belonging to the heirs of Wm. Mackensie & Co. Such was the grant, though it should be at the same time borne in mind that the English claimed all these lands by virtue of their purchase from the Indians. Accordingly the French, in making this grant and others like it, were regarded as encroaching upon the territory of the English colonies. But however true this may be, and whatever validity may have belonged to the English claim, such grants were actually made and settlements effected by the French, and there was a time when the lands in this neigh-

borhood on which we now live, did, whether rightly or not, actually constitute, to all intents and purposes, a part of New France.

AN OLD FRENCH MISSION

was established here by the Jesuits at an early day. In making his voyage of discovery, Champlain had in view not only the interests of France, but also those of Rome. He took possession of such lands as he discovered, both in the name of the French crown and in behalf of his church. It was supposed a sufficiently broad basis was furnished the French, not only for granting lands, but also for "the propagation of the faith" amongst the natives in this part of the country, and missionaries were speedily sent out among the Indians generally; that at an early day such efforts in behalf of the poor were made to the Red Men on the banks of the Missisquoi is well authenticated. These missionaries were of the order of Jesus, often as distinguished for their scientific attainments and literary culture as for their subordination to their superiors, and their willingness to undergo great self denial in achieving the end of their mission, and labored amidst great obstacles to promote the welfare of the natives, can hardly be questioned, and that they also accomplished good in various ways, none it is presumed would be disposed to deny.

The exact year when the first missionary or missionaries settled at Missisquoi, I have as yet been unable to learn. One or more of them would doubtless be established here not very many years after the beginning of the work at St. Francis. It should seem from the language of M. De Denouville that efforts were commenced in behalf of the Abenaki, on the St. Lawrence, before 1790. On quitting Canada, thus he writes in the year just mentioned: "I left a very good disposition to convert to Christianity the greatest portion of the Abenaki Indians who inhabit the forests in the neighborhood of Boston. For that purpose they must be attracted to the mission recently established."* By Indians living in the vicinity of Boston, he

probably means those dwelling in that direction from the St. Lawrence. And with a view to attract them to the north, what method involves more of promise, and would, therefore, be more likely to be followed than the one suggested, namely: the putting forth of efforts for the conversion of the Red Men where they were. For these reasons, and especially from the fact that there was a close connection between the Indians at St. Francis and those at Missisquoi, we readily see that not more than 10 or 20 years, if so many, would probably elapse before the extension of missionary labors from the former to the latter field.

That efforts of this kind had been made in behalf of the Indians established at Missisquoi long previously to the plague which caused them to abandon their farms and their hunting-grounds, about 1730, should thus seem very probable. Looking at the matter in the light of the language used by Denouville, we readily infer that it may not be far from the truth to suppose that even when the plague broke out, the Indians were induced for a while to leave their fields, partly through the influence exerted by the missionaries to attract them to the establishment on the St. Lawrence.

I have thus far sought in vain for any definite information respecting the religious labors put forth at Missisquoi. The names of the missionaries are probably unknown. [a.] Even of those who were located at St. Francis, it is impossible to learn much. In the Documentary History of New York,* I met with the name of the Rev. Leon Basile Roubault, who "was established at St. Francis, and is represented as having arrived in Canada in 1742, and remained there until 1764." This language leads me to remark that the Jesuits all came from France, and after laboring for a number of years in this country, usually returned to their native land. [b.]

As to the influence exerted by the Jesuits on the Indians at Missisquoi a few words are required in this place. That it was very great in many points is abun-

* Colonial History of New York, vol. ix, p. 440.

[a] See closing notes. * Vol. iv, p. 304.

dantly apparent, especially as it exhibited itself in their whole bearing in later years. This point cannot be better illustrated than by a quotation from Peter Kalm, the Swedish Naturalist, who passed through Lake Champlain and Canada in 1749: "They are evidently very learned Jesuits, and are very civil and agreeable in company. [c.] . . . They do not care to become preachers to a congregation in the town, but leave these places to others. All their business here is to convert the heathen, and their missionaries are scattered over every part of this country. Near every town and village peopled by converted Indians are one or two Jesuits, who take great care that they may not return to Paganism, but live as Christians ought to do. . . . There are likewise Jesuit missionaries with those who are not converted, so that there is commonly a Jesuit in every village belonging to the Indians."

THE OLD FRENCH SETTLEMENT.

That a French settlement was made on the Missisquoi river at an early day there is no doubt. To this fact the Indian traditions bear ample testimony. It is also confirmed by the accounts of the early settlers, who received their information from those who were well acquainted with the efforts of the French in this vicinity, and by the reports of soldiers who passed through here during the old French and Indian war. So much concurrent evidence removes all doubt on the point in question.

The determination, however, of the time when this settlement was effected, is a more difficult matter. As to its actual origin, a veil of obscurity rests no less on the movement which resulted in a settlement, than in that which led to the establishment of a mission in this place. The exact date of this I have wholly failed to determine, though I have searched old records in Quebec, Montreal and elsewhere. While many things indicate the existence of French operations on the Missisquoi very long ago, there is, in short, nothing whatever, so far as I can learn, which serves to fix with exactness the beginning of the en-

terprise. Whether, indeed, the missionary work and the settlement were synchronous is unknown, though the former would be more likely to be the starting point of the latter. It is, however, hardly probable that they would be widely separated. Whether, again, a settlement were begun previously to, or only after, the formal granting of the land by the French government, cannot be with certainty determined. But the fact of early missionary efforts, to which tradition bears abundant witness, should seem to render it likely that the beginning of a settlement by whites were made at a comparatively early day. A trading post may have been at first established, for the procuring of furs from the Indians in exchange for barter. Something of this kind taking place near the commencement of the operations of the Jesuits, the establishment may have continued for some years; this in the end would naturally lead to a formal application to the government for a grant of lands in the vicinity.

But the plague which prevailed about the time the grant was made, caused all to retire to St. Francis. This, of course, must leave the neighborhood for the time deserted and desolate. During this interval, whatever may have been done before, the village would go to ruin, and no new improvements would be undertaken. Thus the place might, and probably did, remain for the most part, or wholly unoccupied, while the original grantee may have become discouraged as to any successful results. Under such circumstances a rescinding of the charter would very naturally follow, according to the ordinance of 1711, providing that the lands if not occupied and improved, should revert to the crown. As there was a neglect to settle and improve, or an entire ceasing to occupy and cultivate these lands after the grant was made in 1734, this step, at least in its initiatory stages, was actually taken. By the decree issued May 10, 1741, the tract of land granted to Sieur de Bauvais, Jr., was declared to be forfeited, and about to revert to the government, unless reason be shown for the contrary. As no evidence

appears to indicate that such reason was given, it is to be presumed that these lands were actually reunited to the King's domain. There was the promise, however, of a new patent, should improvements be made within a year. Accordingly, shortly after this, the charter was undoubtedly restored, or a new one given. At any rate we have evidence that not far from this time a settlement was in existence. The Indians had returned to their old home, and French pioneers were associated with them. This must have taken place during, or not very long subsequent to 1741.

We thus see that a settlement was made on the Missisquoi river at an early day. According to the view presented above, its commencement may have been effected several, it was possibly many years previous to 1730; afterward, as already indicated, it was discontinued for a while on account of the plague. This being the case, it was perhaps one of the first settlements, if not the very earliest settlement effected by Europeans within the present limits of Vermont. The inference drawn is, of course, based upon a supposition, and too great prominence should not be given to it without further and more ample investigation. But whether this indication be valid or not, operations were certainly begun at Missisquoi long before the old French and Indian war, since things were at that time in a condition to show that the village under consideration had then been for a long while in existence, or perhaps it should rather be said that such was the state of the villages at that day; for there were, if not at first, yet in process of time, two settlements effected on this river. The upper one was at the Falls; the lower one some 2 miles down the river, on the east bank, and probably a little above the old Indian Castle. Prof. Thompson, in his Gazetteer, or the one who compiled the article on Swanton for him, and some other authorities, erroneously place the entire settlement at the Falls.

It accordingly appears that there were already, at a very early period, works commenced at two points, which were under

the influence and management of the French, near the head of the navigable waters of the Missisquoi river. That these were begun at the earliest time suggested, though by no means certain, is not at all improbable. There being a considerable body of water at hand, and the place being at the same time more secure because of its distance from the Lake, it was just such a location as the Indian naturally selects for his permanent abode, and the Jesuit missionary was sure to go with the Gospel wherever the Red man was to be found. So the lover of gain, with more or less of the arts of civilization, was quite likely to wend his way to the quarter, and establish his post on the spot where he could find most profit from traffic with the savage. Thus we might naturally expect that the servant of the Cross and the trader would secure a very early foothold on the banks of the Missisquoi; that a settlement would at length begin; that in due time, perhaps, the first would be succeeded by another, and that in this wise improvements of various kinds would gradually follow, each stage of progress leading to a succeeding one as the years advanced.

THE OLD FRENCH IMPROVEMENTS

are accordingly suggested as the next topic for consideration. In process of time various betterments would come. The missionaries, in laboring for the religious welfare of the natives, undoubtedly introduced many habits, and brought into use some utensils characteristic of civilized life. Those who turned their attention to trade, buying furs of the Indians, would give articles in exchange, both indicative of a higher state of society, and tending to elevate and refine the natives. Such, also, as engaged in divers employments, with the hope of livelihood and gain, must have brought knowledge among the Red men, and made them acquainted with species of manufactures calculated to be for their profit.

The whites being French Jesuits and laymen, who acted under the cross, doubtless regarded the propagation of their religion as one of the prominent aims of their lives. They were thus led to put

forth efforts in almost every way they could for the conversion of the natives. And that they were successful, so far at least as to induce them to make an outward profession of Christianity, is very certain. The whole tribe became nominally, and it is to be hoped many were made really Christians. To such an extent, at least, was this the case, that the devotedness of the St. Francis Indians to the faith which they professed, almost passed into a proverb.

What to us is one evidence of improvement, that a house for religious worship was built at Missisquoi. This was doubtless the first edifice erected exclusively for such a purpose within the territory now known as Vermont. The year of its erection I cannot learn. The earliest trustworthy account of it which I have been able to find, as tending to fix its date, shows that it was standing in 1759. This, in connection with other facts, naturally leads us to suppose that it had been for a long time in existence. Joseph Powers, who passed the last part of his life in Ferrisburgh, Vt., and finally died there, was present at the surrender of Quebec, Sept. 18, 1759. On returning shortly after to his home, the party to which he belonged, according to his testimony, came by the way of the Missisquoi river, and then found on its banks a flourishing settlement, with a French church and a large body of Indians.

This house of worship stood some two miles below the Falls, on the east bank of the river, not very far from the old burial place of the St. Francis tribe. The building was of stone. It is said that the blocks of which this edifice was constructed were brought hither from some distant place in bark canoes. Such may have been the case, though it seems hardly probable, since a great abundance of good building stone occurring in the immediate vicinity, there was no necessity for such an expenditure of labor. It is more natural to suppose, and the supposition accounts for the main features in the tradition, that the Indians transported the blocks of stone in their canoes, simply from some locality in

the neighborhood. According to my present recollection, I have heard it stated that the early settlers found one point, not far from the Missisquoi river, at which the "dove marble" had been somewhat quarried previously to their coming into this vicinity. There is also a tradition that this house of worship was furnished with a bell. This is not at all improbable, as we are aware that the Indians, on returning from the destruction of Deerfield in 1704, brought with them a bell, which was afterward known as the "bell of St. Regis." As they were at the time unable to carry it farther, they buried it for security in the land on the Winooski river, from which place, it is said, they removed it the next year to Canada. This fact makes plain the possibility of there being a bell in the old French church at Missisquoi. There is one tradition that it was brought from the Coos country, on saplings so lashed together as to form a kind of jumper or dray, which could be readily drawn by a single horse. If this be a correct account, the bell was not probably brought here until after 1760, and thus many years subsequent, as we may infer, to the erection of the edifice. [d.]

Improvements were also made, without doubt, in farming. Many things go to confirm the conjecture that agriculture was somewhat heeded. Even in their missionary efforts, the French probably had in view, as they well might, the gain to be secured by the establishment of industrial pursuits, and especially from the cultivation of the soil. The Indians, who had before lived by hunting and fishing, by what they could gather from the spontaneous productions of nature, and from the most imperfect kinds of husbandry, would thus have their attention turned to useful employments. Efforts were, therefore, probably made in process of time to introduce some knowledge of agriculture. And there seems to be evidence, there are certainly traditions, that the natives learned to cultivate the soil with a limited degree of success. When the early settlers came on, they found two or three apple trees still standing at the Falls—the remains,

doubtless, of efforts of the French and Indians to cultivate fruit. An old inhabitant tells me that in 1795 these trees appeared to be 50 or 60 years old. From Dr. Belknap's History of New Hampshire we learn that, in 1755, the Indians in the vicinity of Missisquoi were in the habit of tapping the maples in spring, and making sugar. This perhaps was no more than they had been accustomed to do for many years. Be this, however, as it may (as we should naturally expect), their mode of culture was no doubt always more or less rude, and only to be regarded as primitive attempts to turn the soil to account. To how great an extent habits of labor, frugality and thrift were introduced and established amongst them in the direction indicated, must doubtless remain, for the most part, a matter of conjecture.

As another indication that something was done by the French in the way of improvements, which would tend to the temporal elevation of the natives, it may be stated that a saw-mill was erected at the Falls at a very early day. This was not accomplished without considerable effort. Instead of damming the river, which was rather wide, they resorted to the following expedient. The descent of the stream being considerable for a comparatively short distance above the Falls, they cut a channel about a rod and a half in width, through the soil of the low bank which overlies slate rock, and probably in some places through the rock itself, beginning at some distance above the proposed site of the mill. Drawing off from the river through this artificial channel a sufficient amount of water to turn their wheel, they avoided all necessity for a dam across the stream. This old cut, though long since partly filled, is still easily traced on the right bank of the river just above the Falls. The mill itself probably stood near the site, perhaps a little to the south-east of the large flouring establishment at the end of the present dam, and thus on the lowest ground below the dwelling-house of Alfred Forbes. According to tradition, it was not a large mill, there being only a single saw, and

this, undoubtedly, was sufficient to furnish all the lumber that was then needed.

The purpose of the French in erecting this mill was probably in unison with all their aims, to push their interests and maintain their hold of the lands toward the south, so far as circumstances would allow. In order to effect settlements to the greatest advantage, and to protect them most efficiently when established, they must have batteaux. Hence their early need of a saw-mill, a need which began to show itself from the time the first grants of land were made by the French on Lake Champlain. And for this no better place could be chosen than the Lower Falls of the Missisquoi, the banks of the river being covered with the best of timber; there being also at this point a fine water power, located at such a distance from the Lake as to escape observation, and be comparatively secure from any vessels which the English might build; at the same time so situated that the sawed lumber could be easily floated to the mouth of the river, and thence transported to any part of the Lake. And the erection of such a mill at a very early day evinces as clearly as almost any thing else, the far-seeing policy of those who were engaged in the project, whether it was carried out by individual enterprise or under the direct management of the government. This structure was probably the first of its kind to be put up on the borders of Lake Champlain. It was apparently, only at a much later day, and probably in the carrying out of the same aim, that the French, as will be noticed in the sequel, built several similar mills at different points. There is, accordingly, reason to suppose, that most of the lumber which they used in the construction of the earlier vessels they had on the Lake, was manufactured on the Missisquoi. And this mill having been thus built, probably at a time so much anterior to that of other similar structures in the neighborhood, was doubtless continued in operation for a considerable number of years. As a protection to this mill, and to the settlement generally, it is said that a fortification was built at the Falls, probably not far from the time

of the erection of the saw-mill. This was a stockade fort, and stood on the brow of the hill, just in the rear of the ground now occupied by Col. Jewett's brick store. The stockades were of cedar, and the remains of them were still to be seen since the beginning of the present century. The building of this fort, as well as of the saw-mill, was effected, as it appeared, with as much quickness as possible, that the English colonies situated at the south might be kept in ignorance of the encroachments made by their neighbors on the north.

But, however quietly this project may have been carried forward, the English at length learned that the French had a saw-mill in operation on the Missisquoi River. That they might impede their advancement, and especially that they might deprive them of the means of building batteaux, a plan was devised, and at last set on foot, which finally led to the destruction of this mill, near the beginning of the old French and Indian war. For this purpose a party of five men was sent from a fort situated at a considerable distance to the South. This fort was probably located in what is now either North-western Massachusetts, or in the neighboring limits of Eastern New York. As the story goes, the men were to follow an old Indian path along the western base of the first prominent range of hills a few miles distant from the lake, until they should reach a point where the uplift suddenly turns to the east. This place occurs in what is to-day known as the township of St. Albans. Thence they were to follow the path northward until they should come to a large rock covered with spruce. From this waymark they were to go westward to the river, on the eastern bank of which they would find the mill. Having proceeded, as directed, they came to the rock referred to, a huge boulder about a rod in length, and something like a dozen feet in width and height, which is still to be seen a little north of what is now called Swanton Centre, near the house of Mr. Moses Collins, on the east side of the road between St. Albans and Highgate Falls. There they passed the night, and set out

the next morning on the execution of their mission, having agreed to meet in the same place after burning the mill. Accordingly proceeding to the river, they passed along its western bank, until they reached the point opposite the settlement. Here they reconnoitered, lurking about in the thicket until they saw the workmen go to dinner. The cabins occupied by the sawyers were on the hill to the east, and near to the stockade fort. Seizing the favorable moment, they crossed the rapids on foot, it being the season of low water, and set fire to the mill by the use of dry bark which they carried with them for the purpose. They then hastily withdrew, recrossing the stream, and retreating into the dense forest. The sentry at the fort accidentally noticing the fire, and at the same time getting a glimpse of some of the men—one tradition says, three of them—as they passed up the opposite bank of the river, immediately gave the alarm. Such of the Indians as were near at once rallied, and set out in pursuit. One of the party as he was hurrying around the bow of the river, being closely followed, stumbled over a fallen tree. Fearing that he should be overtaken, he quickly concealed himself beneath it. The Indians soon passed near his hiding-place, even stepped over one end of the very log which served as a shelter, and finally returned by the same path, without discovering him. In due time he made his way to the boulder, already mentioned as the place of rendezvous, where he was speedily rejoined by another of the party. The remaining three were never afterward heard from. It was generally supposed that they were taken or killed by the Indians. In case only three were seen to pass up the west bank of the river, the Red men probably kept up the pursuit, until they had captured that number, and then returned. The two members of the party who escaped unharmed, found their way back to the fort from which they set out, and survived many years, the one who was so hotly pursued by the Indians being the person to hand down this account substantially as here given.

THE ANNALS OF THE INDIANS AT MISSISQUOI DOWN TO 1763,

may form a fitting close to this part of our history. The inhabitants of this neighborhood (Missisquoi), having retired to St. Francis because of the plague, resided there for some time after 1730. During the several years of their abode in Canada, they were in the habit of coming to their old grounds for a few weeks each year, on excursions for hunting and fishing. I can find no evidence of their spending much time in this vicinity, otherwise than as above indicated, until about 1741, sometime that year, or the next, or at least not far from that epoch, they began to return to their deserted fields, and again to raise and repair their dilapidated or fallen wigwams. Once more they might be seen on the banks of the Missisquoi, engaged in their sports, or occupied with hunting and fishing, as well as with their rude efforts to cultivate the soil.

In a French record contained in the Colonial History of New York, (vol. ix, p. 1110,) express reference is made to the Abenaki as residing at Missisquoi in 1744. During the same year was began what is commonly known as "King George's War," which lasted until 1748. Previously to this time there had been a long peace between England and France. The commencement of this struggle was the occasion for the St. Francis Indians to renew their barbarities against the English colonies and infant settlements to the south.

Perhaps the best view I can give of their doings will be in the form of a few citations from an old French record kept at the time. They are as follows:

March 16, 1746, the Abenaki Indians went towards Boston, and "returned with some scalps and prisoners."

Apr. 26th, party of 20 Abenakis of Missisquoi set out towards Boston, and brought in some prisoners and scalps.

May 24th, a party of 8 Abenakis of Missisquoi has been fitted out, who have been in the direction of Corlard, and have returned with some prisoners and scalps.

May 28th, a party of Abenakis of Missisquoi, struck a blow towards Orange and Corlard, and brought in some prisoners and scalps.

Equipped a party of 10 Iroquois and Abenakis who joined together to strike a blow towards Boston, and returned with some scalps.

June 12th, equipped a party of 10 Abenakis Indians, who made an attack in the direction of Boston.

June 17th, equipped a party of 10 Abenakis, who went to make an attack at the river Kakiconte, [Boscawan] and were defeated near a fort; their chief, Cadenaret, a famous warrior, has been killed; the remainder returned with some scalps, and left others which they were not able to bring away, the dead having remained too near the fort.

Aug. 3d, one Abenakis killed in an attack on a fort on River Kakekonte. Sixty Abenakis belonging to this force, went after the fight to lie in wait for 20 Englishmen, who were to come to the said fort, according to the report of the prisoners; but not having met them, went farther, and some returned with seven scalps, one Englishmen and one negro.*

The above is a brief diary, which happens to be preserved, of the doings of the Abenaki Indians, as led on by the French against the northern New England colonies during a few months. And I am ignorant of any good reason for supposing their forays at other times during the war were any less frequent. It is probable that the St. Francis tribe was represented amongst the 900 French and Indians who attacked Hoosic Fort in Williamstown, Mass., Aug. 20, 1746, with the results of this attack every reader of our colonial history is familiar. They were also very likely connected with the 400 French and Indians who, April 4, 1747, made an attack on the fort at No. 4, which was so valiantly defended by Capt. Phinehas Stevens. Indeed, throughout this war, the St. Francis Indians bore a conspicuous part in the forays, in which they were almost constantly engaged, until the establishment of peace by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748. But this peace was of short duration. The French and English colonies were again in conflict in 1754, and finally in 1756, war was formally declared in Europe, which continued to 1763, being in this country commonly known as the "French and Indian War."

* See Colonial History of New York, vol. x, p. 32-35, and elsewhere.

In this conflict, as we should naturally suppose, the St. Francis Indians at Missisquoi were by no means idle. We are indeed prepared to learn that they made many insidious assaults on the defenceless inhabitants of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and what is now south-eastern Vermont. As thus incited by the French and led on by them in some instances, they attempted in particular to destroy the frontier settlements on the Connecticut River. In one of these incursions, they took Mrs. Jemima Howe captive, also her children, one of whom was retained for some time prisoner at Missisquoi, [as will appear in the History of Vernon in Windham Co.]

I have had many conversations, on these and on various kindred points, with Capt. John Pratt, one of the early settlers of Swanton, who was, when a young man, living in a township adjoining Vernon. Learning the low price and the desirableness of land, in what is now Franklin County, he visited "Mrs. Howe," at Walpole, N. H., where she was then living with her third husband, and received from her a full description of what she had seen of this section of the country, particularly of the River and Falls, and of the Cove where the Indians lived, with whom she found her infant child. Capt. Pratt having come on and settled here in 1794, found every thing substantially as described by Mrs. Tute, even the Cove which he subsequently visited, where the frames of the two wigwams already referred to were still standing, though the roofs had then decayed and fallen in. The place occupied by the Indian family, in which the captive child was kept for a while, and now known as the Cove, is situated about two miles above the Falls, just beyond what is called Bow of the River. It is on the left bank of the Missisquoi, to the east of its greatest bend, and not far from the high terrace of sand which extends southward from the Falls, on the west side of the stream. In this locality, since to this day the ground has never been disturbed by cultivation, there still may be seen the remains of embankments, on which one can trace a few

vestiges of old Indian huts, perhaps of the very cabins for some time occupied by Mrs. Howe and her infant child.

At last, however, Ticonderoga and Crown Point fell into the hands of the English. This change in the tide of war gave a different face to all matters on Lake Champlain, and by no means least to the condition of the Red Men at Missisquoi.

Pursuant to the order of Lord Amherst, "toward the forepart of October," 1759, an expedition was undertaken against the St. Francis Indians by the celebrated ranger, Major Robert Rogers,* "with a detachment of about 200 men. This expedition was filled out at Crown Point. Major Rogers, having proceeded to Missisquoi Bay, and entered the river of the same name, concealed his boats under the thick clumps of bushes which overhung the stream. These boats contained all his surplus provisions—enough, as was supposed, for the supply of his men on their way back to Crown Point. Having thus left with a small guard what he did not for the present need, he advanced with his main force by land into Canada. His transports, however, and provisions were soon discovered and taken by a party of French and Indians in the neighborhood. These were undoubtedly a company of those who were then living at Missisquoi village, some 3 or 4 miles above the mouth of the river. Although Major Rogers soon learned the fate of his vessels, he did not turn back, but pressed onward to St. Francis, which was regarded as the capitol and the rallying-place of all of Abenaki descent. By a sudden, and an altogether unexpectedly attack, made on the 5th of October, he destroyed the whole village, (for a detailed account of this expedition of Major Rogers, see the Caledonia County chapter by the late Rev. Thomas Goodwillie—vol. 1, page 263, 265 of this work,) and nearly every inhabitant. He then set out at once on his return to Crown Point, by the round-about way of the Connecticut River, experiencing on the route many difficulties, and undergoing almost incredible

* See *Colonial History of New York*.

hardships. But the main aim of his expedition was accomplished. By the heavy blow struck by Rogers, the power of the Abenaki was broken. The destruction of life thus effected was the precursor of their downfall, perhaps of their final extermination. From the terrible effects of that hard stroke they have never recovered; a sad destiny served to overtake them as the fatal recoil of their long-cherished thirst for blood, and the prospect ever since has been that the time is not distant when the last of the Abenaki will be no more.

But I must not anticipate. We are now brought to the close of the French dominion at Missisquoi. September 8th, 1760, Canada was surrendered to the British: and February 10th, 1763, a treaty of peace was formally signed between England and France, by which all the northeastern possessions of the French in America were ceded to the English. In consequence of this, the St. Francis Indians at Missisquoi, who had invariably sided with the French in the many struggles of the past, suddenly found themselves dispossessed of their lands in this region, and virtually left without a home.

THE INDIAN CONVEYANCE OF THE LAND.

Near the close of the old French and Indian war, in 1760, when the claim of France to the soil was surrendered, the greater part of the French withdrew. But the Indians in large number still made this vicinity their home. For some time after Roger's destructive blow, there were probably more of them here than at St. Francis. And with them many of the old improvements were allowed to remain. Among these the house of worship, which had been long previously erected, and was used for many succeeding years, a part of the time for which it was originally built.

For a while after 1760, there was probably no priest located at Missisquoi village. Whether during these few years the Indians, who had been before under the instruction of the Jesuits and still remained in the place, engaged at all in public worship, I have found no means of

determining. That they would in some measure attempt to carry out in private the rites and forms of service which they had been taught to observe, seems very natural.

At a somewhat later day, probably after a settlement was effected by whites, it appears that a priest was residing at Missisquoi. Whether he was here continuously for several successive years, or only at stated periods, or whether different individuals were in the habit of coming to this neighborhood on missionary tours and remaining for a few months at a time, is by no means certain. A man at that time belonging to one of the English settlements, who was occasionally through this region before the American revolution, and afterward settled down in this vicinity, used to tell of the religious services held here, at the period referred to. Among other things, that the bell belonging to the church was rung every morning and evening for devotional exercises, according to his account. All, as thus summoned, were accustomed to gather themselves together, for matins and vespers. That the Indians, at this period, very generally adopted some of the forms of the Catholic Church, the names which occur in the old documents found, which contain the names of Indians concerned in given transactions, show that most of them had assumed Christian appellations, and thus probably had been baptised, and received into the church. Among these names are John, Joseph, Peter, Daniel, Baptist, Francis, Cecile, Theresa, Marianne, and the like.

It is, however, most probable that Christianity prevailed amongst these children of the forest, to a much greater extent, nominally than as a reality. One may bear a Christian name, and still be a savage. Of course it is possible for matins to be attended from day to day, and vespers sung year after year, while the large proportion of those who engage in such exercises have little lively sympathy with the spirit of the gospel. This is well illustrated by the words which Kalm employs in speaking of the French at Fort St. Frederic.

He describes them as paying more or less respect to the externals of Christianity, though giving little evidence that they were enlivened by its ennobling power. We should not, however, be led to deny the presence of a Christian spirit in many hearts, because we fail to find evidence of its existence in all. Charity ought surely to prevail no less, when we look at the poor Indian who, in his savage state came under the influence of the gospel, than when we regard any other men under unfavorable relations in life. So far as Christianity is vitally received, no matter when or by whom, it works as a might calculated to elevate, ennoble and humanize. [See notes at the close.]

THE OLD INDIAN LEASE

is deserving of some consideration, in connection with the first settlement effected under the English government at Missisquoi. After the surrender of their possessions in 1760, and the ratification of the treaty of '63, all the region in the northeastern part of America, which the French had before claimed, came under the control of England. Previously to this, the British Crown had generally granted power to the governors of the different colonies, to make concessions of territory, to all who should wish to settle within their respective jurisdictions. Such a privilege was conferred on Governor Wentworth, who accordingly in 1763 granted lands on the Missisquoi river, which were regarded as a part of New Hampshire. This early English grant was, probably, at that day—perhaps it remained long subsequently—entirely unknown to the Indians. It consequently had, so far as we know, little, perhaps no practical effect on the settlement and tenure of the lands granted, until many years after the time now under consideration. This being the case, and the fact having been simply stated, the concession in question need receive no further attention for the present.

Though the St. Francis Indians no doubt had, at least by possession, a fair right to the soil, they yet by being the allies of the French in one sense at least lost their title

when the latter were defeated and yielded the whole of their vast claims in this portion of the country to the English. For all this, the Red men continued certainly, to some extent, to hold the lands at Missisquoi, and to assert their right to them long after the dominion of the French in this part of the continent had ceased. In consonance with this, they made an extensive lease of lands in this neighborhood to a wealthy trader, who for some time resided in St. Johns. As this contract stands intimately connected with a prominent period in the history of the place, it may be well that it be here cited entire. The following is an exact transcript of a copy of this instrument, kindly furnished by Henry Stevens. The copy was originally taken for Ira Allen, by James Whitelaw, from the certified record in the Register's office in Quebec.

Know all men by these presents, that we, Daniel Poorneuf, Francois Abernard, Francois Joseph, Jean Baptiste, Jeanoses, Charlotte, widow of the late chief of the Abenackque nation at Missisque, Mariane Poorneuf, Theresa, daughter of Joseph Michel, Magdaline Abenard, and Joseph Abomsawin, for themselves, their heirs, assigns and administrators, do sell, let, and concede unto Mr. James Robertson, merchant of St. Jean, his heirs, assigns and administrators, for the space of ninety-one years from the twenty eighth day of May, 1765, a certain tract of land lying and being situated as follows, viz: being in the bay of Missisque on a certain point of land, which runs out into the said bay and the river of Missisque, running from the mouth up said river near east, one league and a half, and in depth north and south running from each side of the river sixty arpents, bounded on the bank of the aforesaid bay &c., and at the end of the said league and a half to lands belonging to Indians joining to a tree marked on the south side of the river, said land belonging to old Abernard; and on the north side of said river to lands belonging to old Whitehead; retaining and reserving to the proprietors hereafter mentioned, to wit: on the north side of said river five farms belonging to Pierre Peckenowax, Francois Nichowizet, Annus Jean, Baptiste Momtock, Joseph Compient, and on the south side of said river seven farms belonging to Towgish-eat, Cecile, Annone Quisse, Jemonganz, Willsomquax, Jean Baptiste the Whitehead, and old Etienne, for them and their heirs,

said farms contain two arpents in front nearly, and sixty in depth.

Now the condition of this lease is, that if the aforesaid James Robertson, himself, his heirs, and assigns or administrators, do pay and accomplish unto the aforesaid Daniel Porneuf, Francois Abernard, Francois Joseph, Jean Baptiste Jeanoses, Charlotte, the widow of the late chief of said nation of Abenackques at Missisque, and Mariane Porneuf, Theresa, daughter of Joseph Michel, Magdaline Abernard, and Joseph Abomsawin, their heirs, or assigns and administrators, a yearly rent of fourteen Spanish dollars, two bushels of Indian corn, and one gallon of rum, and to plow as much land for each of the above persons as shall be sufficient for them to plant their Indian corn every year, not exceeding more than will serve to plant one quarter of a bushel of corn for each family, to them and their heirs and assigns; for which and every said article well and truly accomplished the said James Robertson is to have and to hold for the aforesaid space of time, for himself, his heirs, assigns and administrators, the aforesaid tract of land as mentioned aforesaid, to build thereon and establish the same for his use, and to concede to inhabitants, make plantations, cut timber of what sort or kind he shall think proper for his use or the use of his heirs, assigns and administrators, and for the true performance of all and every [article of] the said covenant and agreement either of the said parties bindeth himself unto the other firmly by these presents. In witness whereof we have interchangeably set our hands and seals hereunto this 13th day of June, in the 5th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord, George the Third, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland &c., and in the year of our Lord, 1765.

(Signed),

DANIEL POORNEUF, (L. S.)

FRANCOIS ABENARD, (L. S.)

FRANCOIS JOSEPH, (L. S.)

JEAN BAPTISTE, (L. S.)

JEANOSSES, (L. S.)

CHARLOTTE, (L. S.)

MARIANNE POORNEUF, (L. S.)

THERESA, daughter of Michel, (L. S.)

MAGDALINE ABENARD, (L. S.)

JAMES ROBERTSON, (L. S.)

Witnesses present.—

(Signed), { EDWARD SIMONDS,
PETER STANLEY,
RICHARD M'CARTY.

Sept. 20, 1765, Richard M'Carty personally appeared before Thomas Brashay, J. P., and made oath on the holy evangelists that this instrument was signed as

above indicated, and duly delivered to James Robertson.

George Pownell, Secretary and Register, certified "the foregoing to be a true copy as recorded in the English Register, letter A, folio 179, in the Register's office of enrollments for the Province of Quebec."

Such is the document, and it contains several points deserving of attention. In the first place, it appears that certain of the St. Francis Indians at Missisquoi, June 13, 1765, thus, after the treaty between France and England, and probably in view of their early title to the soil, made a lease of a considerable tract of land lying on both sides of the Missisquoi river to "James Robertson, merchant of St. Jean." Mr. Robertson was undoubtedly of English extraction, as his name indicates. It is said that he originally resided in Quebec, and afterward established himself as a merchant at St. Johns, where he was extensively engaged in trade at the time he obtained this lease. He was thus living under the English government, and the instrument was properly authenticated and recorded in the office of registry. The lease which was duly executed was to run 91 years from the 25th day of May, 1765.

Again, the boundaries of the land conveyed require a moment's notice. The land in question is described as beginning at the mouth, and extending up the channel of the Missisquoi river nearly east one league and a half, and as being in depth north and south, from each side of the river, 60 arpents. Whether the reckoning in this measurement were according to the French or the English league is doubtful. That the standard of England was followed, though it be not certain, may seem to be probable, since the territory was no longer under the dominion of France. Were we to take the French standard, and reckon the league as 2.42 English miles, we should have less than 4 English miles as the extent of this land from the mouth of the river east; but adopting the English league as the basis of measurement, we have about 4½ miles. The arpent mentioned in this deed is evidently French, and should be estimated

accordingly. Kalm tells us that 84 arpents equal one French league; one arpent is equivalent to 126 English feet. [An arpent, according to the Dooinsday Book, equals 100 French perches, and a perch, as I learn from a note in Kalm, contains 22 French feet. The French foot being to the English as 1440 to 1352, an arpent is about 2346 English feet. The translator of Kalm, commenting on the statement of his author, says that 84 arpents equal a French league, and that the arpents of Louis XIV is equivalent to 2200 Paris feet.—*Kalm*, vol. II, pp. 194-'5.] Consequently the width of this land each way from the river was not far from a mile and a half, and the entire width something less than 3 miles.

Such is the whole extent of the territory described in the lease. The width is plain, while the length east and west is uncertain. According to the French measure, Mr. Robertson's purchase would hardly reach up the river to the neighborhood of the old Indian Castle, though, according to the English standard league, it would undoubtedly do so, and possibly even include the fortification and the village which lay just above it.

It is also worthy of note that specified parcels of ground were not included in the lease. In behalf of several proprietors certain lands, lying within the bounds as just given, were expressly reserved. These reservations were as follows, viz.: on the north side of the river, 5 farms, and on the south side 7 farms, the said farms being nearly 2 arpents in width. This reserve probably comprised all, or nearly all, the cultivated fields which were to be found within the above-mentioned limits. If the soil on which the Indian village stood lay within this area, it was thus doubtless reserved, and so the grounds occupied by their castle and burial-place, if they were included in it, though it is barely possible that they were situated above.

As a compensation for these lands, it was stipulated that James Robertson, his heirs and assigns, or administrators, should pay a yearly rent of 14 Spanish dollars, two bushels of Indian corn and one gallon of

rum, and plow as much land for the several leasers, or their heirs, as would be sufficient for the planting of a peck of corn for each family.

In consideration of this payment, James Robertson and his heirs were to hold the land in question for the period specified, with the privilege of building upon it, of making concessions to new inhabitants, of establishing plantations, and cutting timber of every sort they pleased.

Such are the main terms and characteristic features of this old Indian lease. It should seem from the language used, that its eastern limits must have been some way below the Falls. It is indeed possible that the league and a half from the Lake were to be measured due east. Were this the case the land must have extended much farther up the river than already supposed. But this, while possible, is hardly probable. There is, however, reason to presume that there were other leases in addition to the document now before us, which have been lost. This appears pretty plain from the fact, that the lease in question, which was found among Ira Allen's papers relating to Indian claims at Missisquoi, is marked "No. 5." Still more—it may be added, that James Robertson was without doubt actually settled at Missisquoi Falls a few years later. From this circumstance it should seem likely that he made other contracts with the Indians for such lands as he proceeded to occupy and turn to account.

THE FIRST ENGLISH SETTLEMENT UNDER AN INDIAN LEASE.

As James Robertson secured his title to a certain tract of land from the St. Francis Indians at Missisquoi, his relation to them was very different, so far as we can judge, from that of the French settlers in the same place at an earlier day. We have no evidence that their supposed right to the soil was derived from the Indians. They obtained a grant of territory from the Governor of New France, and consequently effected their settlement under the protection and guarantee of French authority.

Mr. Robertson made his purchase and acquired his title from the Red Men, both

parties acknowledging, under the English government, his papers, so far as appears, being duly made out and recorded, according to English precedent. Being an energetic business man, as we may infer from several facts, it is probable that soon after getting his lease he made arrangements for the occupation and improvement of his newly-acquired property. It does not, however, appear that he immediately settled himself on the banks of the Missisquoi. He may have done so, though, as I think, the probabilities are the other way. He doubtless at once went forward in person to superintend matters, and took on with him an individual who either acted as his agent or to whom he rented a portion of his right.

I have an indistinct recollection that some one with whom I have conversed on this subject, I cannot now remember who, said that the name of this person was Thomas Metcalf. He doubtless established himself on the Missisquoi river about 1765. According to one report he was a native of old France, whence at an early day he came to Quebec, and thence to this place. In some respects this account seems improbable, especially as his name is not French. Another and more trustworthy, if not more plausible tradition, makes him to have been of English extraction; indeed, this account has very much of likelihood in its favor. So, too, his settlement here has been sometimes confounded with the old efforts made by the French in this vicinity previously to 1760. The connection which existed, according to current traditions, between Metcalf and the early pioneers at Newbury, on the Connecticut river, indicates that he probably belonged to a later day than that of the old French settlement on the Missisquoi. Operations were not commenced by the whites at Newbury until about 1761. The relations, likewise, which it is said that Metcalf sustained to the first settlers on the Connecticut, on the one hand, and on the other to individuals in St. Johns, go to show that he was closely allied to persons who certainly belonged to the early English colonies. It is cur-

rently reported, even to this day, that messengers were occasionally sent, and that among others Metcalf was in an instance or two despatched, on business from Gen. Bailey, of Newbury, to St. Johns and Montreal. It is also said that such messengers as had occasion to pass over this route at a little later date were always in the habit of stopping with one Metcalf at a settlement on the Missisquoi river, with whom they ever found hospitable entertainment.

Metcalf probably made his first beginning in this neighborhood as a trader. Having met Mr. Robertson in St. Johns, he may have been employed by him as already suggested. Their fur trade was a very prominent line of business on the Missisquoi, even during the colonial period of our country. The marsh was resorted to in winter for the sake of peltry, as the most famous hunting-ground in all this region. And in this particular it has not yet entirely lost its reputation. Though beaver, and other animals equally valuable for their furs, have for the most part disappeared from the country, the musk-rat is still to be seen in the marsh, which occupies considerable space in the township. Entirely consonant with the suggestion to Metcalf, who was first engaged as a merchant, is an old tradition still current among the more aged inhabitants. It is as follows: A man called Metcalf, or Medkiff, as the name is often pronounced, if not spelled, located himself on an island at the mouth of the Missisquoi river, and sold goods to the Indians, receiving furs in exchange. This account finds confirmation in the fact that the island is still known as Metcalf's Island. All this appears very natural, on the supposition that Metcalf was acting as the agent of James Robertson, who was an extensive trader, and still had the main part of his business at St. Johns. The mouth of the river is a spot which he would be likely to select at the very start as a business locality, both because of its proximity to the Indians, and because it was nearer St. Johns than any other part of the land of which Mr. Robertson, so far as we know, held a lease.

But it was not long before operations were commenced under other relations, and at a different point. There was beginning to be a greater demand for lumber, especially at St. Johns, and the older settlements to the north. This led to the erection of a mill at the Lower Falls on the Missisquoi. The building was put up by Mr. Metcalf, not probably on his own responsibility, but as the agent of Mr. Robertson. Metcalf was himself a sawyer, and the lumber trade may have been one prominent aim of his establishing himself in this neighborhood. Mr. Robertson shortly after erected a house, and came with his family to reside at the Falls. There is no evidence, so far as I am aware, that traffic with the Indians was given up, when the station at the mouth of the river was forsaken. Everything of a business character was probably then located at the Falls, and trade carried on with the natives more extensively than ever. The lumber business also required a large number of men. There was a time after the close of the old French war, and before the breaking out of hostilities against England in 1776, when some 50 workmen were employed here at once. These were mostly of French descent, and probably many of them had families which were settled in the neighborhood. This information I obtained from Mr. John Pratt, who says he received it from an old man who lived here, in the employ of Mr. Robertson, for many years before the American Revolution.

It thus appears that an English settlement was effected on the Missisquoi river not far from 1765, and that it soon went into successful operation. Considerable business was probably done here in the way of trade with the Indians, and in the manufacture of lumber. The number of whites must have been considerable. If we reckon that 25 of the 50 workmen had families, and allow four as the average size of each family, we shall have 125, without including the households of Mr. Robertson and Mr. Metcalf. This may be too large an estimate; at any rate it is not probable that so many were here contin-

uously. And yet, when we remember what is stated to be a fact, that no horses or oxen were used, and that all the logs were removed by hand, being cut above the Falls, rolled to the bank of the river, and thence floated down to the mill, we see that a great many workmen would be needed.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE SETTLEMENT.

Although the French for the most part, if not entirely, took their departure from Missisquoi shortly after 1760, the improvements which they had introduced were not all removed. Many of the Indians remained behind, and doubtless continued to live more or less as they had been wont while the French were present. The house of worship, which had been erected long before, was, as we have seen, still standing, and undoubtedly some of the cabins put up by the old French inhabitants were also in existence. Hunting and fishing were followed, as they had been of old, and no doubt some attention was given to the cultivation of the soil, which recalls a matter that may be more fully described than in the preceding location of the old Indian farms. From the lease already cited, I have been able to get a clue to the relative position which some of them probably occupied. They were arranged and portioned out by actual survey, according to the old French mode—one which may be observed, even to the present time, in Lower Canada—each having a narrow front, and extending back to a great distance. Farms of a like description, which were laid out and presented at an early day to the disabled soldiers who were dismissed from the French service, were, according to an author already quoted, usually 40 arpents long, and 3 broad. Similar lots in Canada were 40 arpents long and three in breadth. [*Kalm*, vol. II, pp. 194 and 215.] We have mention of 14 Indian farms on the Missisquoi, the dimensions of 12 of which are given. They are described as lying along the river, and being nearly 2 arpents in front and 60 in depth. This would make each farm to be about 252 feet, or 84 yards wide, and almost a mile and a half in length.

Such was the size of these farms in 1765, and it is probable that they were thus laid out many years before by the French. The diagram gives the relative position of the fields in question. Commencing up stream, and following down the right bank, we have first the farm of Old Whitehead, succeeded by 5 similar parcels of land. Beginning up the stream, on the left bank, we have the farm of Old Abenard, followed by the farms belonging to 7 other individuals.

1, Old Whitehead; 2, Joseph Compient; 3, Baptiste Montock; 4, Annus Jean; 5, Francois Nichowizet; 6, Pierre Peckeno-wax; 7, Old Abenard; 8, Old Etienne; 9, Jean Baptiste the Whitehead; 10, Willsom-quax; 11, Jemonganz; 12, Annome Quisse; 13, Cecile; 14, Togisheat.

[A map accompanies this, of which having no cut, we cannot give; a map representing the Missisquoi river running so crookedly from north-east to south-east as to nearly form a half circle. On the river, from the west, Maquam Creek; a little below, on the east bank, the Castle, with Indian Village below, and yet further below, Missisquoi Falls, with village both upon the east and west bank. There are also marked on the map two seals of the cross, topped with an arrow, the top pointing to an N, marking the point of compass, there being an E. and W. for the end of each arm of the cross, and an S. at the foot.]

It has been already remarked that a mill was erected by Metcalf, and probably under the direction of James Robertson. This was doubtless done, with a view to supply the advancing demand for lumber in settlements lying to the north. The exact time of its erection is not known. It was most probably built and put in operation some time between the years 1765 and 1768. Other mills were going up not far from this time along the margin of Lake Champlain at various points. In 1766 or '67, Charles de Fredenburgh started a mill on the river Saranac; this was burned near the beginning of the American Revolution. [*Palmer's History of Lake Champlain.*] A mill was likewise erected at the Lower

Falls on Otter Creek in 1769. Shortly after this, Logan and Pottier were living in Shelburne, and engaged in getting out lumber for the Canadian market. Wm. Gilliland also put up a saw-mill at an early day on the river Bouquet [*Palmer*].

In regard to the erection of the mill at Missisquoi Falls by Metcalf, there seems to be no reasonable ground for doubt. This was the second saw-mill built at the same place, and that it is thus to be distinguished from the old French structure, which was destroyed during the French and Indian war, also seems certain, if tradition be allowed any weight. Two series of accounts have come down to us from the past, often more or less blended, still very unlike in their essential features. Of these two mills the reported dimensions are widely different. The earlier structure was small; the latter large, considering the time of its erection. In the first, there was only a single saw; the second had both a single saw, and a gang consisting of 4 or 5 saws. At the early day, when the French mill was erected, there could hardly have been occasion for so extensive a work as that put up under the direction of James Robertson; but, when the latter was built, the demand for lumber was beginning to advance, and the erection of a building upon an enlarged scale would be indeed, under the circumstances, by no means improbable, but just what we should naturally look for. In fact, it is only on the supposition, that there were 2 mills in operation at different times and under very unlike auspices that it becomes easy to harmonize the many traditions, respecting the sawing of lumber on the Missisquoi river.

The mill erected by Metcalf, probably, occupied about the same site as the old one built by the French. Water was also, without doubt, obtained for turning the wheel through the artificial channel which had been excavated many years before. The irons for this mill, according to tradition, were brought from Newbury by Mr. Metcalf, on a species of sledge or jumper so constructed, that the runners would by their pliability readily yield to

obstructions, and thus meet with little impediment in passing over rocks, fallen trees and uneven ground. According to Mr. Powers, Newbury was settled in 1761, and a saw-mill erected in Haverhill during the next year. It would thus be very natural, that Metcalf, having originally come into the Missisquoi valley from the Coos County, should, on being engaged some years later in building a mill on this side of the mountain, return to Haverhill for such irons as he could there procure. In confirmation of this, it is said that in passing over the mountain Metcalf spent a night in what is now the township of Fletcher, and by the side of a small body of water which from this fact has since been known as Metcalf's pond. To this tradition it has been objected, that no person with a load would take the route. This may be very true; but it should be remembered that Metcalf probably traversed the region between Newbury and Missisquoi several times. When he brought the mill-irons, he would be likely to choose an easier and more circuitous way. On some other occasion he may have gone through Fletcher, and encamped by the pond, which perhaps from the circumstances received and has since continued to bear his name. In connection with this incident, it may be added that the single saw in the mill belonged, as I have been informed, to Metcalf, while the gang of saws was the property of the principal proprietor. Mr. Robertson would be most likely to procure his irons from Montreal, while Mr. Metcalf, perhaps owning sawing utensils in Newbury, or for some other reason, may have gone there for them.

It has been already remarked, the mill in question was a large one. This fact is attested by living witnesses. The foundation of the more recently erected building was visible, not only when the first settlers after the Revolution came here, but also during the earlier portion of the present century. Logs, indeed, nearly imbedded in the soil, were for many years pointed out as the remains of this structure, and occupying the spot assigned to it by tradition. When the present grist-mill was

erected in 1833, the removal of decayed rubbish brought to light the underpinning of the old building which was put up long before by Metcalf. The sills, which were somewhat charred, were still sound, and gave evidence that they had been framed in a workmanlike manner. They were also of a length and size to indicate that they belonged to a very large structure. Such is the testimony of several of the oldest inhabitants.

Reference has been likewise made to the fact that Mr. Robertson built a dwelling-house here, in which he resided with his family. This building was very large on the ground, and was 2 stories in height. It stood on the bank of the river, some rods S. E. of the saw-mill. According to all accounts, it must have been also, for that early day, very richly furnished. This appears from the testimony of Thomas Butterfield, who said that he had frequently been in it, he having passed through this region, several times before the American Revolution. I received this statement from one, who knew Mr. Butterfield and who also adds of himself that when a boy in digging angle-worms on the bank of the river where the house stood, he had found pieces of very fine crockery in great abundance. It is probable that the messengers sent by Gen. Bailey to Montreal, who often spoke of the sumptuous entertainment they always had at Missisquoi, were more usually the guests of Mr. Robertson. Metcalf's house was no doubt in the neighborhood, though I have failed to learn its exact position. It was perhaps of humble dimensions, and in no respect deserving of particular consideration. The dwellings, occupied by the sawyers were doubtless rude cabins, made of unsubstantial material, hastily thrown together—in a word, they were structures which, if for a short time neglected, would speedily go to decay. Such, perhaps, were the principal buildings, and such no doubt the manner in which people were living at the Lower Falls on the Missisquoi, nearly a century ago.

But a change at last occurred. The saw-mill was burnt just before, or soon

after, the spring of the American Revolution. As one account has it, the work of destruction was effected by a few soldiers who were sent on to burn the mill, that the English might have as few facilities as possible in constructing vessels of war on Lake Champlain. According to another version of the matter, the act was not connected with hostilities against the mother country. Those, or a portion of those, who held the grant of the township already referred to as issued by Gov. Wentworth, resided either in what is now Connecticut, or in the southern part of Vermont. Perhaps, most, who then owned rights under the New Hampshire grant, lived in Bennington, or its vicinity. Unwilling that the timber should be cut off, and desiring in order to prevent the removal of the lumber, to eject those who were settled on the soil, it is said that they employed two men to repair to this place and burn the mill. But a change at last occurred. The saw-mill was burnt just before or soon after the opening of the American Revolution. As one account has it, the work of destruction took place at the earlier time mentioned, and was effected under the direction of those who held the grant of the township already referred to as issued by Governor Wentworth. These grantees, or a portion of them, then resided either within the limits of the Colony of Connecticut, or in the southern part of what is now Vermont. Perhaps most of those who then owned the rights under the New Hampshire grant, then lived in Bennington, or its immediate vicinity. Unwilling that the best timber should be cut off, and desiring, in order to prevent the removal of the timber, as well as for other reasons, to eject those who were settled on the soil, it is said that they employed two men to repair to the place and burn the mill. Those thus employed, as the report goes, accordingly came on with this design. Having lain about in the woods for two or three days, they finally, watching their chance, crossed over from the west side of the stream, and applied the torch. They then retired with all haste, returning to Bennington. Both the mill and the fine dwelling which stood near

it were burnt. It is said, though for the truth of the statement I cannot vouch, that Thomas Butterfield was one of the men engaged in this transaction. As the tradition runs, he was then a young man, and in the employ of the Allens, who had already bought up most of the rights of the land under the New Hampshire grant. Being energetic and resolute, he was ready to come on, as above intimated, and actually assisted in burning the saw-mill and a house which stood near it. And with this conflagration, if the tradition be trustworthy, ended the first settlement effected, under English auspices, on the banks of the Missisquoi. Thus the hopes excited, and the aspirations raised, by this individual enterprise, were reduced to ashes only to prepare the way for another settlement, destined to originate a few years later in an utterly dissimilar manner, and to go on toward its consummation, according to entirely different principles, after the great struggle for and achievement of American Independence.

INDIANS AT MISSISQUOI DOWN TO 1776.

On the reduction of Canada, after the seizure of Lake Champlain by the English, in 1760, many of the Indians began gradually to retire from those parts of Vermont which they had occupied. Their departure from Missisquoi, however, was slower than from other quarters. They still lingered in considerable number at this place for many years, though they were all the while in close connection with those of their kindred whose abode was on the southern bank of the St. Lawrence, and elsewhere in Canada. Such of them as no longer lived in the Missisquoi valley, often came to this neighborhood that they might pass the winter in hunting; and they all continued, whether they were residing here or at St. Francis, for the most part to act in concert.

But during the several years now under review, we find no mention of their committing depredations to any great extent. They had been too much humbled for any such undertakings. Many of their bravest warriors had fallen; their power was almost

gone; it was, also, a time of peace. Besides, they no longer had the French as their allies to incite them to acts of hostility against the English settlements. The number of their forays, between 1763 and the breaking out of the American Revolution, must therefore have been very small. That they engaged in some incursions there is no reason to doubt; still they probably lived on in comparative quiet, occupied, as was their wont, in hunting and fishing, and made during this time very few hostile attacks upon the new formed settlements lying to the south.

The account already given of the destructive work supposed to have been effected with the view of ejecting the settlers from the lands bordering the Lower Falls of the Missisquoi, seems to be well sustained by external evidence and internal probability. Still, as there is a different tradition which comes to us from another and an independent source, I proceed to give it in what appears to be its proper connection, leaving others to judge of it in the best light they can secure. The account which follows, Mr. Harmon Northrop, of Fairfield, was so kind as to obtain for me from Mr. Philip Bailey of the same township. Mr. Bailey, as I understand, received his information many years ago direct from Mr. Robert Coffrin, a revolutionary soldier and one of the reputed actors in the transaction recorded.

According to this account, the burning of the mill was something more than a private adventure, or the enterprise of a few land-owners. It was connected with hostilities against the mother country, and took place after the breaking out of the war for Independence. As the tradition runs, several soldiers, among whom was Robert Coffrin, were sent on to the Lower Falls of the Missisquoi with orders to burn a saw-mill at that place, that the British might not avail themselves of its use. On reaching Missisquoi, they knocked at the door of a house which seemed to be tenanted. This was, as I infer from another authority, a block-house erected several years earlier as a means of defense. A woman obeyed the summons. On asking

for the man of the house, Mr. Metcalf came forward, to whom they made known their errand. He entreated them not to burn the mill, alleging that there was no necessity for such a step, and pleading that it was impossible for the English to make any use of it in constructing vessels of war on the Lake. Coffrin, in the name of his comrades, replied that they dare not go back without doing as they were ordered. The Indians being entirely, or for the most part absent, and there being few if any workmen present, at that time, Metcalf was powerless to prevent the act. Coffrin accordingly set fire to the mill, and saw it in flames, before he left the spot. He and his companions then returned, according to one tradition, to Bennington; according to an other, to a Fort situated near the site of the present city of Vergennes, whence, it is said, they had set out. Such is substantially the account, as it originally came into my hands, and has been confirmed by several different narrators. Whether it be another version of the transaction already recorded, whether the former narrative be a somewhat altered recital of a later event, or whether there were two distinct missions of the kinds and for the purposes indicated, I have been unable to make out. All things considered, it seems very probable, that one and the same event is referred to in these accounts, each having been somewhat garnished with slight additions, and modified by minor changes, as they naturally would have been, in coming down from the past through two distinct channels. In one version Thomas Butterfield is a leading character, in the other Robert Coffrin, according to the supposition just made; they were both undoubtedly prominent; they may have been the sole actors in the transaction.

Be this however as it may, the settlement effected by James Robertson no doubt had an end, either just before, or not very long after, the beginning of the American Revolution. Of Mr. Robertson I get no later tidings. With Mr. Metcalf the case is different. According to a current report, he went to Canada

immediately after the burning of the mill, and thence shortly to France, whence it is said he originally came. To this version of the story I have been indisposed, for various reasons, to give much credit. There is another account, however, according to which he returned to the Coos Country, making his home at Gen. Jacob Bailey's. This view of the matter has much probability in its favor, since he undoubtedly lived for a while on the Connecticut, before going to the Missisquoi. In confirmation of this view I may add that Mr. Powers in referring to an effort to take Gen. Bailey in 1782, while Col. Thomas Johnson was at home on parole, mentions Thomas Metcalf. He speaks of him, among others, as belonging to the guard which was stationed at the house of Gen. Bailey. If this account be correct, and the Thomas Metcalf mentioned be the one who figured some years earlier at Missisquoi, and there appears to be good reason to suppose such to be the case. Mr. Metcalf evidently lived at least near the close of the Revolution on the upper waters of the Connecticut. It is of course possible to conjecture that Mr. Metcalf proceeded first to Canada, afterwards to the Coos Country, and finally to Old France, and thus to introduce apparent harmony amongst the various accounts respecting him which have been handed down. Having, however, no precise information on these points, I leave them, as I find them, undecided.

THE FIRST PERMANENT SETTLEMENT.

Although much had been done at Missisquoi at a very early day, much by James Robertson at a somewhat later period, little or nothing of these improvements remain at the present time. So, too, a few English settlers had located themselves in other parts of the region now known as Northwestern Vermont, just before the breaking out of hostilities between the colonies and the mother country; but these all withdrew when the war fairly commenced, and the lands remained without civilized occupants. This was probably the case at Missisquoi after the burn-

ing of the mill. The soil was no doubt left vacant, and continued to be unoccupied by whites until the first permanent settlement in the neighborhood had its singular inception. This was the beginning of improvements which still exist—of improvements, the end of which is not yet—a beginning which was doubtless made during the American Revolution, the results of which have come down to us, and have contributed their quota toward the state of things as they are in the present. Reference is made to the settlement which was finally effected on the left bank of the Missisquoi a while after the removal of James Robertson.

After a thorough examination of the matter, I am led to believe that the first white man to establish himself, after the beginning of the American Revolution, in what is now Franklin County, was John Hilliker. He was, so far as I can learn, the earliest permanent settler in this region, and undoubtedly the first, after the time named, to come into this neighborhood and locate himself in what is to-day the township of Swanton. This he made his home during the remainder of his life, and left behind him a posterity, a portion of which may still be found in the neighborhood. While his settlement in the place was no doubt some time after the retirement of Mr. Robertson and Mr. Metcalf, it was certainly, according to the testimony of his eldest son, long before the withdrawal of the larger part of the St. Francis Indians.

A few words respecting Mr. Hilliker before he came into this vicinity, may be here in place. He was of Dutch descent, and born at White Plains, N. Y., Mar. 10, 1745. After attaining to his majority, he went to La Chine, in Upper Canada, as that province was long designated. On the breaking out of the American Revolution, he became a soldier in the employment of the English government. In this service he continued during the earlier part of the struggle, being for a few months at Quebec; also for a while at other points in Canada. On leaving the army, he went to Sorelle, a village situated near the mouth of a river of the same name, a few miles

below Montreal. While there he married Mary, daughter of William and Rebecca Lehigh, who had recently moved to that place from New York. Soon after his marriage, he left Sorelle, and came with his wife to this place, probably during the latter part of the Revolutionary War, and settled on what is now known as the Vernal place, 2 miles or so below the Falls, on the south side of the river. A year or two after Mr. Hilliker's settlement on the Missisquoi, John Hilliker, Jr., was born, who still survives, and from whom I have received a portion of this account. Though much past the prime of life, he is yet hale and vigorous. Early in June, 1862, I found him engaged in ploughing, when he informed me that he should be 81 years old on the 17th of the coming July. According to this, he must have been born in the year 1781, or, as he said, about 2 years after his father came into this neighborhood.

It should thus appear that John Hilliker, Sr., settled on the Missisquoi river about 1779, thus as early as the middle, or possibly some time during the last half of the Revolutionary War. There is a current account, according to which he came into this region near or just after the close of the war, say in 1783 or '84. The latter date, coming in the form of a vague tradition, may be received as a near approach to the truth; while the former reckoning seems to be perfectly trustworthy and accurate, as it rests on the explicit testimony of the son.

For several years after Mr. Hilliker's settlement in this neighborhood, no additional families came here to live. During all this time he had no neighbors in what are now the adjoining townships of Franklin County. Indeed, for several years after he located himself on the Missisquoi river, the only tenement between his home and Burlington was on Colchester Point. This was a log-cabin roofed with bark. At the period of his settlement, the Jesuit chapel and the Indian village were still in existence. The bell used to be rung daily, morning and evening, for prayers. Previously to that time, however, the saw-mill at the Falls had been destroyed.

Mr. Hilliker passed the remainder of his days in this vicinity, continuing to occupy the land on which he originally settled, finally dying Sept. 11, 1828, at the advanced age of 82 years. Tradition says that his sympathies were ever with the English government; that he was engaged in their service after he located himself in this neighborhood; that he often acted in their behalf as a pilot and as a scout; and that he sometimes accompanied the Indians in their forays, in several instances going with them as far south as Albany and Schenectady.

THE OLD INDIAN LEASE OF LAND on which the first permanent settlement was effected: Although Gov. Wentworth issued a grant of the lands lying on the lower waters of the Missisquoi as early as 1763, it does not appear that the grantees made any effective arrangements for their settlement until after the close of the American Revolution. It accordingly happened that the improvements initiated by James Robertson remained intact until about the beginning of the war between England and her American colonies. A few Indians also continued to live at Missisquoi village, and to occupy the adjoining lands, even up to a more recent day. The very existence of the English grant may have been altogether, or for the most part, unknown in the region. Or, if the Indians were aware of it, they practically paid to it little attention, inasmuch as they claimed the lands as their own. For various reasons of these and of other kinds, the different settlements effected on the Missisquoi rested on very unlike grounds.

With these facts before us, we shall readily understand the basis on which Mr. Hilliker's improvements rested. On his coming into the region, he leased land of the Indians—the same farm that he afterward owned, and on which he passed the remainder of his days—agreeing to pay them annual rent. The lease was during life. According to the stipulation, he was to give them a crown a year for 100 acres, or for a proposed area which was found to be so much on subsequent measurement.

Such is substantially the lease on which Mr. Hilliker's settlement was effected, the particulars of which I received from his son. Whether it were ever reduced to writing or not, and, if it were, whether a copy be still in existence, I have been unable to learn. It should be added, that when a survey was finally made, or rather when the results of the survey came to be known, it was found that a part of Mr. Hilliker's farm was in what was laid out as Swanton, and a part in what then, and for a while afterward was Highgate. A change having been subsequently made in the township lines, the whole farm is now, and has been for many years, in Swanton.

THE ANNALS OF THE INDIANS AT MISSISQUOI DOWN TO 1783,

may comprise all that remains to be said of the occurrences in this neighborhood during the American Revolution. When the Colonies rose against the Mother Country, the aid of these and of other Indians were diligently sought in favor of the English government by General Carleton, who was then Governor of Canada. But the Indians of the St. Francis tribe, like the Canadian French, had never been favorable to the British dominion. They were accordingly slow, at this time, to take part with England against the Colonies. At last, however, some of the Abenaki were enlisted in the struggle, and led to act with the British forces. These Indians were no doubt present in most of the transactions, mention of which will now be made, if not in them all, as well as in many affairs of which we have less definite knowledge.

In Sept., 1775, Gens. Schuyler and Montgomery advanced down Lake Champlain with a view to take the British fort at St. Johns. As they proceeded through the woods, after landing toward the lower part of the Lake, they were attacked by a body of Indians, and had three killed and eight wounded. These Indians, who were speedily repulsed with considerable loss, were probably Abenaki. [See Palmer. History of Lake Champlain, p. 94.]

Sept. 6, 1776, while Arnold was lying

off Wind-mill Point, a few miles south of the station of the British fleet, some of his men having gone ashore in small boats, were assailed by a party of Indians, of the St. Francis tribe as may be inferred, who lay concealed in the adjoining woods; three of Arnold's men were killed and six wounded before they could escape. The Indians, however, at once fled, a broadside being poured into their ranks from the vessels.

A little later the same year, we get another glimpse of the Indians, who were probably from Missisquoi. While Arnold's fleet was coming to anchor, Sept. 19, a little north of Cumberland Head, a Canadian on the shore desired to be taken aboard. Several men having gone cautiously toward the land in a small boat, with swivels pointed and muskets ready in case of necessity, the Canadian waded into the water a few feet, and endeavored to decoy them in. Failing in this, he gave a signal, when some 300 Canadians and Indians, concealed in the bushes, made their appearance, and firing into the boat wounded three. The fire being returned from the boat and from a schooner, the assailants retreated with apparent loss.

As the British force moved up the Lake, it was accompanied by a party of Abenaki Indians. These were present at the battle of Valcour Island, which occurred Oct. 11, of the same year. Having landed on the main land and on the island, they kept up an incessant fire on Arnold's fleet, which was in the channel, while it was assailed by the English vessels lying in front and on the south. In this way considerable injury was done by the Indians..

When General Carleton advanced in pursuit of Arnold, he was still accompanied by the same Indians. On establishing himself, for a while, at Crown Point, he there made use of them in reconnoitering and in some skirmishes which occurred in connection with his contemplated attack on Ticonderoga.

Early in June, 1777, General Burgoyne set out from St. Johns, on his celebrated expedition up Lake Champlain. Having halted near the mouth of the Bouquet Riv-

er, he was joined by 400 Indians, consisting in part of Abenaki. On the 21st of June, he gave them a war-feast, for the purpose of inciting their courage, and of binding them to the British interest. In justice to General Burgoyne it should be added, that in his war-speech to them, on the occasion in question, he endeavored to dissuade them from barbarity, saying, "You shall receive compensation for the prisoners you take, but you shall be called to account for scalps." To this they readily assented, but with how little practical effect the sequel sadly declared.

The use, however, to which Burgoyne was disposed to turn these Indians is made very clear by the proclamation which he issued, June 30th, from Crown Point. Against such as should not bow to the British rule he threatened the merciless vengeance of the whole Indian force under his command. [See Palmer, History of Lake Champlain, pp. 105-6; p. 109; p. 114; pp. 117-8; p. 120.]

As Burgoyne, during the following autumn, began to experience disasters, the Indians gradually fell off, until nearly all had deserted him. They either returned home, making their way back to Missisquoi, St. Francis, and their other places of abode, or joined the "Continental Army.

Sometime during the same year, a party of these Indians visited Brandon. Having killed two men, and taken most of the other inhabitants prisoners, they burned the dwellings and a saw-mill which had been recently erected. [See history of Brandon, vol. 11.]

About this time, though I have not been able to learn the exact date, an assault was made upon Bridport by Indians who probably came from Missisquoi.

In most of the cases cited, the woman and children were not injured, as they had been during the earlier wars. This was possibly owing to the influence exerted by the English; perhaps it was in part due to the disabled condition of the tribe, [perhaps, more probable] it may be in a measure referable to causes with which we are

not acquainted. But while the women and children were usually left unharmed, the houses were generally plundered, and the men when it was possible, were ordinarily taken prisoners. Whether the latter course was at all the result of Gen. Burgoyne's instructions, and if so to what extent, it is now difficult to decide.

For some time after the occurrences cited, the Indians, so far as appears, were more quiet. During the latter part of the war, however, they engaged once more in depredations, proceeding up Lake Champlain, and assailing the unfortunate settlers on the frontier.

In this manner 21 Indians, Aug. 9, 1780, visited the village of Barnard. They there took several prisoners, whom they conveyed to Canada. Although the captives suffered considerably, they all lived to return to their homes.

During the following October, some two or three hundred Indians, belonging for the most part, as it appears, to the St. Francis tribe, enacted one of the most tragic scenes witnessed in this region during the American Revolution. Led on by one Horton and a number of refugees, they passed up the Winooski river, and made an assault upon Royalton. [An account of which will be given in the history of that town.—ED.]

Such are a few of the more prominent transactions, in which the St. Francis Indians appear to have been engaged during the protracted war of the colonies for independence. Although the acts of barbarity may not have been so great as some of those of an earlier day, there yet was enough to evince the bloodthirsty spirit of the Red men, and to show that the English no less than the French—that the liege servants of a nominally Protestant government equally with the followers of St. Francis—had thus far signally failed to raise them much above their savage state. So true is it, that Christianity, in order to vindicate its real worth, must be—not a mere thing of profession, but—a life revealing itself at once in the hearts and understandings, as well as in the outward bearing of the people.

J. B. P.

COMPILER'S NOTES ON THE GIVEN PAPER.

[*Omissions*:—In quotations from Kalm, page 954, instead of points should read:

In their whole deportment there is something pleasing. It is no wonder that they captivate the minds of the people. They seldom speak of religious matters and if it happens, they generally avoid disputes. They are very ready to do any one a service; and when they see that their assistance is wanted, they hardly give one time to speak of it; falling to work immediately to bring about what is required of them. Their conversation is very entertaining and learned, so that one cannot be tired of their company. Among all the Jesuits I have conversed with, I have not found one who was not possessed of this quality in a very eminent degree.

And where second points are in the same paragraph: "There is a Jesuit in every village belonging to the Indians whom he endeavors on all occasions to convert. In winter he goes on their great hunts, where he is frequently obliged to suffer all imaginable inconveniences; such as walking in the snow all day; lying in the open air all winter; being out in both good and bad weather; lying in the Indian hut which often swarm with fleas and other vermin. The Jesuits undergo all these hardships for the sake of converting the Indians, and likewise for political reasons. The Jesuits are of a great use to their king; for they are frequently able to persuade the Indians to break their treaty with the English, to make war upon them, to bring their furs to the French, and not to permit the English to come amongst them. These words, from one who knew the Jesuits well, may serve to suggest more forcibly than any language of mine, the vast influence they probably exerted on the Red men at Missisquoi. While, however, their agency was very potent, it is still very difficult to tell to precisely what extent the Indians were really brought under the power of the gospel. Undoubtedly some light was introduced. At the same time, it would have been surprising, if their old ways and habits had not continued to maintain considerable sway. That this was in fact the case, we well know, from what we can gather from authentic sources of their relations earlier to the English colonies. There is, certainly, a sense in which they may have been rendered even more savage and ferocious by their perversion of the gospel, they being led to think that in exterminating the heretics they were doing God's service. Indeed, their opposition to the English as apostates from what they regarded to be the true faith,

doubtless led to many of those forays against the settlers in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont, which occurred between 1690 and 1760, and in which the Abenaki of Missisquoi bore a prominent part. And this might all take place without their being directly taught any such thing. That they adopted the forms of worship set before them by the Jesuits, seems certain. This is confirmed by various circumstances. Among others that it is said that many of the graves of the St. Francis Indians contain such beads as Roman Catholics are wont to make use of as an assistance to the more ignorant in worship. As we cannot tell how far the French in distinction from or in connection with the Indians had to do with the burial ground in question, the fact just mentioned of course furnishes no certain evidence of the extent to which the Red men adopted the teachings of the Jesuits—much less of the degree in which they became animated by Christian sentiments. However this may be, some of them were really made better, need not be doubted.

Author's Reflections:—"Kalm who knew the Jesuits well." Kalm's admissions: "They seldom speak of religious matters." Query; how well a transient guest could know the motives of men who "seldom," perhaps never, spoke to him of the grand object of their lives, with whom from courtesy to their scientific guest, regarded as much a naturalist in his religion, as in his science, "they seldom speak of religious matters, if it happens, they usually avoid disputes."

On the same sheet, after reflections on Kalm's informations, a preamble, as evident to the opening of the next page:

"*The Old French Settlement*:—Comes in now for a share of our attention.—That establishment of a missionary station at Missisquoi would soon suggest the importance of other operations at the same place; this we should reasonably expect, since many things of a temporal kind are needful in order to the successful prosecution of the great work of the herald of the cross. It would also be the case especially from the fact, that one prominent aim of the French Jesuits, *if they be not misrepresented*, was the commencement of settlements which would extend the power, and make sure the dominion of France in this

country, we shall accordingly not be likely to err very much, if we connect more or less closely the old French settlement with the religious enterprise which has been already noticed.

Page 974, 4 lines, reserved, the summary of the burning of Royalton. We can't let this Franklin County historian come into our old Windsor County and skim the early cream.

"*The Fair Captive*," page 960, several pages of manuscript omitted, wholly—Mrs. Howe's captivity, even to Mrs. Tute's second marriage after her return from her captivity and the epitaph on her grave down in old Windham County. Mrs. (Howe) Tute was born, married, and lived in Windham County all her life, except the brief period of her captivity; and her history is all written up in the papers of this county and in our hands awaiting publication. We cannot allow our fine old Windham County records to be plundered of their most interesting history before their time comes to be published in the same work.

To these papers descriptive of one of the earliest and most interesting historical fields in our state, for their own interest and from sentiments of esteem for an early and favorite contributor, we have allowed large space in this work where papers must usually be so condensed; and have thought well to give them thus fully, so to redeem the more carefully the trust left in our hands—the writings of the dead—to publish them substantially as the writer left them; though there are a number of things in them, we cannot approve: one, a partiality for the English, a prejudice against the French. It may be natural, inherent, as in this case the writer was English in lineage on both sides, with pretty clear English blood in our veins, this we can understand. It may account somewhat for his partiality; but a historian must not know nationality, when he takes up his pen for another party or nation. He should be as true an historian when he essays to write their history, as for his own side when writing for that, give their facts as

fully and explicitly, and where their history is unknown, or obscure, be as charitable in surmise or suppositions as he would upon the side where his sympathies are enlisted. Mr. Perry assumes the ground of an historian for Swanton, for its old Indian and French settlements while his knowledge, researches, and constructions seem mostly drawn from "English" and colonial history—that is from the other and wrong side from this for which he is writing. He gives a considerable list, evidently all he could find at the time, of the forays, and attacks of the French and Indians upon the English settlements, where the St. Francis Indians are, in any way mentioned, either as warriors, or guides, or but proved as of the war-parties of the Huron, Iroquois, and tribes going and returning from Montreal and above; evidently all, or we may infer all, as not only are all the above included as participants, where an Indian of the tribe is named, but in one or more bloody massacres called to mind, where the writer admits he can find no proof of their presence, he "supposes it reasonable to think they may have been there," a kind of suppository evidence not allowable in courts, and does not weigh heavy in history; and in which we credit Mr. Perry too keen a man to have clogged his paper with but for a felt lack of provable testimony. It may, however, wholly or partly have been entered to show his St. Francis Indians as very formidable, a *branch* of the fierce Abenaki among the warlike, cruel Huron, and treacherous, bloody Iroquois, rather than with any view to exaggerate their particular barbarism and atrocities; as one might mistake on the first face, and which he might have avoided, and have been only the more just to the party he serves as an historian for in their special field, had he also, after, before, or with his list of attacks of the French and Indians upon the English, have given as fully the attacks of the English upon them. It should not be overlooked in the writer for a party when he does not do it. p. 559.

Again there might also have been a more clear presentation of the French record

and view of the matter. It might have been said Canada and the Champlain Lake regions did belong to the French by the right of discovery, at that time; a right acceded to by all the Sovereigns of Europe. The colonial English pitied against the French were at that time children of the English Court—subjects of the English government. Some English traders, jealous of the success of the fur-trade of the French with the Indians, intruded upon the French traders and settlers and first kindled the war; and having made this fair statement might have given a list of the battles on both sides, the assaults they had to bear, the massacres they had to suffer. When had he thought to have so done, instead of leaving his savages and French with the odium of being guilty of the most bloodshed, he might have made some little question whether the vanquished or the victors would “probably” shed the most blood? Both doubtless with a terrible will shed what they could. It was on both sides a war for territory—which should possess this country, we feel a pride in the English having won—don’t let us diminish the magnitude of our victory by charging our foes with having done the sharpest fighting. Credit them with having fought as hotly and well; they deserve it, but not with having suffered the most from the war—not with having suffered the most blood-shedding and barbarities, from French or savage, when they wiped out all these fighting French “warlike and cruel Hurons,” “traitorous, blood-thirsty Iroquois” and “fierce Abenaki” of whom the St. Francis Indians were—a branch. Those old Yankee warriors or British soldiers would not have us wring out any sympathy for them as having suffered any more than they made their foes to. They claim the victory of conquerors and not the sympathy we give the conquered.

The writer does not show there was a single Christian Indian in any of these forays of the St. Francis tribe. He admits he cannot point his finger at one and say there he is!—that “nominal” Christian that goes to war with a tomahawk! but he thinks it very “probable.” I have no

more doubt than he there were some there. There have always been Christian soldiers. It don’t usually make one unpatriotic to be a Christian,—and, did they fall in with their leaders and war after the custom of their nation or tribe? And why not Indian ones do the same? Or is the deadly emboweling of a bayonet-charge of a regiment any more refined and Christian than a flourish of scalping-knives? Whether the Jesuit missionaries did excite the Indians to fight against the English, our historian confesses a lack of proof here, too, but supposes it not in their human nature not to have so done, nor yet against *their religion*. In case they did, did our Massachusetts and Connecticut ministers keep still during this war in their pulpits? Did they ever in any war in which their people were engaged? the Revolution? 1812? in the last war? Do we demand it of them? would we have them? Or have we ever charged the doings of our scouting parties to *our religion*—I speak for our English side.

There was a night, our scouts were on the path; the midnight moon and stars looked in stillness down upon a hundred, perhaps, silent wigwams, far away in Canada—the little “St. Francis Capitol,” or village, where the women and children, the aged and the sick slept in supposed security: their men were on the war-path; not a warrior left behind to guard the helpless. How stealthily they come—that old Rogers and his scouts; not a twig must break; they are hunting Indians now; a reconnoitering spy has whispered the unconscious, helpless state, a ring is formed around that little Indian village, torch after torch silently applied till each wigwam rose up to light at once in flame. The infirm and papoose perished in the flames within, the screeching squaws rushed at the door of their wigwams, upon the bayonet, or were beaten to death by the breeches of the soldiers’ guns. “Nearly every inhabitant of that village,”—page 960—was war-murdered on that night; but who ever charged it to the religion of Rogers or his band? Who amongst us would allow it fair to charge this barbarity

of burning old men—too old to fight, and defenceless women and children in the absence of all their warriors to the spirit of the religion generally professed in the colonies, and we fail to find it any more fair to charge the cruelty of French and Indian war-parties to their religion. We do not think there is much of the best spirit of any religion in any war; but it seems scant justice or charity to criticise on one side, and not as much on the other.

a. We do not mean to say that Mr. Perry is silent on the French having discovered both Canada and Vermont, p. 934, 41, 42; but as he usually re-states considerably any point he appears to wish to prove, this right of discovery, it would have been well to have remembered, particularly, in connection with the opening and progress of that old French and Indian war:

Motives of the colonization of the French, in this country; argument: It was all a concerted move to convert this country to their religion, page 955-6:

"The whites being French Jesuits and laymen, who acted under the cross, doubtless regarded the propagation of their religion as one of the prominent aims of their lives. They were thus led to put forth efforts in almost every way they could for the conversion of the natives."

It is clearly shown, we believe, in any French history of their settlements in this country, and in several American ones, that the French fur-traders were the earliest settlers here, and colonists came in for trade and because land for homes was a gift, not as laymen to the missionaries, though mostly, really or "nominally" of the same faith. There is not a shadow of evidence they considered themselves enlisting to help convert the Indians any more than the French emigrants from Montreal that come into the States to-day, come here and dwell among us for such a purpose. We should smile to see it gravely put forth in any history. It might be just as truly; and that to propagate their religion, is one of the motives of the Irish, German, or Chinese immigration to our shores; and the scandals among too many of these immigrants who came only

for gain was the greatest stumbling-block the missionaries found in their path in the conversions of the Indians has been their report, whom our author inclines to put in for his coadjutors. See also page 962.

Again :—The Indians sided with the French in the war—consequence, page 961. The St. Francis Indians lost their homes at Missisquoi. Query: how much longer would they probably have retained them had they sided with the English; "The Indians preferred the French to the English for friends"—could the English settlers ever, have they ever, adapted themselves as easily to the ways of the Indians as the French settlers? "The Indians preferred the religion of the French to the religion of the English," was that a fault of the poor Indian that they embraced the first Christian religion brought to them? And would it have been more noble in them to have dropped back into heathen Indians to have secured the English for friends, or more Christian to have rejected the only religion they knew and in which they saw such examples in their missionaries for a religion they knew not: It may not be a surprise even, if Catholic Indians did not choose to come under English rule when their religion was a proscribed one, when told the colonists had their ropes laid up for it—all but Rhode Island.

The Abenaki New Named, page 944:

"At last the Abenaki on the Connecticut and on the Missisquoi were known by a new name—or they sustained relations one to another they came to be called the St. Francis Indians—from the fact they were all more or less brought under the influence of the followers of St. Francis de Sales, [!] "or this appellation may have been given to them because a majority of their number were perhaps at one time, located at the village of St. Francis, both the village and the river no doubt being called in honor of the celebrated founder of the order of the Franciscans [!] . . . Large numbers of them having readily come under the Franciscan influence" [!] "we can see how naturally they would all, at the three places specified, in time be called the St. Francis Indians."

St. Francis de Sales: a strange personage here. A missionary in Switzerland, (by title, Bishop of Geneva) who brought back

to his church after the Luther Reformation in the 16th century hosts of Calvinists, but who never founded any religious order but "the sisters of the Visitation." It cannot be our writer thought these cloistered nuns were sent as missionaries to this race of savages, and were so successful in converting them all. But he says they were no doubt called after the Founder of the *Franciscans*. That was St. Francis of Assisum, born in Umbria, Italy, in 1211, over 400 years before. It may have been a slip of the pen, both being a St. Francis. But rather too bad, for our scholarly writer, both were such distinctive, world-renowned characters; one as the champion of poverty, founder of mendicant friars—poor Claras—the other for his elegance, learning, generally, by English scholars, we think, the best liked ascetic writer after Thomas A. Kempis. It is not strange our writer had heard about him, he is so often alluded to in current literature, but we cannot surmise how his imaginative mind should have placed him over 400 years back in those "dark centuries." Though it is no more of a mistake, than hundreds of other theorists have made guessing about things of which they do not know, and getting so in the habit that they write their speculations and that of others on the page of sober history as facts, or probabilities.

The writer supposed all the missionaries to have been Jesuits. He appears confused on the subject, page 953. The Recollects, a branch of the Franciscan order, were the missionaries here till 1625, when the Jesuits were called into this field; but they made few converts, and they gave no name, as we know, to any mission.—Francis de Sales may have been the patron saint of the St. Francis Indians, we admit, and in that sense they may be called his sons; but the manner of our writer's speaking of only Jesuit missionaries in these fields, would imply, either the Franciscans and Jesuits to be but one order, or another inference that might be made in his cloud of mist around these missionaries, that St. Francis de Sales was founder of the Jesuits also.

The graves of the Indians in Swanton and what was found in them: A very interesting topic, well-written up. p. 944-49. It might have been added, that the cabinet in the State House at Montpelier is greatly enriched by these Indian relics, from the graves and mounds and fields of Swanton. "The beads" found in the St. Francis Indians' graves, such as used by Catholics—"the clock of the rosary," a favorite devotion in the church "used by the more ignorant"—by that "Bishop of Geneva," whom our writer supposes to have been either the Founder of the Franciscans or of the Jesuits. Our writer don't seem to be "au courant" at all on these subjects. It has been said on the part of the Catholics, "No Protestant can write correctly on Catholic subjects." Be that as it may, we think it very hard for a minister to, on the other side from that which he is bound, more than any other man, to defend, and in the habit of, by preaching. This is the first paper entered in this work where the writer has been allowed any criticism upon any religion but his own, and a privilege we hope to never be asked to extend again, it being the law of concord and equity for this history that it shall be for all parties and against none in religion or politics, etc., in which each are expected to write up their own records and to respect the same privilege allowed to others, avoiding all that may be, or seem like criticism upon others, in a work for the whole people, and not a partisan one, has been our strenuous aim; and we have been seconded in it, strong, by pastors and people of every order in our State, nearly a hundred contributors among, for it, to one against, on the average, we believe. It would have been more agreeable to us to have corrected the mistakes made in persons of history, so far as we knew before in print, and to have omitted all reflections on religious ceremonies, devotions or sentiments which the writer had never been in a position to understand, and which have conferred no information and rather confuse the subject; but as the author, living, preferred we should note objections rather than eliminate so much as a line, of his

papers, and his preference, to save collusion with a writer we so much prized, was allowed, and he cannot now change his verdict, though we think he might had he lived till to-day—have withdrawn some of his statements—and modified others, but, as we under all the circumstances, feel not the liberty, we have thought it best to stand by the old arrangement. Though having neglected our part, not till very late intending to enter the Swanton papers in this volume; with several swift compositors closing in upon us now with the last pages of this manuscript, and on our notes, there are other things we might have said, other objections marked, we pass and hasten rather to a close, and perhaps as well or better. There is an old proverb, “where doctors disagree, disciples may.” We will note but briefly a few more points and give such little information as we have at hand on them.

Claims of the French settlers:—“We have no evidence that their supposed right to the soil was derived from the Indians.” It is evident they must have had some claims, or made none to have lived in a settlement with the Indians; or if they had none, how could the Indians lose their old claim by a treaty of the French and English by themselves, on the subject of claims that neither of the treating parties had obtained from the original owners of the soil. p.—

Beginning of the Missionaries at Missisquoi, page 953:—“One or more of them will be established here after the beginning of the work at St. Francis.” . . . “Efforts were commenced on the St. Lawrence before 1790. That efforts had been made long before the plague about 1730, should seem probable.”

Again, page 953:—“I have thus far sought in vain for any definite information respecting the religious labor put forth at Missisquoi. The names of the missionaries are probably unknown.”

We do not suppose that any of these names are lost. The annals of the Jesuits can doubtless supply them with a sketch of all that is most important in their missions, true dates, and much interesting

information in regard to the Indian nations. It is from the records of these Jesuits on the spot, and who wrote at the time, that the most information was drawn for “Ingraham’s Jesuits in America.” Parkman’s more recent and extensive, History of the Jesuit Mission in North America, etc.

LIST OF THE ABENAKI, HURON, AND IROQUOIS MISSIONS.

Published in John G. Shea’s History of the Catholic Missions among the Indian Tribes of the United States.

St. Francis Borgia, Druilletes, J. Bigot, V. Bigot, H. J. Gassot, S. Kale, J. Germain.

J. de Brebeuf, A. de Noue, J. Poncet, R. Menard, L. Garreau, N. Chabanel, F. J. Bressani, G. Lalemant, A. Grelon, J. Butteux.

I. Jogues, S. le Moyne, C. Dablon, J. M. Chaumonot, F. le Mercier, J. Fremin, P. Ragueneau, J. Garnier, P. Rafféix, J. de Lamberville, A. Dalmas, C. Chauchetière, P. Cholenec, J. F. Lafetau. (To whom Daniel Davost should be added.)

“The Jesuits all came from France,” page 953. Elsewhere the writer as Kalm also, quoted, speaks of them as all Frenchmen: The founder of the order was a Spaniard, born at Guipuzoca, a province in Cantabria, and of his first nine companions Bobadilla and Salmeron were at least Spanish, as their names indicate, and Rodergues, Portuguese and Claudius Janius, Italian. I think six of the first nine belonged to these nations here named. This is as we remember. It can be easily ascertained by turning to a life of St. Ignatius that can be found in almost any Catholic parish library: The head-house of the order has been at one time in Spain, I think at another in France, again in Rome, if our memory of Catholic history serves us right, and in one time we know of at least Germans, Russians, Irish and Italians as well as French Jesuits in this country. The above paper might lead some to erroneously suppose that the order was confined to the French nations. It is not, though there may have been more French Jesuits than those of other nationality—we do not know as to that, but so suppose.

[b] page 953. "All came from France, and after laboring a few years in this country, usually returned to their native land."

"Most of them, too, were martyrs to their faith." (*Preface to Ingraham's Jesuit Missions*). How few of their number died the common death of all men, or slept at last in the grounds their Church had consecrated. But . . . the sons of Loyola never retreated, the mission they founded in a tribe ended only with the extinction of the tribe itself. Though sorrowing for the dead, they pressed forward at once to occupy their places, or if need be share their fate. "Nothing," wrote Father Petit, after describing the martyrdom of two of his brethren, "nothing has happened to these two excellent missionaries, for which they were not prepared when they gave themselves to the Indian mission . . . each one indeed felt that . . . his own blood poured out would bring down greater blessings on those for whom he died, than he could win for them by the labors of a life. He realized that he was appointed unto death. *Ibo et non redibo*."

Says Ingraham:

"The wild hunter, the adventurous traveller, who penetrating the forests came to new and strange tribes often found that years before the disciple of Loyola had preceded him in that wilderness." "All were to be forgotten by these stern and high-wrought men, and they were often to go forth into the wilderness, without an adviser on their way, save their God."

Some Information on their labors: From J. Gilmory Shea, in his recent History on New France, in 6 vols.

M. Garneau ("*Histoire du Canada*") places the Algonquins on the St. Lawrence a little below Quebec to the St. Maurice, with one tribe at Montreal and the Montagnais a branch of the Algonquins on the Saguenay and Lake St. John. The Abbe Ferland (*Coursel Histoire*, p. 91,) puts the Algonquins around Quebec and up the St. Lawrence and the Montagnais on the Saguenay and on two or three other rivers.

"According to de Laet, the Indians from the Gulf of the St. Lawrence were the Canadians. Les Carbox calls them Canadocoa. Sagard in his "*Histoire du Canada*" and Champlain in his voyages 1632, places the Canadians there." Father Masse who labored at Quebec and Champlain gives Montagnais prayers by him. None of these early writers speak of Algonquins near Quebec or Three Rivers, except as camping for a time. *Brebeuf*

Relation des Hurons says they were clearly on the Ottawa, the great river of the Algonquins. They comprised the Iroquet *petite* nation and the Algonquins of the Isle.

1609, Champlain joins a party of Huron, Algonquin and Montagnais in an expedition against the Iroquois to bind these neighboring Indians closer to the French. Father Isaac Joutes named Lake St. George, *Lac St. Sacrament*.

Champlain in his battle at Crown Point (1809,) says he and his Frenchmen were each in a canoe of the Montagnais. The allies parted company at Chambly Rapids, the Algonquins and Hurons going to their own country and Champlain returning with the Montagnais, the Montagnais paused when they reached the mouth of the Sorel river.

The first Missionaries.

1611, the King's death; Champlain returns to France; sends a French priest back with the Hurons to learn their language.

1614 to 15. Champlain feeling no doubt for his colony, now obtained four *Recollects*, Fathers Dennis Jamay, John de Olbean, Joseph Le Caron and Bro. Pacificus du Plessis, which he himself took to Quebec. They left Honifleur, April 24, and arrived May 25, 1615. *Sagard's Histoire du Canada* pp. 12, 36, Le Clerque, v. 1., p. 56, Canada Doc. Series 2, v. 1., p. 2.

Father Le Caron went up ahead of Champlain to *Rivieres des Prairies* and said the first mass offered in Canada, June 24, 1616.

Father Joseph Caron had been from village to village learning the Huron language. July 11, 1616, Champlain, Father Caron and the superior of the Missions (Father Jamay) return to France; only Father Olbean and Bro. Pacificus, who had been up to teach the children of the French and Indians at Three Rivers, remain.

1620: The Iroquois appear armed to destroy the colony. Recollect, Father Wm. Poulan captured; just about to be burned, exchanged for an Iroquois chief captured by the Hurons. Champlain in his voyages says when he left Quebec in 1624, it had (his colony) only 51 souls.

Sagard historian, Bro. Gabriel Sagard Theodet, also writer of the "*Grand voyage du Pais des Hurons* (Paris 1632, 1665.) He left Paris with Father Viel, March 18, 1624, and reached in June 28. He collected materials and began the work. Voyages, 1632. Father Nicholas Viel, and Bro. Sagard were sent to the Hurons. Father Caron was already there.

In 1625. The Recollects having just proposed it, the first Jesuit missionaries were sent to this country: Lallement, Masse and Brebeuf. The Recollects received them to their house about 1-4 of a league from the town on St. Charles River. Father Viel, (Recollect) was the first martyr, drowned by the Indians. 1626: three more Jesuits arrived: Fathers Noyrot, Noue and a Brother; Fathers de Brebeuf, de Noue, and de la Roche went to the Hurons. Sagard and Noue penetrated to the Neutes on both sides of the Niagara, Father Masse who had great experience and talent for a new settlement, worked on the St. Lawrence. "All the country of the great River and the streams emptying into it their mission ground."

1633: Mission increases greatly, Recollects had baptised during their stay but a few. Fathers Brebeuf and de Noue had made but few converts. In less than 15 years there were 15 priests and three or four lay brothers at work. The College of the Jesuits was founded at Quebec in 1634-36. Fathers Germain, Chastelaine, and others, came in 1638-9.

In 1638: The mission was commenced among the Montagnis. The first Iroquois christian, 1639: Father Lallement on the Ottawa River and with the Algonquins.

1640: Father Chas. Tursis in Isle of Miscou baptised but one child in two years there. Fathers Julian Perraults and Martin —, in their neighborhoods 1640, the Iroquois beg to get a priest. Algonquin mission commenced fervently about 1644.

After the Jesuits were called in the missions in this country rested entirely with them. The centre of their missions was among the Hurons, probably in Canada all through the intermediate grounds to

the Algonquins or other tribes, and drew Algonquins . . . eventually.

Father Cholonec, (a Jesuit,) in a letter dated August, 1715, . . . gives an account of the mission of St. Francis Xavier du Saulte; see Ingraham, p. 83, 115, 119, 120.

Abenakis, the meaning of this Indian name is "men of the East" and it was formerly given to all the tribes on the Eastern coast of the continent, but afterwards restricted to those in Nova Scotia. The territory of the present State of Maine and a part of Canada. "*Francis life of Rale*" note to the early Jesuite missions in North America, by Rev. William Ingraham, K. I. P., M. A., a Protestant author and corresponding member of the Few York Historical Society.

In Rev. C. I. White's appendix to Daras History of the Catholic Church, see account in 1646, of Father Deuisllettes among the Abenaki from 1640, for about 30 years.

A letter "from Father Robaud, missionary among the Abenakis," dated "*at St. Francis*, the 21st of October, 1757," "that gives us for the first time an account of the expedition of Montcalm by an eye-witness." throws not a little light on many points in regard to the Abenakis and their missionary in 1757.

Letter of Father Rale "missionary to the Abanaki, Algonquins, Hurons and Illinois" to his brother:

"AT NANRANTSOUAK, this 12th of }
October, 1723. }

MONSIEUR, MY DEAR BROTHER,

The Peace of our Lord be with you:—I cannot longer resist the kind entreaties, . . . I would inform you a little in detail with regard to my occupations and the character of the Indian tribes among which Providence has so long cast my lot . . . It was on the 23d day of July in the year 1689, that I embarked at Rochelle, and after a pleasant voyage arrived at Quebec on the 13th of October. . . I at once applied myself to learn the language of our Indians. I then went to live in a village of the Abenakis nation, situated in a forest which is but three leagues from Quebec. This village was inhabited by 200 Indians, almost all of whom were christians.

Father Chaumont, who had lived 50 years among the Hurons has composed a grammar which is very useful to those who have newly arrived in this mission. Nevertheless a missionary is fortunate if after 10

years of constant toil, he is able to express himself elegantly in their language.

If the Missisquoi Indians belonged to the Abenaki of Maine family they were the sons of Father Rale, as has been quite generally supposed, and as Mr. Perry supposes, as we understand.

"Denouville in 1690: 'Of all the Indian nations, the Abenaki is the most inclined to Christianity.'"

The date of Father Rale 1689, is 20 years earlier than the date of Kalm, and — years earlier than the date of Robault, p. 953, which is the first certain information of the Jesuits that Mr. Perry gives in his papers; and the information of Father Rale that Father Chaumont had been in his mission 50 years then, is a record of 76 years earlier than Kalm, and 69 years earlier than Robault. We borrow the copy of Mr. Ingraham's translation of Father Rale's letter.

Rale written Rasles by Charlevoix; Ralle by the New England historians, but Rale by the missionary, himself. We should have thought Mr. Perry would have found at least the name while at Boston and Harvard of this old missionary to the Abenaki. There is said to be a letter of Father Rale in the manuscript collection of the Mass. Hist. Society,—we should have supposed some of his historical friends there would have referred him to it.

From Shea's History published in 1855:

Father Rale, long the terror of the New Englanders, is the best known of these [Abenaki missionaries.] Stationed first at the Chaudiere village, we find him from 1695 at Norridgewalk engaged in duties which were his only thought, till his death satisfied a political hatred. The site of his mission, now called Indian Old Point, is a sequestered spot on the Kennebec, where nature, in all her charms, still arrests the attention of the traveller. Rale is not the apostle of the Kennebec. At his arrival the Abenakis were almost, if not quite, all converted, and had a small but well-built church. For a part of the year, the missionary and his flock remained at the village; but when the crops had been sown, they repaired to the seacoast to fish: a travelling tent, like Israel's tabernacle, being their chapel on the way, and a bark cabin receiving it on the shore. In like

manner the winter was spent in hunting, either on the coast or in the mountains.

Soon after beginning his labors here, Rale beheld a new tribe approach his mission. The Amalingans came to ascertain the truth of what they had heard. They listened to his teaching, and embraced the faith and the next season, he visited their camp. Thenceforth they and the Abnakis seem to have coalesced.

Peace was spoken by the English in 1724, but before concluding it, they resolved to make a last effort on the life of Father Rale. Aug. 23, 1724, a small force of English and Mohawks suddenly emerged from the thick copse which surrounded the undefended village. . . . The devoted missionary came forth, hoping by the sacrifice of his own life to save his flock. He reached the mission cross, a shout arose, a volley laid him dead at the foot of that symbol of redemption. Seven chiefs who had gathered around him shared his fate . . . and the church was fired.

Father Rale was greatly beloved among the Indians and it was long before this was forgotten in the English by his Abenaki. Alas! there were barbarites on both sides.

But altogether, these papers of Mr. Perry are valuable, and the Catholic church and the Jesuits are both indebted to him for having given to them the honor in this town of Swanton, of having erected the first Christian church probably in Vermont.

[FROM THE CONGREGATIONAL QUARTERLY.]

JOHN BULKLEY PERRY.

It is manifest the special function of the Christian preacher to unfold the doctrines concerning the nature and character of God. The atheistic and pantheistic tendencies of the times demand that he shall make known God in creation. There is no better lesson-book outside the Bible, than the earth covered with the tracings of God's finger. The preacher should be thoroughly acquainted with the word of God, and also a student of his works. We have professors to expound the doctrines of the inspired word; why may we not, in addition, have professors who shall make known the latest and accumulated results arrived at by scientific investigators, so that each student shall be a theologian in the broadest sense—a student of the word and works of God. But one theological

school has met this demand. The only endowed professorship of science in our theological schools is that of Oberlin. One person only has occupied that chair. We refer to Prof. Perry. We look upon him as a scientist and preacher.

John Bulkley Perry was born in Richmond, Mass., Dec. 12, 1825; eldest son of Daniel, and grandson of the Rev. David Perry, pastor of the church in the same town about 50 years. His mother was Catharine, youngest daughter of William Aylesworth, of Canaan, N. Y. Both families are of English descent.

When John B. was 6 years of age, his father removed with his family to Burlington, Vt., which place became thenceforth his home. He fitted for college in the old Burlington Academy; entered the University of Vermont in 1843; was graduated in 1847; the same year, united with the First Congregational church in Burlington; soon after visited the Southern States, on account of ill-health brought on by hard study; remained some 3 years, teaching 10 months in Garlandville, Miss.; entered Andover Theo. Sem. in 1850; in Apr. 1853, received approbation to preach from the Andover Association; was graduated Sept. 1857; 1854, became stated supply of the First Presbyterian church, Sandlake, N. Y., 7 months, declining to become pastor; spent a few months as stated supply in Hinesburg, Vt.; accepted a call over the Congregational church in Swanton; ordained and installed Dec. 12, 1855, as pastor; remained 11 years; during the latter part of the great conflict, spent some time in the army—as a delegate in the service of the Christian Commission; afterwards as chaplain of the 20th Vt. Reg.; was present at the taking of Petersburg and at the surrender of Gen. Lee. At the close of his pastorate in Swanton, supplied the church in Wilmington 1 year; declined the pastorate.

June, 1867, desiring to continue his studies, came to Boston, occupying different pulpits until the next autumn; towards the close of 1867, received through Prof. Agassiz an invitation to a position in the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Har-

vard College, Cambridge, of which he was the director; having accepted, took charge, under Prof. Agassiz, of the department of paleontology; during 1871, accepted his appointment as Professor of Science and Theology in Oberlin College, O., devoting five months to the duties of his professorship, still holding his position with Prof. Agassiz, and giving the rest of the year to the duties growing out of his connection with the Museum.

He married Lucretia Leavenworth Willson, only daughter of Hon. Francis and Mrs. R. L. Willson, of Hinesburg, Mar. 5, 1856, who died Mar. 28, 1857, leaving an infant son, yet living, Francis Willson Perry. Mr. Perry married his second wife, Mrs. Sophia Harmon Wright, daughter of the late Dr. Ezekiel and Mrs. Sophia Smith Harmon, of Clarkson, N. Y., at South Bend, Ind., May 27, 1867, who survives him.

From his youth one strong purpose marked his every endeavor. Whatever he undertook he did well. He worked well, and in what little time he gave to relaxation, he played well. He was in college alike champion of the ball-ground and of the subtler metaphysics. He exercised with vigor that he might study the more, and robbed the play-ground that he might be at his work, and he never outgrew this habit.

The Rev. Mr. Ferrin says of his collegiate life: "He was known as a very sedate, studious man. . . His standing as a scholar was good, his deportment always correct. His more intimate associates were the Christian men of the college." His tendencies were towards metaphysics, which branch of study doubtless had much to do in forming his style of thought and language. During the last 2 years of his college course he was especially interested in the subject of geology. A thousand men may have a purpose, while only one of the number can carry it out. System is required. One may be ambitious, yet never realize his desires. Mr. Perry systematically pursued his purpose. As an example of his method, we find in his

diary the plan to which he adhered the year after leaving college :

From five to five three-quarters A. M., study of Scripture, reflection and devotion.

From five three-quarters to six and a half A. M., German.

From eight to ten A. M., Natural Sciences.

From ten to ten and a half A. M., French.

From ten and a half to eleven and a half A. M., Greek.

From eleven and a half A. M. to twelve M., Latin.

From two to three P. M., History, Politics, etc.

From three to four P. M., English Poetry.

From four to five P. M., German.

From five to six P. M., Philosophy.

From nine to nine and a half P. M., Bible, devotions, etc.

A system thorough as the above he carried out through life in everything which he undertook. He says: "I do not wish to enter upon the practice of any profession until I am about 30 years old." He was ordained and installed for his great work upon his 30th birthday. He says: "If I should live thus long, I would spend the time until then in preparing myself for the full performance of the duties of life. I would then devote myself entirely to the good of my fellows for 15 or 20 years; and then . . . I would withdraw from the public, and endeavor to become better prepared for death. Of course one should be prepared for death at all times, yet it seems peculiarly fitting to spend the close of one's life in closer communion with one's Maker."

We pass back again to his diary on his birthday:

"I trust I may some day be able to reconcile the sciences with each other, and especially with religion. I am beginning to look upon that as the great work of my life. It is more than has yet been fairly accomplished, so far as I know, and more than I can hope to do satisfactorily. I would direct all my efforts to the unfolding of my own powers, so as to be able to understand the Scriptures, and be able to justify the ways of God to man. I have for a long time felt in this way; and O! that I may have strength to accomplish it, if it will tend at all to the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom."

Theology and science; the Scriptures and nature; the inspired revelation and the direct work of God! With a faith undaunted he took up the problem. He held

most tenaciously to the Scriptures, and all the great Evangelical doctrines. It may also be as truly said, he honored the works of God, inasmuch as they revealed to him the excellencies of the Divine nature. As a friend says:

"If he exalted the works, putting them and the word of God nearer side by side than other men had done, it was because he had studied the works more than other men, thought upon them more, and saw more of God in them. He believed that the two, as revelations of God and from God, supplemented each the other, never opposed or denied each other. He hesitated to interpret nature so that it would seem to deny what he believed was taught in the Bible. So, too, he hesitated to interpret the Bible so that it would deny what he believed to be taught in nature. This position certainly made Mr. Perry a devout student of the *word of God*, and not only an enthusiastic but also a devout student of the *works of God*."

This idea of his youth he carried out. All through his ministry he recreated where he might find the most of nature. The first place of his ministry, Swanton, was washed by the waters of Lake Champlain. Always faithful to his people, he yet found time to explore most fully the geologic formations of the region.

In 1860, the celebrated geologist, Prof. Jules Marcou, came from Zurich, Switzerland. Soon after his arrival he received a letter from Mr. Berrand, Prague, Austria, requesting him to inquire concerning the geologic formation of Vermont; for, said Mr. Berrand, the state report is not accurate. The report had said that the eastern and western shores of Lake Champlain were composed of the same strata. The views of Mr. Berrand agreed with those of the late Dr. Emmons, of New York, namely, that the rocks upon the eastern side of the lake are Taconic, while those of the western shore are Silurian.

While engaged in his researches in the town of Georgia, Prof. Marcou was met by a farmer, who suggested the Rev. Mr. Perry, of Swanton, some 10 miles distant, was well acquainted with the strata of the whole region. No further introduction was needed. Prof. Marcou at once sought his acquaintance, and was agreeably surprised to find him fully settled upon the

same theory as that of Mr. Berrand. No amount of persuasion could turn the inflexible parson from the idea, although at that time he stood almost alone in his belief, no geologist in this country supporting him. The admiration of Prof. Marcou (now a resident of Cambridge) was enlisted because of such original and fearless research, and this friendship, so strongly cemented by a common taste, was perhaps the great turning-point in Mr. Perry's future. His was then a comparatively common knowledge, yet, by arduous exertions, in 5 years he was fitted to take the highest position in the country as a paleontologist.

He was pastor, also school superintendent. It was not uncommon for him to examine a class in reading or grammar, while the handle of his hammer protruded from the satchel suspended at his side. A few in the parish thought their pastor should be engaged in something better than "cracking rocks"; he kept on "cracking," they filled up the chinks of their walls with the pieces he had thrown aside; he traversed every meadow, field and forest.

He exemplified his idea, was preacher and scientist; it is difficult to speak of him in either distinct capacity. His mind was truly metaphysical. He was subtle in argument, but clear and decisive in stating his points. He never spared an opponent what he termed the truth. He elaborated every point, allowing no hearer to take or receive an unexplained suggestion. This may have been regarded as his chief fault. Some might have said he explained too much. But this characteristic, if a fault in his preaching, was a crowning excellence in his demonstrations of science.

Men have thought more in theology than in science; hence, while the preacher, as a teacher of religion, is to address his congregation as learners, there are yet certain ideas they have thought out, which he need not explain. But where a thousand are somewhat conversant with theology, not more than one has investigated the laws of nature; therefore, from the very structure of his mind, and from his

conviction of the needs of his audiences, he was more brilliant in the discussions of science than of theology.

During all his ministry he gave occasional lectures on his favorite themes at Brattleboro, Bennington, North Adams, Mass., Mount Vernon Church, Boston, etc. His lectures in Wilmington, during his residence there, created such an enthusiasm as is seldom seen; while, at the same time, both church and Sabbath school grew from 40 to 250 in a year's time.

In the "Congregational Quarterly" of April, 1870, Mr. Perry discussed "Sundry Objections to Geology" with the hand and brain of a master. In a foot-note he suggested a want greatly felt in our theological seminaries: A distinct department having for its aim the relation of the sciences to the Bible. So pervaded with piety and rich with learning was the whole article, so manifest the suggested demand, in a few months, he was appointed a professor of such a department, in Oberlin Theo. Sem. and so was the dream of his youth fulfilled; at his death he stood alone in a sphere destined to widen with the years.

So clear was his conception of his duties at the Museum, in Cambridge, Prof. Agassiz says he should have regarded it an intrusion, had he asked him what his labors were. He labored there but 5 years; so long as the museum stands, will his work be carried on as himself had planned it. He had classified the fossils of the ancient geologic formations; had nearly completed a classification of the fossils of the tertiary period; had published several treatises in pamphlet form, besides contributing a large number of articles to various magazines and papers.

Prof. Agassiz has given the order in which his collected writings should be arranged. 1. Theological Geology. 2. Tertiaries; 3. The Lake Champlain Series; 4. Massachusetts Geology; 5. Glacial Phenomena; 6. Paleozoic Corals; 7. Foliated Rocks; 8. Change of Level of Continents.

Dec. 18, 1867, the "Boston Society of Natural History," were convened at their

rooms. A stranger to the large majority, read a paper: "Queries on the Red Sandstone of Vermont." As he advanced in his theory, Prof. Agassiz inquired his name. It was the Rev. Mr. Perry of Vermont. At the close of the article the Professor arose, and spoke of his interest both in the theme and the essayist. He said he had, from time to time, heard geologists discuss this same topic, "but now," said he, "I know who furnished them with the materials which they used." At the close of the proceedings, he invited Mr. Perry to come to the museum at a certain date; and then and there offered him the place, which he, having accepted, held until his death. The mutual interest of the two in the studies of science was only equalled by their mutual friendship.

"The only fault I have ever seen in him," says the great naturalist, "was his propensity to overwork. I sent him South thinking the excursion would give him recreation, but he worked the more; and when his call came to accept a professorship in Oberlin, I said, Go! it will be a means of rest. But the recreation brought only a larger amount of labor."

The resolutions passed by the Oberlin Faculty, and the letters of President Fairchild and Professor Mead, disclose his success there. Prof. Mead says: "Prof. Perry was very successful in exciting in the students a deep interest in the study of the natural sciences. His letters were acknowledged to be very able; his own enthusiasm for his favorite department stirred up a like enthusiasm in his pupils. At the Theological Institute at the close of the summer term he was to discuss Darwinianism. A large audience, clergymen and others, had gathered, from interest both in the subject and in the speaker. For more than an hour and a half he held the undivided attention of his audience to a carefully stated presentation of the whole matter, in which he so thoroughly handled the subject as to elicit from all expressions of the greatest satisfaction. Rev. Dr. Gulliver, President of Knox College, our guest, on returning home remarked, 'That was a wonderful discussion of the subject.'"

Says the same authority: "Professor Perry was more than a scientific man—he was one of the most earnest of Christians. It was a matter of common remark that science to him was religion itself. All nature was bathed in the light of Divine love, and he had none of the difficulties which so many scientific men have, of looking through nature up to nature's God."

While in the seminary at Andover, encouraged by the late Prof. Bela B. Edwards, he studied several Semitic languages, and such was his proficiency, in the venerated professor's estimation, for a time he continued his studies in this direction with a view to a professorship in Hebrew or Oriental literature. Soon, however, he gave up the idea, and bent every endeavor to his preparation for his chosen work, the ministry. He was conversant with 12 languages. "I have hardly known which to admire most," says Prof. Agassiz, "his thorough understanding of his profession, or his broad culture. He seemed at home in every department of literature."

"There are four things," writes another, "which impressed me the more, the more I knew him; these were, his sincere goodness, his intellectual ability and culture, his great devotion to the cause of science and religion, and his remarkable modesty." The above seems to us a clear analysis of his character.

His five last months of labor were in Oberlin. At the close of his duties there he visited Dubuque, Iowa; with a party explored a cave near the city, entered it at 6 o'clock Saturday evening, intending to spend but 4 hours in inspection; advancing, when any other position became impossible, upon his hands and knees, found new specimens of a Father's handiwork, came forth at 2 o'clock Sunday morning, but not until the work of death was begun within him. He preached twice that day in Dubuque, the lamp burning brightly, notwithstanding his weakness, from over-exertion, and the incipient illness begun; continued his explorations another week, when the Sabbath found him at Humboldt College, Springvale, Iowa. Twice he

preached before the College that day, his theme, "God in Creation," but when he laid aside his "brief" that night, his work as a preacher was done. The next Sabbath he was at his home in Cambridge,—only to die. The typhoid, which had been upon him for several days, had become more violent. The light of the lamp began to flicker. In his sickness, as in health, in the delirium of fever he was preacher and scientist still; would examine specimens, lay them by, and the next moment was in the place of prayer, urging the claims of the Bible, persuading some doubter to come to the Saviour.

Having rested for a season, his face suddenly lighted with joy, he exclaimed, "Enchantingly! Entrancingly!" Struck by the expression of his face Mrs. Perry asked, "What is so beautiful?" "O! all about us." To a kind watcher, he said "You cannot help me; the physician cannot; but Christ can." "Is Christ very near you?" "Most certainly." The evening before he died, he said to his wife and his brother, "Stand up! stand up!" They raised him in the bed, with hands extended he slowly and reverently pronounced the benediction, his last spoken words. May that benediction rest upon all who knew him! A cloudless morning, Oct. 3, 1872, he sweetly fell asleep. The lamp ceased to burn.

He was a faithful minister; he was an honored scientist; and he will always be remembered as an expounder of the relations between the two—an interpreter of the word and works of God.

WORDS OF REV. A. P. PEABODY, D. D., OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY AT HIS FUNERAL.

In an age when scepticism and bigotry have conspired to divorce what God has joined, all honor to the man of science who will not forsake his place at the Saviour's feet,—to the Christian who is not afraid of the truth of God wherever embodied and however manifested. This honor belongs with a peculiar fitness to our friend, than whom we have known no more intrepid disciple of science, no closer or more loving follower of the Lord Jesus.

It is a touching and a significant reminiscence of our friend's last hours, that science and religion were blended in the febrile wanderings of his mind, his thoughts

alternating between the prayer-meeting and the lecture room.

May not this double yearning of the intellect, bewildered, yet not obscured, have had an onward pointing to the heavenly life on which he has entered, where in the "tree of life which had twelve manner of fruits, and yielded her fruit every month," we have typified for us the boundless diversity of pursuits in which ransomed souls may glorify God? We cannot doubt that it is his blessedness now, in clearer light and with keener vision, to continue the research into the wonders and glories of the creation which had been his chosen work on earth, in ever new forms and aspects of the Divine handiwork to trace the Maker's signature which he here so loved to read in the fossil records and types of animated nature.

The following is a list of Prof. Perry's publications:—1857. A discourse on "Rejoicing in Christ." 1861. "Four Discourses of Life and Death; or, the recompense of the Righteous and of the Wicked on Earth,"—part of a series on "The Penalty of Sin." 1861. "Two Discourses on Justification before God by Faith in Christ." 1862. A paper in Secretary Adam's Annual Report (Vermont,) p. 87 and seq., entitled, "Geology in our Common Schools." [Marred by typographical errors.] 1864. A Discourse on "The Resurrection." From time to time, various translations, more especially from the French and the German, which were published without signature.

During the last 20 years, in various different publications, a considerable number of original papers, usually printed as anonymous contributions.

1868. "Queries on the Red Sandstone of Vermont, and its relation to other Rocks."—Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. vol. xi., Dec. 1867. 1870. "A discussion of Sundry Objections to Geology." 1871. "The Eozoon Limestones of Eastern Massachusetts."—From the Proceedings of the Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. April 19, 1871. 1872. "A Review of Sir Charles Lyell's Students' Elements of Geology."—From the Bibliotheca Sacra for July, 1872. 1872, Jan. "Hints Towards the Post-Tertiary History of New England, from Personal Study of the Rocks," with strictures on Dana's "Geology of the New Haven Region."



Truly Yours
Geo Barney



Handwritten signature or text, possibly reading "J. H. [unclear]"

PREFATORY.

Before giving the history of Swanton to the public, I deem it proper to make a brief statement of how I came to be connected with it.

About the year 1860, I was requested to deliver a lecture before the Lyceum at Swanton Falls. I chose for my subject the history of Swanton, and prepared a lecture as full and accurate as the limited time would allow. Soon after this the Rev. J. B. Perry, the then minister of the Congregational church in Swanton, commenced to write a history of the town, with the view of its being published. To assist him in this work he had the free use of my lecture, to which he made considerable additions, especially to that part treating of the early history, and this he prepared complete for the press down to about 1780.

Previous to the publication of the volume of the *Gazetteer* which was to embrace the towns of this county, Mr. Perry removed from Swanton and became professor in Harvard University. His time then being fully occupied, he failed from that, or some other cause, to complete the history later than about 1780. And soon after this, he was stricken by the hand of death, and cut off in the midst of his years and usefulness, as shown in his given biography, and at the earnest solicitation of those interested in the work, and feeling there should be a history of the town written before all the old land-marks were removed, and no one else seeming disposed to undertake the work, were considerations sufficient to induce me to assume the task, which has been performed under serious disadvantages, having many men in my employ, and a large marble business, which has required my personal and almost constant attention during all the time this work has been on my hands, which with advancing years must be my apology, if any is needed, for the imperfections that may be found in the work.

I would here acknowledge my indebtedness to Mrs. J. B. Perry, for furnishing me, at my request, with the material procured for this work by her husband before his decease, which was very valuable, but a

very small portion of it, however, was prepared for the press.

I would further state, that the people of the town of Swanton are under deep and lasting obligation to Mr. Perry for the unwearied pains he took to obtain correct information regarding its history, and especially that part prepared by him and printed under his name.

Taking into account the circumstances under which I have labored in writing this history, the task has been severe, and I look for and expect no other reward than the consciousness of having done something which may be beneficial, and I hope give interest and pleasure to the people of Swanton when I shall have passed "To that bourne from whence no traveller returns."

GEORGE BARNEY.

CIVIL HISTORY.

The charter of the town of Swanton was granted A. D. 1763, from which we make a few extracts:

Province of New Hampshire, George the 3d, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. To all persons to whom these presents shall come. *Greeting:* Know ye that of our special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion for the due encouragement of settling a new plantation within our said Province, by and with the advise of our trusty and well beloved Benning Wentworth, Esq., our Governor and commander in chief of our said Province, have upon the conditions given, granted and by these presents do give and grant in equal shares unto our loving subjects, inhabitants of our said province of New Hampshire their heirs and assigns forever, whose names are entered on this Grant to be divided to and among them into *seventy* equal shares, all that tract or parcel of land lying, etc.

It then gives the boundaries "containing 2,340 acres, which is hereby incorporated into a township by the name of *Swanton*." The grantees were to hold the lands on certain conditions, some of which I will mention:

1st. They must plant and cultivate 5 acres of land within 5 years, for every 50 acres that they possess.

2d. That all white and other pine trees within said township fit for masting "Our

Royal Navy," be carefully preserved for that use, and none to be felled without our special license on pain of forfeiture and other penalties.

3d. A tract of land as near the centre as the land will admit to be laid out for town lots. One of an acre each to be allotted to each grantee.

4th. Yielding and paying to us, our heirs, &c., for the space of 10 years, to be computed from the date hereof. The rent of one ear of Indian corn only on the 25th day of December, annually.

5th. After the expiration of 10 years they were to pay forever one shilling, proclamation money, for every 100 acres, on the 25th day of December annually, commencing 1773.

According to Williams' History of Vermont, page 230, "One shilling proclamation money," which was the annual rent reserved to the crown on every hundred acres, was equal in value to nine pence sterling, or about 18 cents. Different dates have been assigned to this charter in different historical works, it may therefore be well to give an exact transcript of the concluding part.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of our said province to be affixed. Witness, Benning Wentworth, Esqr., our governor and commander in chief of our said province, the 17th day of August, in the year of our Lord Christ, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-three, and in the 3d year of our reign.

B. WENTWORTH.

By his excellency's command, with advice of council.

T. ATCHINSON, Junior, Sec'y.

Province of New Hampshire, Aug. 17th, 1763, recorded in the 3d book of charters, page 10 and 11.

P. S. ATKINSON, Jun., Sec'y.

On reading the charter a few thoughts suggest themselves: 1st, "Our Royal Navy," for which the pines were reserved, seemed to have been then as it is at present, the pride of the British nation, and their peculiar care for that seemed to extend to all their transactions. 2d, the term, "Our loving subjects," was not probably much used by the King after 1776.

3d, The disposition to hold the soil in fee by requiring an annual rent.

4th, Christianity is recognized by the reservation of lands for its propagation, and for its ministers.

The far-seeing statesmen of those days saw clearly that the Christian religion must be at the foundation of all social order, and that all laws should be based upon it to insure the safety, happiness and tranquility of society.

It is to be remarked, that there are on the back of the charter the names of Josiah Goodrich and 63 others, who were original grantees, to which were conceded 64 shares of land. There is also on the back, a plan of the township, with one part marked B. W. This plan is a square, excepting one side which is irregular and represented as washed by the Lake. On the back of the charter there are likewise found the following reserves:

Two shares, of 500 acres, marked B. W. as the Governor's right, and to be accounted as two of the within shares; one share as the right of the incorporated society in Great Britain for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts; one share as a glebe or right for the church of England established by law; one share or right of land in fee for the first settled minister of the Gospel; and one share for the support of schools, "a right for the benefit of a school in said town forever." There also occurs on the back of the charter the following: "Surveyor General's office, state of Vt., Sept. 2, 1782. Recorded in the first book of charters, New Hampshire Grants, pages 45, 46 and 47. I. Allen, Surveyor General.

We here give a list of the names of

THE SIXTY-FOUR GRANTEES OF SWANTON.

Isaiah Goodrich, Zach. Billing, Benona Crafts, Noah Wells, Silas Billing, Simeon White, Jr., Samuel Wells, David Billing, Solomon Bartlett, Noah Coleman, Medad Field, Jona. Morton, Thomas Temple, Thomas Temple Jr., Elijah Faine, Samuel Billing, Thomas Miller, Asa Billing, Joseph Billing Jr., Benj. Billing, Benj. Billing Jr., John Gray, John Hastings, Joseph Billing, Josiah Chauncey, Amos Negro alias Billing, Robert Willmore, David Billing, Samuel Allis, Oliver Graves, Daniel Morton, Abner Lyman, Abner Lyman Jr., John Dickinson, Joseph Lyman, Elisha Allis, John Allis, Elisha Smith, Jona-Warner, Elisha Allis, Elisha Lyman, Erasmus Lyman, Obadiah Dickinson, Israel Dickinson, Elias Dickinson, Simeon

White, Samuel Wells Jr., Noah Bilding, Israel Williams, David Scott, Josiah Old, Josiah Allis, Theodore Atkinson, Esq., Theodore Atkinson Jr., Esq., Nathaniel Barret, Esq., John Fisher, Esq., Paul March, William Earl Treadwell, James Stoadley, Samuel Ashley, Jr., Sampson Bell, Thomas Bridgeman, David Bartlett, Elisha Allis Jr.

GEOGRAPHY AND NAME OF SWANTON.

The Missisquoi river, which, in all its windings, is said to be 75 miles or more in length, empties into a bay of the same name. It has 3 principal mouths, called the South, Middle and East branches, through which the water flows at all times, and there are three or four other outlets during high water, at which time it usually overflows its banks. Some three or four miles from its mouth, the waters of the western bank finding their way into Maquam bay by way of a creek of that name, and also into Charcoal creek, which is some three-fourths of a mile south of, and running nearly parallel with the river. The waters of the east bank find their way through Dead creek into Goose bay. The river is navigable for canal boats and sloops during the early part of the season, when the waters of the lake set back to the falls. When the lake is low it prevents large vessels from ascending the river on account of the bar at its mouth. The river enters Swanton from the east, about 2 miles from the village. after making a detour called the Bow, encircling three or four square miles, including the village on its east bank, it strikes the line of Highgate again about 2 miles below the village; at the north, and from this point to its mouth, separates Swanton from Highgate.

Missisquoi, according to tradition, means "much grass," or "much water-fowl," either name being expressive of a marked characteristic of the low marshy lands near its mouth, and between it and Maquam bay.

The name of Swanton, it is said, was given to the town in honor of an officer in the British service, Capt. Wm. Swanton. He was a soldier in the French war, and had served in the reduction of Louisburgh

in 1758. In 1762, he took up his residence in Bath, Me., where he passed the remainder of his days. He was a ship-builder and skilled in his trade.—*Coolidge & Mansfield's History and Description of New England General and Local.*

The township, as laid out, is very irregular in its shape, though, according to the charter, one would suppose it was intended to be nearly square. Its greatest length from N. W. to S. E. is about 20 miles. In the last-mentioned corner of the town there is a high elevation known as Swanton Hill. The lower lands to the north and west of this hill are designated as East Swanton. A north and south ridge, some two miles farther to the west, is called Swanton Center. This is on the direct road from St. Albans to Highgate Falls. The lower falls in the river being some 6 miles from its mouth, with the lands adjacent, is called Swanton Falls. The delta on the west is sometimes known as West Swanton. It was an island, but can now hardly claim that appellation, as the sand on the Maquam shore has completely filled the mouth of Maquam creek, which, being thus filled, prevents that part formerly known as the Island from being completely surrounded by water, except a small portion of the year. In the survey of Wm. Brasier, made in 1762, Maquam creek is called Missisquoi rivulet, and the portion of the delta to the west, which was then an island, was designated as Missisquoi island. From an early date the name most frequently applied is the vulgar one of Hog island, and like other vulgar names when once fastened, it is hard to change for something better. The writer can well remember hearing when a boy, people say this name was given because it was customary at a very early day to drive hogs there, and let them remain during a full season or more to fatten upon the butter-nuts, beechnuts, walnuts and acorns, all of which were very plentiful. The most appropriate name is West Swanton, and by this name it is to be hoped it will hereafter be known.

The waters of Maquam bay wash the southerly shore of West Swanton. On

Claude Joseph Souther's map of 1779, it was called East bay. North-easterly of this bay is a large marsh. This marsh is said to have been produced by an earthquake in 1755, an account of which may be found in the narrative of Jemima Howe. It is called the Pitch-Pine marsh, as it is, or has been mostly covered with that kind of timber. It affords also a great abundance of huckleberries or blueberries, which are gathered almost every year and taken away by wagon-loads.

THE CHANGE OF PROPRIETORSHIP.

It does not appear that any of the original grantees ever settled in Swanton, or even visited the lands which were so generously conceded to them. The time was not long before changes began to occur in the titles of the lands. One sold his right and another, until in the end the whole township had passed into other hands. The first change of this kind on record is the following:

August 12, 1776, James Stoadley, Esq., of Portsmouth in the Province of New Hampshire, as an original proprietor in Swanton "in consideration of forty Spanish milled dollars," deeded to Giles Alexander, "yeoman of Boston" his share of land in Swanton.

Another transfer soon followed dated Sept. 1, 1766, Giles Alexander "for and in consideration of 60 pounds lawful money," deeded to Stephen Keys of Pomfret, Co. of Windham and colony of Conn., merchant, all his right and title to lands in Swanton.

Several other original proprietors soon sold out their rights which passed into the hands of Israel Dickinson, one of the original grantees, who also in turn disposed of his claims in Swanton. Thus we find that June 9th, 1773, "Israel Dickinson of Pittsford, in the County of Berkshire and Province of Massachusetts Bay in New England, Gentleman, for the consideration of 20 pounds lawful money," deeded to Levi Allen of Salisbury, in Litchfield Co., and colony of Conn., in New England, merchant, his right and title to "one fifth part of the township of Swanton, excepting the governor's lot and six others."

Other grantees had likewise disposed of their rights or shares in the township. The

purchasers were Samuel Hunt, Arad Hunt, Jona. Hunt, Jos. Stebbins, Wm. Symes and Elisha Hunt, not one of them being an original proprietor. At different times during the year 1773, the last mentioned persons deeded to Levi Allen all their rights and titles to lands in Swanton. It also appears during the same year, 19 grantees besides, all, or nearly all there were left, deeded their shares of lands in this town to Levi Allen. Mr. Allen thus became the owner of nearly all the land in Swanton.

PROPRIETORS' MEETINGS PRIOR TO 1790.

According to the charter the grantees were to hold their first meeting for the choice of town officers, Tuesday, June 20, 1763. The governor having appointed Capt. Samuel Hunt to give due notice, and to act as moderator of the meeting. It was probably duly held, though there is no record to be found of its proceedings.

March 23d, 1774. "The proprietors of the township of Swanton, a township lately granted under the great seal of N. H., now in the Province of N. Y., met according to a legal warning in the 'Courant,' Conn. at the dwelling house of Capt. Saml. Moon, Inn holder in Salisbury, in Litchfield Co. and colony of Conn."

Such was the language of their record. It might here be remarked that in deeds, and in the various proceedings of proprietors from July 20, 1764, until the declaration of Independence on the part of Vermont in 1777, Swanton is spoken of as in the Province of N. Y. Heman Allen was made moderator of this meeting, and Ira Allen was chosen "Proprietors' clerk for said township." They agreed to lay out the town and voted that each proprietor may, at his own cost and charge, lay out his right as soon as he shall think proper."

They authorized the clerk to record all deeds of sales and survey bills, if he were paid a reasonable sum for the recording, when they were brought to hand, and decided that all survey bills should be recorded as received without regard to dates, and that those first recorded should be good. They adjourned to meet Oct. 3, 1774, at "Fort Frederick in Colchester, on Onion River." This Fort Frederick was at Winooski Falls, where Ira Allen

the first of these, the United States, is a country of great natural resources, and its people are a brave and enterprising race. The second, the British Empire, is a country of great power and influence, and its people are a brave and enterprising race. The third, the French Republic, is a country of great power and influence, and its people are a brave and enterprising race. The fourth, the Russian Empire, is a country of great power and influence, and its people are a brave and enterprising race. The fifth, the Prussian Empire, is a country of great power and influence, and its people are a brave and enterprising race. The sixth, the Austrian Empire, is a country of great power and influence, and its people are a brave and enterprising race. The seventh, the Ottoman Empire, is a country of great power and influence, and its people are a brave and enterprising race. The eighth, the Spanish Empire, is a country of great power and influence, and its people are a brave and enterprising race. The ninth, the Portuguese Empire, is a country of great power and influence, and its people are a brave and enterprising race. The tenth, the Dutch Empire, is a country of great power and influence, and its people are a brave and enterprising race.

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then resided. There was also a meeting at the same place, May 1, 1775. No business of importance was done at either of these meetings. The next meeting was in Sunderland, at the house of Brig.-Gen'l. Ethan Allen. It was "voted that His Excellency, Thomas Chittenden, be moderator of the meeting," and "that Col. Ira Allen be proprietors' clerk of Swanton" and treasurer. On examining the former proceedings of the proprietors, it was "voted, that considering the situation of the town, considering that the New Hampshire grants are claimed by New York, considering the expense of defending and settling them, and considering the proceedings of the people of the New Hampshire grants before the late revolution, we do hereby ratify and confirm all the votes and proceedings of the several proprietors' meetings, as heretofore recorded in this book respecting the division of lands, recording of survey bills and every other matter and thing, as fully and amply as though said proprietors' meetings had been held under the present laws and customs of this State."

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Nov. 24, 1784. "I Abraham Ives, sheriff of the County of Rutland, and Collector of the land tax granted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont in Oct. 1783, for the town of Swanton, in the County of Rutland, aforesaid, by virtue of a certain statute law of this State, entitled an act for the purpose of levying the respective taxes therein contained and regulating the mode for collecting the same for the purpose of raising so much money as had remained unpaid of said tax in said town of Swanton, until the sale hereinafter mentioned, and attending charges, for and in consideration of one pound and nineteen shillings, lawful money to me in hand paid by Ira Allen, of Sunderland, in County of Bennington, and State of Vermont, have given, granted, bargained and sold and by these presents do . . . to Ira Allen, . . . one whole right or share of land in the town of Swanton, aforesaid, Israel Dickinson being the original grantee.

There are fifty-seven deeds of this kind to Ira Allen, signed and sealed at the date above given, all signed by Abraham Ives, sheriff and collector and witnessed by Levi Allen and N. Chipman, and acknowledged before Obadiah Noble, Justice of the Peace.

By this transaction it appears that most if not all the land in Swanton, belonging to Levi Allen, was sold for taxes in 1784, and purchased by Ira Allen. This is what is known as the Ives vendue sale, and it is probable—from the face of the transaction—that an arrangement was made between the two Allen brothers, that this course should be resorted to in order to confirm the titles to the land. There was also conveyed to Ira Allen by deeds from Nathaniel Chipman, two original rights or shares of lands in Swanton. One deed dated Jan. 30, 1786, the other Oct. 31, 1786. It thus appears that in 1786, the title of at least 59 shares of Swanton lands, was vested in Ira Allen. From some cause not easily explained at this day, Mr. Allen suffered these same lands to be again sold for taxes by vendue sale, and bid them in again himself, receiving deeds for 59 original shares from Noah Chittenden, sheriff and collector, there are ten of these deeds, all dated Sept. 4, 1789, M. Chittenden and Bill Bartlett being witnesses, and all acknowledged Feb. 9, 1792, before Martin Chittenden, justice of the peace.

By this it appears that Ira Allen got his title to Swanton lands, confirmed by repurchasing at a second vendue sale. Having thus become principle proprietor, he accordingly took measures to promote the settlement of the town.

SETTLEMENT AT THE FALLS UNDER NEW HAMPSHIRE GRANTS.

The war of the American Revolution at length came to a close, and with it were introduced many changes. A definitive treaty was signed at Paris, Sept. 3, 1783, in which the English relinquished their claims to lands in this vicinity lying South of 45 degrees of North latitude. They thus recognized the independence of the people of the United States of America, and of course at the same time that of those inhabiting the State, then known as New Connecticut, alias Vermont.

The most of the lands in the town of Swanton having become the property of Ira Allen, as we have seen, he made speedy efforts to avail himself of the valuable water-power furnished at the lower falls,

on the Missisquoi river. Preparations were undoubtedly made by him to improve the water-power, and effect the settlement of the town, shortly after the close of the Revolutionary war. In harmony with this is a letter of his to Samuel Whitelaw, dated 1785, containing directions in respect to the survey of lands in this vicinity, probably a more specific survey and laying out of lots than had heretofore been made. Winter is designated as the time, as the marsh would then be frozen. In the year 1786, Mr. Allen employed Mr. Thomas Butterfield as his agent, to come on here and make a beginning. He made his way from Burlington or Colchester, where he had been residing for a while, to Swanton, through the woods guided by blazed trees. There were at that time at the Falls only a few Indians and a Dutchman whose house with the wigwams of the Indians were located on the flat land on east side of the river, some 30 rods above the present dam. During the latter part of this year or early the next, Mr. Butterfield brought his family to Swanton. This was no easy task at that day; there being no roads, he walked himself while his wife rode on horse back. Only a few articles could be taken, and these of the simplest kind. They were lashed to the saddle or otherwise fastened to the horse. Such was the manner in which the pioneers moved their families and effects at that early day. Not far from this time Jonathan Butterfield, a brother of the preceding, made his way through the woods and located at the Falls. Settlers also began to come in to different parts of the town.

About this time, viz., 1787, the first to locate in the neighborhood of Mr. Hilliker, before mentioned, was Mr. John Wagoner. He was of low Dutch extraction, came with his family from the South, probably by boat or on ice, and settled about 2 miles below the falls, on the southerly side of the river, and directly opposite the former Indian village and church before spoken of, the place at this time (1882) being owned by a son of Rufus Barney. The next to settle in this vicinity was Adam Millis. He also came from the

south, bringing his wife and children, and located about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile further up the river on the same side. Orange Smith was next to arrive, bringing with him his wife and one child. He was soon followed by Michael Lampman, John Hogle, Stephen Lampman and Henry Lampman. The last-mentioned lived on what is now known as the Rood place, some half mile below where Wagoner first settled. About this time (1789), also, Conrad Asselstyne settled on land south of where Wagoner located, on the road crossing from the river to Maquam bay.

Such is the order in which the above settlers located, according to the recollection of Mr. John Hilliker. The land on which a part of them settled was within the limits of what was at that time a part of Highgate, subsequently annexed to Swanton. Most of these settlers, probably all, came previous to 1790. John Wagoner's name is attached to a writing which indicates he was living on the Missisquoi river in 1787. Conrad Asselstyne was selectman in 1790, while Stephen Lampman was chosen moderator of the town meeting, and 1st selectman in 1791, offices which would hardly be conferred upon them the first year after their settlement.

We next notice the settlements on what is generally known as the West road, it being the direct road from St. Albans to Swanton Falls. Among the first, and probably the first to establish themselves on this road, was Asa Abell. He settled on the land on which there is at present a large lime kiln, and has been for some years known as the Gadcomb farm. The deed to his land was from Silas Hathaway, and was the original right of Theodore Atkinson, Jr., dated Oct. 10, 1788. His house, which was the first built in this part of the town, stood a little to the east from the present lime-kiln.

On Mr. Abell's arrival, he camped for the night under the western base of the ledge which crops out just to the west of the lime-kiln. Having built a fire against the ledge, he was getting comfortably arranged, when he heard a rustling noise

overhead. On looking up, he saw a huge bear on the edge of the overhanging rocks peering down upon him. The discovery being thus timely made, he was able to make himself secure against the intrusion of such an unwelcome acquaintance at such an unseasonable hour.

Some time during the years of 1777 or '78, Lemuel Lasell came to Swanton from Lanesboro, Mass. A man by the name of Bowen came with him, and lived with him for several years. There being as yet no roads from St. Albans to Swanton, they found their way, like their predecessors, by means of marked trees. Mr. Lasell made his claim to the farm at present (1882) owned by C. H. Mead, Esq. His house, which was the second erected in this neighborhood, was on the ground nearly opposite to where the shop stood for many years owned by C. H. Bullard, and used as a carriage shop, but is at this date demolished. Mr. Lasell was unmarried when he came to Swanton, and during the first two years of his residence here he kept "bachelor's hall." Mr. Abell and Mr. Lasell, as it is said, were the first settlers between St. Albans and Swanton Falls. The house of Mr. Lasell was only a few rods north of the geographical center of the town.

Very nearly the same time, though a little later, Mr. Franklin Palmer came and settled on land known of late years as the Widow Lasell place, owned now (1882), by Dennison Dorman, Esq., being the place immediately south of where the road leading to Sheldon intersects the west road. He soon after died of consumption, being the first of the recent settlers, so far as is now known, to die in Swanton. He was buried near where he lived, and it is said that the west road runs over the exact spot. His remains were afterward removed to the graveyard which was finally laid out in the neighborhood.

Another settler, whose name cannot now be ascertained, died in the same vicinity; for his coffin a log was used, it being first split in equal parts, and each hollowed out so as to receive the body. This was

done, it is said, in conformity with his directions previous to his death.

The writer was informed by Mr. John Pratt, previous to his death, that he, Pratt, was confident that John Nokes was the first regular inhabitant, aside from Indians, of that part of the town known as West Swanton. He with his wife and five children came all the way from Whitehall in a canoe, about the year 1787, and landed on Hog Island, now known as West Swanton, near its southern extremity, and made his claim to the land heretofore known as the Richard Moore farm, and erected his dwelling there. He was of Dutch extraction. At one time his provision being nearly exhausted, his family was nearly at the point of starvation, when a fine large moose came running past the house from the woods and plunged into the lake. He at once pursued him with his canoe, and soon overtook and butchered him in the water, and brought him to the shore; he considered the occurrence providential, and that by it their lives were saved. Some time after this, when he had been there two years or more, he heard hounds bark, and the next day went in that direction, when he came upon the tracks of two men; these tracks he followed till he came to the Falls, about 5 miles, where he found Jonathan and Thomas Butterfield, who had been out hunting the day previous. This was the first that Mr. Nokes knew of there being any other persons than himself and family in town, and it may well be imagined that he was overjoyed at finding neighbors so near. He after this cut a path and came often to the falls to visit his new neighbors. This account Mr. Pratt told the writer he had from Mr. Nokes' own lips.

About three years after the arrival of Mr. Nokes, Thomas Clark settled on the west shore of the island, about a mile west of Mr. Nokes. According to the recollection of Mr. John Hilliker, he brought with him a wife and one or two children. The writer can well recollect hearing Thomas Clark, Jr., dwell most eloquently on the degeneracy and effeminacy of the present generation, and hold them up in contrast with the early settlers, and tell of the times

when they were obliged to drink birch bark tea to keep soul and body together; and grind their corn in a plumping mill, which was simply a hard wood stump, hollowed out, making a large mortar, in which they placed the corn, and then pounded it with a pestle made of a log properly rounded and attached to a spring-pole, pins being driven in each side of the pestle, by which the operator worked it up and down on the corn, and in this way cracked it to the desirable fineness.

Asa Lewis came on not long after Mr. Clark, and settled to the north of him. Joseph Sumerix arrived about this time but never owned any land. Mr. Daniel Beagle also came at a very early day, but the year is not known; he lived for many years at the north end of the island, and died there but a few years since.

From the foregoing it appears there were four or five points in town where settlers began to locate and make claims for themselves previous to 1790. The first was along the river in the neighborhood of the Indian settlement, the 2d in West Swanton, known as Hog Island; the 3d at the Falls, the 4th near and in the neighborhood of the geographical centre of the town on the direct road from the Falls to St. Albans. These early settlers were composed of two classes of persons differing somewhat in race, manners and customs, whose antecedents had been very unlike. The most of those in the west part of the town were of Dutch decent, and it has been said, and probably with more or less of truth, that the most of them had during our Revolutionary war been loyal to the British and at its close found their location somewhat uncomfortable and they therefore left with the view of making their future home in the King's dominions, and that nearly all of that class that settled in this town and Highgate, supposed they had got north of latitude 45 degrees, but on finding their mistake afterwards, concluded to remain where they were, inasmuch as they found themselves not badly treated. Those that settled about the Falls and eastwardly from it were mostly of the Yankee type, firm believers in popular

government and democratic in their political views. The two classes being thus connected will in the end doubtless subserve the best interests of both, if indeed it has not done so already.

ORGANIZATION AND FURTHER SETTLEMENT.

At the beginning of the year 1790, the subject of a town organization was much agitated. It was deemed desirable and important on many accounts. To effect this result, the following warning was issued, which we find recorded in 1st vol. and 1st page of town records:

Whereas application has been made to me by a number of the inhabitants of the Township of Swanton to warn a Town Meeting. These are, therefore, to warn those of said town who have a right by law to vote in Town Meeting to meet at the dwelling-house of Jonathan Butterfield, in said Swanton, on the 23d of inst. March, at 10 o'clock in the morning, then and there first to choose a moderator to govern said meeting; secondly, to choose a town clerk and all other officers necessary for the ensuing year as the law directs.

Dated at Georgia, this fifth day of March, A. D., 1790.

DANIEL STANNARD,
Justice of the Peace.

SWANTON, March 23d, 1790.

According to the foregoing warning, this meeting was opened.

1st, made choice of Jonathan Butterfield moderator to govern said meeting.

2d, made choice of Thomas Butterfield for town clerk.

3d, made choice of John Asseltyne constable.

4th, made choice of Conrad Asseltyne, John Knox and Jonathan Butterfield, selectmen.

5th, voted that this meeting be dissolved.

THOMAS BUTTERFIELD,
Town Clerk.

The John Knox mentioned as being chosen 2d selectman, was doubtless the John Nokes before mentioned that settled on the Island some years previous.

Mar. 31, 1791, the town meeting met at the house of Stephen Lampman, he being moderator; Thos. Butterfield, town clerk; Joseph Janner, constable; Stephen Lampman, Wm. Green and Asa Lewis, selectmen; Thos. Butterfield, treasurer.

The meeting of 1792 was at the house of Lemuel Lasell, he being moderator; Thos.

Butterfield, town clerk; Lemuel Lasell, constable; Wm. Green, Asa Abell and Asa Lewis, selectmen; Israel Roberson, Thomas Butterfield and Asa Lewis, listers; Thos. Butterfield, treasurer.

The meeting of 1793, Wm. Green chosen moderator; Thos. Butterfield, town clerk; Asa Abell, Wm. Green, Israel Roberson, selectmen; Thos. Butterfield, treasurer; Lemuel Lasell, constable and collector; Wm. Green, Thos. Butterfield, Winthrop Hoyt, listers; Thos. Moore, leather-sealer; John Hult, grand jurymen; Thos. Annis, tythingman; James Tracey, Lemuel Lasell and Asa Green, hog-haywards; Asa Abell, fence-viewer; George Hall, Winthrop Hoyt, Asa Abell and Thos. Butterfield, path-masters; William Connell, sealer of weights and measures; Winthrop Hoyt, John B. Armes, trustees to take care of the public lands in the town of Swanton; Thos. Butterfield and Winthrop Hoyt's yards for town pounds; voted that the town clerk make immediate demand for the proprietors' record for the town of Swanton.

I have condensed the record of the first four town meetings to show who were the men that took the lead in town affairs at that early day. It will be noticed that at the first meeting only 5 offices were filled: Town clerk, constable and three selectmen, and that the town offices multiplied from year to year, as was doubtless found necessary from the increased number of inhabitants, and it may be here remarked that there was a vast tide of emigration sitting toward the northern part of the State from 1791 to 1800, and Swanton received its full share, so that the increase between these two dates was no less than 784. The settlements during this decade will now claim our attention, and we will first notice the

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE EASTERN PART OF THE TOWN.

It is believed there were no permanent settlements of this part of the town previous to 1790, and that Israel Robinson, whose father came from Providence, R. I., and settled in Clarendon, Vt., was the pioneer. He came on with his family

from Clarendon, and began to clear his land in February of that year. During the spring of the same year two brothers, Asa and Wm. Green, followed. They came at first without their families, and remained most of the warm season, engaged in clearing up their lands.

In Feb. 1791, Wm. Green returned, bringing his family with him, and for the time they lived in the same house with Mr. Robinson. In the spring, however, he moved into a dwelling he had recently erected, and became permanently located on the land which he had begun to clear. One or two years after, Asa Green also brought on his family, and established himself on the land he had before commenced clearing. At about the same time, Thomas Armes located in the same neighborhood. John Adams, Isaac Lackey and George Hall, with their families, settled in this part of the town about the year 1793. They all stopped with Wm. Green until they could erect their log-houses for the accommodation of their families. Stephen Robinson located in the same neighborhood about the year 1794. During the same year, Joshua Calkins also came in, and settled near by. To these we add the names of Benj. Brown, Noah Brown, Moses McClure, Otis Freeman, John Brown and James Tracy, who were among the early settlers.

It is a noticeable fact that each of these settlers up to this time, as he moved in and passed northwardly from the St. Albans town line, was obliged to clear his own road to the land on which he located.

In the year 1797, Mr. Schofield moved into the neighborhood. Maj. George W. Foster settled here during the same year. At the same time, also, Mr. Tracy established himself in this part of the town. About the year 1798, Daniel Ingalls and Thomas Moore moved into the neighborhood, and they were soon followed by many others.

Mr. John Adams, mentioned as among the first settlers, brought with him his family, consisting of Aaron, Asa, John, Abel, Amasa, Matilda, Deborah, Azuba. Abel was 8 years of age when he came to

town, and at that age often took a grist 18 miles to mill at Fairfax. He in after years became the husband of Miss Sally Stone, of Berkshire. They lived in Richford a while, and after this settled in Canada and did a large and flourishing business at Pigeon's Hill, and raised their family there, consisting of Nelson, George, John and Virtue. Mr. J. Adams, Sr., died in 1849, at Pigeon's Hill. Nelson, his son, died at Bedford, P. Q., 1870, leaving a wife and two children, Abel and Mary. George, son of Abel, Sr., is yet living at Adamsville, P. Q., having given his name to the place. His mother, 87 years of age, is now (1882) making her home with him. John, the youngest son of Abel, Sr., was cruelly murdered by rebel guerrillas in West Virginia, in 1864. His wife afterward became the second wife of the writer, Virtue, the daughter of Abel Sr., died in early womanhood.

EARLY SETTLERS ON THE MIDDLE ROAD, as it is called, from information from Mr. Bronson and B. Warner and others. Beginning at the St. Albans line and proceeding northward, John Baker is the first. He came as early as 1795, and settled on land afterward owned by Bronson Warner. Ezekiel O. Goodrich, a few years later, settled about 90 rods to the north of Baker; Ephraim Smith still further north, about 80 rods, on the easterly side of the road; a tailor by trade. Daniel Geer lived near by, on the west side of the road. Silas Robinson was the next one north, on the east side of the road. Benjamin Bowers established himself on land afterward owned by Mr. Bradbury. Joshua Calkins lived on the east side of the road north of Mr. Bowers. Capt. Wheeler Branch, the father of Dr. Branch, of St. Albans, located on land which was after owned by D. M. Walker. All these, according to Mr. Warner, came in and made their location between 1792 and 1800.

Not far from the year 1798, Nehemiah Ordway, Asa Wilson and John Crawford moved with their families to what has since been known as Swanton Hill.

It is remarkable that the early settlers in the east part of the town were, at least

in one respect, in the same predicament of Mr. John Nokes, heretofore mentioned, in the west part, and that was, they were here two or three years before they knew they had neighbors in town a few miles west of them. The town, indeed, was organized a few months after Israel Robinson's settlement, without his having any knowledge of the fact. The first intimation they had that others were in their vicinity was on this wise: In 1793, Joseph McClure, who lived at Mr. Wait's, heard the sound of axes. Going in that direction, in search of the choppers, he came upon the Greens and others at work clearing up their land. Otis Freeman and Luther Aldrich came a little later than the Greens and Mr. Lackey; Capt. Wait, Calvin Aldrich, about the same time.

On the west road, as it is called, there were also a large number of additional families located during this decade, as well as on the lake shore, and as early records show, the most of the principal roads or highways in town were laid out previous to 1800. The names of many of those who came into town between the years 1790 and 1800, we shall have occasion to mention in notices we may make of the early settlers.

The affidavit of John Wagoner and William Tichout regarding the claims of some Indians, and the correspondence of Ira Allen with Lord Dorchester upon the subject, which came into my hands with other of Mr. Perry's papers:

John Wagoner and William Tichout both of lawful age Testify and say that in the Month of Oct last an Indian known by the name of capt Louis and about twenty more supposed to be of the St Francanay Tribe come to the town of Swanton and Highgate on the River Masisque in the state of Vt and Histed a flag on a pole drew their knives threatened several of the inhabitants in a Hostile manner obliged the inhabitants to provide a dinner for them, claimed a right to the lands, and took, in a hostile manner, Ten Bushels of Indian corn from John Wagoner and about fifteen bushels of potatoes from Wm Tichout. The Indians also burnt and destroyed some fences in sd town. That in the month of April last the same Indians came to said town again and threatened to dis-

possess the subscriber John Wagoner unless he would pay them a fourth of all he raised on said lands as Rent to them.

JOHN WAGONER
WILLIAM TICHOUT

State of Vt Co Chittenden }
June 21st 1788 }

Personally appeared John Wagoner and Wm Tichout subscribers to the above deposition and after being duly cautioned made solemn oath that the above deposition was the truth in all its parts.

Before THOS BUTTERFIELD
Justice of y^e Peace.

His excellency The Right Honorable Guy Lord Dorchester Commander-in-chief of his Province of Quebec, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord: The deposition herewith exhibited will show the reason of this address and I further beg leave to inform your Lordship, that about four years since some of the St. Francanay Indians committed nearly similar outrages in the town of Swanton and Highgate, and the inhabitants of the neighboring vicinity were then as they now are so exasperated that they were about to expell the Indians by force, which I requested might be suppressed till I could inform his excellency Gen. Haldimand thereof, as I thought it improper to begin a controversy with the St. Francanay Indians about lands which if ever they had any right to they lost in the war between Great Britain and France, and the land was granted by his excellency Gov. Wentworth, Gov. of the colony of N. Hampshire, in 1763. A state of these matters was laid before Gen. Haldimand, and he issued such orders that said Indians behaved very well till about one year ago. I thought it my duty to give your Lordship a concise state of these matters, in hopes that some measures might be adopted to prevent any disputes between the subjects of Great Britain and citizens of Vermont, which is humbly submitted to your Lordship by your most obedient and humble servant,
IRA ALLEN.

July 16th, 1788.

Montreall, 5th Sept. 1788

Sir: In consequence of depositions of John Wagoner and William Tichout of the towns of Swanton and Highgate, on the River Missisque, in the state of Vt.. taken before John Butterfield, Justice of the Peace, on the 21st June, 1788, and exhibited to his excellency Lord Dorchester at Quebec, the 16th day of July, 1788, by Ira Allen, setting forth that a Capt. Louis and 26 more Indians supposed to be all of the village of St. Francois, came in the month of Oct. last to the town of Swanton and Highgate, there hoisted a flag on a pole,

drew their knives, threatened several of the inhabitants in a hostile manner and obliged them to give them a dinner, claimed a right to the lands and took in a hostile manner Ten bushels of Indian corn from John Wagoner and about fifteen bushels of Potatoes from Wm. Tichout, that the Indians also burnt and destroyed some fences in said towns, and that in the month of April last, the same Indians came to said towns again and threatened to dispossess the said John Wagoner unless he would pay them one fourth of all he raised on said lands as rent for them, which affidavit and exhibition you put into my hands for the information of his Excellency Lord Dorchester, the 20th of July last.

Please to know that I lost no time in calling before me the accused Indians, who acknowledged to have been in the months of October and April last on Missisque Bay in search of their livelihood by Fishing and Fowling the time set forth in the aforesaid affidavit, that they always travel with their colors and display them at their encampment wherever they may happen to be as a mark of their attachment to their Great Father, the King of England, that was the case on these occasions, and that they had the mortification to find the above named Wagoner and Tichout in possession of part of the lands handed down to them by their Predecessors, who were the proprietors of the same long before the French came to Canada, that they neither drew their knives nor committed any of the irregularities they are charged with, confident that their Father would do them justice thereon, that they were but 9 men, a boy and 11 women and 8 children on the breast in number, all which they appeal to John Hilliker, neighbor to the above named Wagoner and Tichout, who served as Interpreter on the occasion, and that to ascertain the truth of this affair I judged it necessary to see the parties face to face, to effect which I did appoint the Indians to meet with me at St. Johns the 12th of last month, which they punctually observed, accordingly they proceeded with me up the south river, and while at this side of Isle aux Noix towards the landing place between that and Missisque Bay, that on the way there, to forward my instructions. I dispatched the already mentioned Capt. Louis with a light canoe and a couple of young men to desire in the civilist manner the above named Wagoner and Tichout with the Interpreter to meet at the same Landing, to inform me of their cause of complaint against the said Indians and I arrived there the next day, the 14th, nearly about the time that the said Capt. Louis promised to meet me there, with the

above named Wagoner and Tichout and Interpreter, but were not then arrived and I remained there several hours with the Indians interested and no appearance yet of them, and I walked two miles upon the carrying place in hopes of meeting them, where I stayed a couple of hours, and receiving no tidings of those I went to meet with, I returned to the landing place, when I acquainted the Indians there that haveing neither corn nor provisions for myself and Boatmen, I was under the necessity of returning to St. Johns, that, if the said Capt. Louis, Wagoner, Tichout and the Interpreter came up there that evening, to acquaint them of the same and that I would wait there for them the next day the 15th, recommending them to be as diligent as possible; I waited there next day, allowing them a sufficiency of time to overtake me, and despairing of their coming at all, I returned to this place, leaving word for them at St. Johns to follow me here, if they did come, which did not happen.

Therefore do presume to think unfavorably of the cause of Wagoner and Tichout for haveing declined this meeting, as in my opinion a decision on their complaint cannot take place until this happens.

I herewith inclose the papers you gave me with a letter to me from Ira Allen. I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,
(signed) JOHN CAMPBELL.
Lt. Col. I. a. P. Quebec.

To Sir JOHN JOHNSON, Bart.,
Superintendent & Inspector General
Indian affairs.

QUEBEC, 11th Oct. 1788.

Sir:

I am commanded by His Excellency, Lord Dorchester, to inclose you a copy of a letter from Lt. Col. Campbell to Superintendent General of Indian affairs, dated 5th Sept., with the purport of a declaration made by Louis the Abenaki chief on the 11th of the same month, being the result of the inquiries made in consequence of your application to this Lordship respecting certain complaints against the Saint Francois Indians by some people of Misiskoui Bay. I am Sir,

Your most obedient Humble servant,
HENRY MOTZ.

IRA ALLEN, Esq.

This correspondence doubtless had a good effect, as it gave the Indians to understand that their claim to those lands would be contested, and that they could not intrude upon the rights of those who had settled there, with impunity, and we

presume this to be the reason that we learn nothing after of the settlers being seriously disturbed by the Indians. The close of the American Revolution had an influence no less on the Indians who were residing on the Missisquoi than on the whites. Many of the Dutch were friendly to the English cause, left their home and emigrated to Canada. Many of them, supposing themselves to have settled in Canada, found themselves south of latitude 45 when that line was seen, as has been previously mentioned. The proprietors of the lands in this section made vigorous efforts to settle their lands, and held out strong inducements, and as a consequence the town was rapidly filling up.

It accordingly happened not long after the close of the War of the Revolution, that the Indians, like many others who had favored the English cause, began to remove to Canada, for their sympathies were with the British rather than with the American government. They also had a strong attachment to the religion they had received from the Jesuits, and doubtless regarded the Protestant settlers who were surrounding them as heretics and infidels. It is not, therefore, surprising, under such circumstances, they should wish to remove and carry with them every relic of their religious faith and worship; consequently, on retiring, they took down the edifice which had for many years served them as their sanctuary. The stones of which it was built, and probably the bell, were removed to Moscow, a village known as St. Hyacinth, on the Yamaska river, in Canada. The writer was informed by John Pratt, who was among the first settlers, that all those stones were transported by the Indians in their bark canoes, and were again used in the construction of a house of worship. Thus the Indians began to disappear. They were, however, slow in withdrawing. Although the most of them gradually removed, yet a few lingered, and held possession of their hunting-grounds and fisheries, or at least revisited them from year to year. The large majority of them, however, retired probably at the time the church was removed, leaving the

lands which the tribe had had possession of for more than a century.

According to Mr. Pratt, before mentioned, there were about 70 Indians here in 1793, who were a source of disquietude to the inhabitants, as they uniformly claimed the land as theirs, and often threatened the new comers, especially when they had been taking strong drink. They continued to leave, one after another, until 1798 or '9, when they all departed. Since then a few have returned at long intervals for a short time. About the year 1825 there came some four or five families, and put up as many wigwams on the land owned by the late Rufus L. Barney, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below the village. They remained a year or two, obtaining their livelihood by hunting, fishing and basket-making. They claimed the lands, as the Indians have done from the first; yet, although they claimed them, it would seem they cared but little for them, thinking, doubtless, that land that required so much hard labor to get a living from, was scarcely worth the having.

Thus ends the account of the St. Francis Indians, the remnant of a great tribe and of a very powerful nation, who played a conspicuous part in the early history of New England, and in the wild and stirring scenes enacted in Vermont at an early day, and whose story is closely connected with the hills and valleys, with the rivers and streams of our own town, and especially with the village known long ago as Missisquoi. Of those who gave name to our beautiful river, we are now almost, within a few years we may, alas! be wholly able to say, with literal exactness:

"They have all passed away,
The noble and the brave;
Their light canoes have vanished
From off the crested wave.

But, their name is on our waters,
We may not wash it out."

STATE OF SOCIETY.

Before entering into the 19th century, let us look at the state of society as the 18th was closing. A single family constituted the society here on its first settlement; when this was the case, the government and every form of social life and in-

dustry was cultured in the family. Soon, however, other families appeared, but even then, nearly the same continued to be true. All departments of industry, to which attention was given, were successively engaged in by the same person, or at least by the most. Every man cleared away the forest, cultivated the soil, was his own blacksmith, cooper, carpenter, in fact would turn his hand to all crafts. The women also could turn their hand to almost any form of industry. But as population increased, it became necessary not merely to live under the law of equity, but to organize a form of government for the town, to advance thereby the public good. In noticing the early state of society, many things need to be taken into consideration. The circumstances of a people in a new settlement make many things necessary and others excusable which would not be tolerated under different relations.

The pioneers subjected themselves to many inconveniences. They often left homes of comfort and quiet to come out into the wilderness, where they must fell the trees, clear the ground, erect log-cabins, pass through trackless forests, ford rivers, climb mountains, penetrate swamps, endure the rigor of northern winters in cabins destitute of many comforts, and often suffer from fatigue, from want of food as well as clothing. Added to this, the forest abounded with wild animals, ever ready to commit depredations, from which they must be ever on their guard; and a yet further cause of anxiety and alarm with the early settlers of this town, was that the Indians claimed the lands, and regarded the new settlers as intruders, often using threatening language, and we may form some faint estimate of the difficulties and dangers to which our fathers were exposed, and which they underwent for our sakes. No one could retire at night and be free from all solicitude of what might be awaiting him or his family from the wild animals and the little less wild savage. They must protect themselves, their families and their crops from injuries to which they were constantly exposed.

But all these toils and hardships only

made social enjoyments and amusements the more to be desired and relished. The love of home was fostered, warm attachments sprang up, and as is usually the case in a new settlement, great cordiality prevailed. To see and entertain a traveller was a privilege which those can scarcely appreciate who have never lived in a retired and unfrequented portion of the country. Being dependent upon one another, they became attached. As they were ordinarily much alone they were full of hearty and gladsome feeling when they met, and they had their times for relaxation and amusement. We learn from some of the earliest settlers that Saturday was usually considered a holiday, and most of the men collected at the public house for a gala time. Ball-playing was one of their favorite amusements. They generally chose sides, it being expected that the defeated party would bring on the liquor. When one round was completed and they had drank to the health of their companions and friends, another round followed, and another, until night would put an end to their play. Under such circumstances it is no wonder that drunkenness and excesses often prevailed.

The pitching of quoits was also a favorite amusement, and was indulged in to a large extent at an early day. Running and jumping were also much practiced, and trials of skill in the use of firearms were much more common with the early settlers than at the present day. Most were good marksmen, from the very necessity of their position. Wrestling was also an amusement much engaged in on their holidays. A ring was formed, and when one was thrown, he had the privilege of selecting a wrestler from the crowd to take his place; or, as it used to be termed, "bringing in his man." The one who maintained his stand until the end was the acknowledged "bully of the ring." Mugs of flip, and often stronger drink, were frequently put up as bets on the wrestlers.

It was no unusual thing at that early day for the women to walk several miles to make a visit, and frequently through the woods, without roads, being guided by

blazed trees, and they would often carry a child in their arms on such visits.

Their living was, of course, of the plainest kind. Wild meats and fish were generally abundant, and they were not often without pork. Shortcake, raised with cob ashes, was regarded as a luxury. Rum when it could be had was almost always used before meals, frequently made pleasantly bitter with a little tansy. I am indebted for this description chiefly to John Pratt, Esq., previous to his death.

The earliest marriage in the town, according to the records, was that of "Wm. Crocker and Percis Hardley, by Asa Holgate, J. Peace, Jan. 12th, 1796."

Some of the earlier births of those of American descent were: Laban Lasell, born in 1791, died in infancy; George W. Green, born Mar. 15, 1791, was, so far as is known, the first to live. He was the son of Wm. Green. Allen Pratt was also born the same year, son of Capt. John Pratt. According to town records, Calvin Arnold was born March 26, 1793; Asa Arnold, March 1, 1795; Nathan Arnold, March 20, 1797; Stephen Arnold, Oct. 31, 1799; children of Randall and Eunice Arnold. Oramel Griffin was born March 26, 1794; Betsy Graham, Sept. 9, 1795; Jos. B. Hungerford, Nov. 18, 1795. It is said the first female child born in town of Yankee parentage was the daughter of Thos. Butterfield. She became the wife of Wm. Keyes, and the mother of Wm. Keyes, Jr.

1800 TO 1810.

GRAND LIST. Andrew Asselstyne, \$46.50; Peter Asselstyne, 46.00; Henry Asselstyne, 77.75; John Asselstyne, 68.70; Conrad Asselstyne, 78.00; John Adams, 152.75; Asa Abel, 121.50; Jesse Abel, 51.75; Joseph Andrews, 26.50; John Austin, 46.50; Charles Armes, 71.50; Paul Austin, 33.50; Aaron Adams, 20.00; John Adams, 2d, 39.50; Randall Arnold, 33.50; Purchis Brown, 119.50; Elisha Barney, 26.50; Thomas Butterfield, 40.00; Absalom Baker, 60.50; Enoch Billings, 70.50; Reuben Brown, 26.50; John Baker, 66.50; Calvin Brooks, 20.00; John Branch, 55.00; Benj. Brown, 36.50; James Brown, 50.00; Manassah Burnard, 55.00; Noah S. Benton, 107.34; John Bettis, 83.50; Joel and Samuel Bullard, 60.50;

Jonathan Brooks, 62.75; Jonathan Bohan, 43.50; Constant Baker, 88.90; Andrew Crawford, 53.50; David Calkin, 26.50; Matthias Calkin, 20.00; Thomas Clark, 76.50; John Crawford, 26.50; James Call, 47.00; John Campbell, 26.50; Joseph Clark, 33.00; Wm. Caster, 55.50; Dunbar, 20.00; Joseph Deleore, 53.50; Brewer Decker, 50.25; John Decker, 33.00; Benj. Eager, 33.50; Tilton Easmon, 26.50; Wm. Easmon, Jr., 43.00; Wm. Easmon, 62.00; Peter Easmon, 49.12; Paul Eager, 43.50; Alexander Ferguson, 33.50; William Foster, 39.50; Michael Filmore, 26.50; Joseph Fay, 37.00; Benj. Fay, 87.17; John Fraylick, 41.00; George Foster, 136.76; Joseph Greswold, 40.00; Asa Green, 179.18; Wm. Green, 123.00; Joel Griffin, 59.50; James Graham, 46.50; Seth Hoit, 20.00; Heard, 20.00; Jane Holgate, 16.50; Dan'l Hosington, 10.00; J. Hilliker, 26.25; Geo. Hall, 44.00; Moses Hollibert, 59.50; Joseph Hix, 52.50; Levi Hungerford, 26.50; Curtis Howe, 51.59; Simeon Hungerford, 60.50; Clark Hubbard, 186.00; Thomas Hill, 33.50; Winthrop Hoit, 26.50; Levi Hathaway, house, 133.00; Silas Hathaway, saw and grist-mill, 60.00; Jarib Jackson, 73.25; Sam'l. Johnson, —; Darius Ingals, 31.00; Parker Ingals, 40.00; Francis Lewis, 26.50; Benjamin Latham, 20.00; Bingham Lasell, 35.25; Filo Lampkin, 50.00; John Lewis, 45.25; Lemuel Lasell, 79.26; Reuben Lee, 39.25; Asa Lewis, 77.51; Henry Lamedeu, 26.50; Isaac Lackey, 114.00; Isaac Lackey, 2d, 53.50; William Lewis, 92.75; Thomas Moore, 89.00; Amos Moore, 20.00; Robert Mason, 107.26; Elisha Meigs, 36.50; Caleb Mead, 70.00; Daniel Meigs, 106.00; Martin Manzer, 66.00; Moses McClure, 76.00; James McClure, 54.00; John McNamara, 36.50; John Nokes, 119.70; David Northrop, 26.50; Ephraim Owen, 37.50; Wm. Orcutt, 20.00; Ebenezer Orcutt, 70.50; Moses Orcutt, 20.00; Ashley Olfard, 70.50; Earl Percey, 117.50; Noel Potter, 57.00; John Pratt, 76.50; Joseph Robinson, saw-mill, 114.00; James Roberts, 83.67; Leonard Robinson, 148.50; Paul Robinson, 104.17; Isaac Robinson, 136.50; Elijah Rowley, 83.00; David Rowley, 56.75; Elijah and Elisha Rood, 26.25; Benjamin Stearns, 40.00; David Seward, 26.50; Samuel Smith, 63.50; John Seward, 26.50; Peres Smith, 51.75; Orange Smith, mills, 66.50; John Spoor, 33.00; Jonathan Sheldon, 26.50; Nathan Smith, 31.50; Nathan Smith, 2d, 26.50; Nathan Scovil, 53.75; Daniel Scovil, 53.75; Levi Scott, 46.50; Simeon Smith, 20.00; John Smith, 43.50; James Tracy, 66.00; James Taylor, 33.00; George Watkins, 46.50; Witherell,

20.00; Joseph Wheelock, 20.00; Nathan White, 83.25; John West, 26.50; Jonathan West, 33.50; Rufus West, 33.50; Dyer William, 44.00; Asa Wilson, 33.00; Silas Wood, 170.00; John Warner, 43.50; Daniel Wood, 58.75; Isaac Warner, 43.50; Oliver Wait, 70.50; Jona. Weller, 33.00; Lt. John Wood, 59.00; Benjamin Weed, 57.50; Eli Weed, 20.00; John Wood, 125.00. Total amount of grand list for 1800, \$9,187.41; 160 names.

The above amount is largely made up of the polls which were then set in grand list at \$20 each. It seems that the property that was then set for taxation went in at remarkably low rates: Improved lands, \$1.75 per acre, wild lands not being taxed; 1 horse, \$13.50; cow, \$6.50; yoke of oxen, \$20; 2-year-old colts, \$6.50; 2-year-old cattle, \$5; 1-year-old colt, \$2. There was doubtless some debts due and money on hand not placed in the list.

I find that but two persons gave in as high as 40 acres of improved land, viz.: Asa Green and Wm. Green. One only gave 30 acres, viz.: Israel Robinson; Isaac Lackey, 28 acres. Five gave in 25 acres each, viz.: John Adams, Constant Baker, John Nokes, John Wood, Leonard Robinson. Two gave in 20 acres each, viz.: Clark Hubbard, Levi Hathaway. The most of the others who gave in land at all had set to their names from one to ten acres.

It will be seen that there was comparatively little land brought under improvement in this town at the opening of the present century, the most of the town lands at that time being almost an unbroken wilderness. Roads had, however, been laid out and opened, and were, we may suppose, in tolerable passable condition, particularly those roads leading from St. Albans through to Highgate and Swanton Falls.

The grand list for 1804, as recorded, foots up as follows:

Polls at \$20 each	\$3900 00
Acres of improved land, at \$1.55	
per acre	1872 00
Houses assessed in the whole..	70 00
Other property and assessments	4793 66

\$10635 66

Militia polls as exempted, \$20 each.....	2000 00
Horses of the cavalry exempted, \$13.50 each.....	81 00
	<hr/>
	\$8554 66
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> Signed, JAMES BROWN, BENJAMIN FAY, JOHN H. BENTON, </div> <div style="font-size: 3em; margin-right: 10px;">}</div> <div> <i>Listers.</i> </div> </div>	
The footing of the grand list of 1800, as given above.....	\$9187 41
If we make the same deduction as is made on the list of 1804 for exempting.....	2081 00

It leaves the amount..... \$7106 41

So we see in the four first years of this century that the value of property given in for taxation increased in value only to the amount of some \$1,500; but as the price set in the list is but about one-third, or perhaps one-half its value, the real increase in the value of property in these four years was probably from \$3,000 to \$4,000.

In the list of 1801 there is but one watch, and that is placed to the name of Silas Hathaway. This appears to be the first watch in town placed in the list for taxation. The second that appears is in the list of 1804, set to the name of Shadrach Hathaway. It would seem from the scarcity of watches on the grand list that they were an article of luxury that the people generally at that day could not indulge in. Our inference is that they had all they could do to secure the essentials of life, without giving much attention to its superfluities.

Some time during the year 1800 the census was taken, from which it appears that the population of Swanton at that time was 858. There must have been a very rapid increase since 1791, when the entire white population was only 74. During this time, and for some years after, lands were rapidly taken up, and a beginning made in clearing away the forests, and preparations made for an advancing civilization, and some progress made in this direction. New settlers came in and located in different parts of the town, the most with a view to agricultural pursuits.

The grand list of 1798, which is the first recorded, amounted to \$8,208.50.

The largest individual list was Asa Holgate's, \$723; John Nokes', \$300; Orange Smith's, \$233. In Williams' history we find the following: There was no grand list of Swanton reported to the General Assembly until the year 1806, when it amounted to \$11,491. The lists given by the several towns to the General Assembly was in conformity to an act of the Legislature, and in computing the value, the prices of some of the principal articles were given to the assembly: Improved land, 10 shillings per acre, or \$1.67; neat cattle, 1 yr. old, 15 s per head, or \$2.50; 2 years old, 30 s per head, or \$5; 3 years old, 40 s per head, or \$6.67; an ox, 4 years old, £3, or \$10; horses, 3 years old, £4, or \$13.34.

In the year 1803 there was a call for a proprietors' meeting, emanating from Seth Pomeroy, justice of the peace of St. Albans. He issued a warning, dated St. Albans, Aug. 8, 1803, and the meeting was held Oct. 17, 1803, in Swanton, at the dwelling-house of Silas Hathaway, Levi Hathaway being chosen moderator, and Shadrach Hathaway, proprietors' clerk. After meeting at the house the meeting was adjourned, to be held at the store of Silas Hathaway at 1 P. M.

It was voted, there be laid to each original right or share one acre as a town plat, agreeable to the charter as the first division. 2d, on motion, voted, there be three lots each, of one hundred three acres to each original right or share as a second, third and fourth division. 3d, on motion, voted, there be a committee of three to make a survey and lay out the aforesaid several lots, and return a plan thereof to the proprietors. The committee appointed consisted of Amasa Howe and Joseph Robinson. At an adjourned meeting, Oct. 26, Peter Savage was added, and at another meeting, Nov. 7, Benjamin Wead and Levi Hathaway. This meeting was adjourned from time to time till Mar. 10, 1804. The committee appointed for the purpose having made a survey and plan of a town plat, and a survey and plan of 204 lots of 103 acres each, being three lots to each right or share, and returned the same to the proprietors, it was voted that the survey and plans be accepted and recorded agreeable to law. Meeting adjourned to Jan. 3, 1805, then to June 26, 1805, when it was voted that Eleazer Goodrich, being a distinguished person,

be appointed to draw the numbers of the town plat. There were 68 of these, the right of governor being dropped, one for incorporated society, glebe, 1st minister and school being retained. June 27, 1805, voted that the proprietors will proceed to grant any settler, at his request, the lot he lives on in the second, third and fourth division, in lieu of his draught. Voted that the residue of the lots not quieted be drawn for agreeable to law. Voted, Eleazer Goodrich be appointed as a disinterested person to draw the numbers for the 2d, 3d and 4th divisions. July 13, 1805, the following accounts were presented, viz.:

Benjamin Wead, services as committee and carrying chain, \$53.64; Levi Hathaway, services as committee and 17 days as moderator, \$68.34; Amasa Howe, services as committee, surveying, \$14. Silas Hathaway's items as follows: To paying for book for records, \$4; to paying Ira Allen for William Coit's surveying the town of Swanton in 1787, \$400; to paying for a farm advertisements, \$7; sundry items, \$52; total, \$463.

Shadrach Hathaway, for 21 days attending as clerk and recording proceedings, \$30. Voted, there be a rate or tax of \$9.84 $\frac{1}{2}$ on each right or share of land in said Swanton (public lands excepted), for the purpose of defraying the foregoing expenses. Silas Hathaway voted for the above on forty-eight rights or shares. John H. Burton was appointed to collect this tax, and took the collector's oath.

From the above account of Silas Hathaway, it seems that the town was surveyed in 1787, by Wm. Coit, employed by Ira Allen, and that the committee appointed to survey the town plat by the proprietors, Oct. 17, 1803, were to make a re-survey, in order to make the former survey legal and re-establish former claims.

May 3, 1803, Silas Hathaway conveyed by deed 5,000 acres to Elijah and Jonathan Ferris, of the city of New York, for \$5,000, the boundaries of which took in the whole of what is known as Swanton Falls; but this deed we do not suppose affected the validity of the deeds of lands before conveyed by said Hathaway within the described bounds of the 5,000 acres.

The causes which led to non-intercourse with England and the embargo act laid the foundation for a great deal of disturbance in many of the towns in Vermont lying near the Canada line. The smug-

gling of English merchandise into the State, and articles of home manufacture into Canada, became a very extensive and lucrative business. Scarcely any town along the border was more largely affected by these movements than Swanton, since this was the great thoroughfare at the time between Montreal, Burlington and New York. Many were led to take sides in this matter. No doubt some were actuated by high and praiseworthy intentions; others, however, and perhaps the most, had their eye fixed on gain. Great profits were secured on either side. Such as could elude observation would reap a rich harvest. Those who were opposed to the business, and endeavored to carry out the orders of government, would also be greatly benefited if they could detect any engaged in the unlawful traffic, and thus secure the large rewards offered by government for the detection of those who were thus engaged.

During the embargo times there was much excitement among all classes, and many engaged in the acts of smuggling, and on the other hand the officers of government were vigilant, keeping out their deputies on every cross road, lane and creek; in fact, everywhere that it was suspected that goods might be smuggled, and this espionage was continued day and night for weeks and months together.

All sorts of devices were resorted to by those engaged in the unlawful traffic to elude the vigilance of the government officers, such as false sleigh, wagon and trunk bottoms, and not unfrequently when in danger of being arrested, resort was had to force, but notwithstanding the efforts of the smugglers, they were frequently taken and their goods confiscated. The creeks and marshes on either side of the Missisquoi river, between the lower, or Swanton Falls and the Lake, where it empties into Missisquoi bay, a short distance from Canada line, offered extraordinary facilities for smuggling by boats, and eluding the government officers. In the summer of 1808, a boat was fitted up for this purpose by Doct. J. Stoddard, a merchant at St. Albans, called the "Black Snake," and

manned by Samuel I. Mott, of Alburgh; Wm. Noaks, Slocum Clark and Truman Mudgett, of Highgate; Cyrus B. Dean and Josiah Pease, of Swanton; David Sheffield, of Colchester, and Francis Ledyard, of Milton, Mudgett being the captain. This boat had made a number of successful trips, their route being from Maquam bay through Maquam creek to Charcoal creek, or to Missisquoi river. These creeks and river near its mouth are bordered by large marshes and forests. The government officers obtaining information regarding this boat, determined to put a stop to her operations. A force was detached from the command of Major Williams, then stationed at Windmill Point, Alburgh, which were placed on board the U. S. Revenue Cutter, "Fly." They soon got on the track of the "Black Snake," and pursued it up the Onion river, when a fight ensued, and three men of the government party were killed. The smugglers were arrested, and Dean sentenced to be hung, and others to be whipped at the public whipping post and sent to State prison, while some were acquitted. A full and circumstantial account of this transaction may be found in the 2d vol. of Miss Hemenway's Gazetteer, commencing at page 342, in the history of St. Albans.

In 1808, some soldiers were stationed in Swanton, commanded by Major C. K. Williams, since governor of Vermont. This was a militia company drafted in Pittsford, June 1, 1808, and discharged at Swanton, Sept. 4, 1808.

It is said there was about this time some potash-making at the Falls, and as the process went on, the guard were constantly watching. About the time it was completed and in readiness to be taken away, there was an alarm given. The guard were at once on the alert and started off to learn the trouble, but when they returned, the potash was missing. This ruse, with others of a similar kind, was often resorted to, to call off the attention of the guard and afford owners the opportunity to smuggle their goods over the line.

The then custom house officer, Doct.

Penniman, was accused by his political opponents of conniving at some of the smuggling operations (though probably without just grounds). It is said when this guard were on duty one night among the marshes near the mouth of the river, they heard a deep, sonorous bass voice (from one of the largest kind of frogs), "All smugglers! All smugglers!" This was followed (by a little frog), on a high key, "Piniman too! Piniman too!" Those who have heard the croaking of frogs, can easily imagine how a man of some humor could make them seem to express the words above given.

There is one thing may be said, that however reckless the men of that day may have been, and however many the devices they may have resorted to for smuggling, that we learn nothing of women taking advantage of their dress and sex to carry on that kind of business, as it is said is quite extensively practiced at the present day.

1810 TO 1820.

The course of things for a few years had been tending to concentrate business of certain kinds in Swanton. Smuggling, had been, and continued to be carried on to a large extent. Lumbering was also prosecuted very considerably. The population increased, and many, at least for a time, made this their home. The custom house business was large. The census returns show in 1810 the number of inhabitants was 1687, almost twice as many as in 1800. It is probable the number continued to increase in about the same ratio for the next four or five years.

In 1810, a good many troops were stationed here in connection with the custom house, to enforce observance of the laws. A still larger number were stationed here in 1811 for the same purpose. Swanton Falls at that time was the headquarters for all the main movements connected with the custom house department in this vicinity. The force here at this time consisted of drafted militia.

It was not until 1812, that barracks were erected here for the accomodation of troops. At that time, most of the build-

ings of the village were on the outer border of the elevated plateau on the west side of the present park,—then called the green—and on the river side of Canada Street. On the east side of the green there were but two or three houses. The barracks were of wood and situated on the high ground eastwardly from the green, and westwardly some 10 or 20 rods from a small stream which flows through a shallow ravine south-eastwardly from the village. The barracks were arranged in the form of a crescent, beginning near where the house of Col. Kidder now stands, extending eastward near where Chester Lawrence now lives, thence northwardly toward the present dwelling of H. Asselstyne. The parade ground was the area in front and to the north-west of the crescent-shaped barracks. It was the most elevated land of the village, extending from near the residence of the late Joseph Blake on the south, to the dwelling of F. H. Barney on the north; this ridge was known for many years after the soldiers left as the old parade ground, and was at that time covered thickly with large pine stumps, dug out, and the land graded to some extent by the soldiers. This work was done, we are informed, by the soldiers as a penalty for drunkenness. The soldiers also dug most of the stumps from the green, or present park, being hired by the people for a very trifling consideration.

July 12, 1812, the first Regt. of Vt. militia was stationed at Swanton Falls; it was under command of Col.——Williams, a native of Charlotte; Shadrack Hathaway, of this place, was major. There were 8 companies in this regiment, of which the captains were: Matthew Philips, from New Haven, Stephen Pettis, Grand Isle, James Taylor, Cambridge; Conrad Saxe, Highgate; Geo. W. Kendall, Enosburgh; ——Barnes, Charlotte; A. Saville, Rifle Co. from south part of the State; Cavalry Co., name of captain not ascertained. Azariah Lasell served in this regiment as a substitute for Azariah Gray. These troops remained here until Dec. 8th, when they were discharged.

Shortly after this, Col.——Fifield's

regiment was ordered hither. The Colonel was from Washington Co., and the companies were from the east side of the mountain. For some reason, not to be explained at this late day, at the end of 5 or 6 weeks this body of soldiers also left. After a short absence, however, they returned and were quartered here during the winter of 1812 and 13. Early the next summer, all that were able to bear arms were ordered away, six or eight only were left, and these being sick the government stores were left unprotected.

A British force of about 1400 landed at Plattsburgh July 30, 1813, and destroyed the American barracks located there and other property valued at over \$25,000; they thence proceeded to Burlington, but failing to accomplish anything, retired down the lake, sending a detachment about 600 strong to destroy the government property at Swanton, every thing at that time being in a defenceless state. This detachment landed at Maquam Bay, Aug. 6, 1813, near what was then known as the Manzer farm; a part of their force was left in charge of their boats. Compelling old Mr. Manzer to act as a guide, the remainder set out for the falls. The old gentleman told them there were two ways they could take to get to the falls. One, a very good wagon road, around by the river, which was nearly double the distance of the other road, which led through some distance of very wet swamp land, and had not yet been opened for travel, the trees had only been felled. This road, then only cut through, is now the direct road from the falls to the lake. They decided to take the short cut, and proceeded, the old gentleman leading the way. This swamp being very soft they were compelled to walk as much as possible on the fallen trees; not being used to this way of travel, they found themselves often tumbling from the fallen tree trunks and floundering in the bogs and mire. The Colonel began to suspect his guide of treachery, and to fear that he was leading them into this place that they might fall an easy prey to their enemies. Accordingly, he drew his pistol and threatened the old man with instant death if he should lead them

into danger. With much ado they finally got through without serious injury, and came to the ferry, which was then kept by Joel Carley, some 30 rods above the dam. They hailed the ferryman, who was then crossing with his ferry scow at the usual place, desiring him to come further up the stream and take them over, as they did not think it safe to cross so near the dam. He disregarded their request; upon this they fired upon him, but without doing him any injury. They finally came to the ferrying place, and a portion of them were carried over safely. Only one scow load, it is said, crossed the river, those that remained on the west shore loitered about until their comrades returned. Those that crossed the river, proceeded at once to burn the barracks, which being of combustible material were quickly consumed. They also destroyed whatever other U. S. property they could find, such as provisions, and other articles stored here for the use of the army. In this work of ruin, they in some instances, it is said, compelled the citizens to take part. Yet it seems to have been the aim of the officers to do as little injury to individuals as possible. With private property, indeed, they did not intend to interfere, as it was one prominent purpose with them to conciliate as many of the citizens as they could, and bring them into sympathy with the measures of the British government. There was a large lot of government stores in the building known as the "old brick store," standing at the northerly corner of Canada Street where it connects with the common. This building they were about to set fire to, but being informed by Augustus Burt, Esq., that the building was private property, and that the government stores had been forcibly deposited there, they desisted and caused the stores to be removed and burnt, leaving the building uninjured. Having destroyed whatever they could find of government property, they recrossed the river and were soon on their way to the lake. They manifested no desire to prolong their stay longer than was absolutely necessary, for the reason, it is said, they were apprehensive that they might be sur-

prised or way-laid. They arrived, accomplished their purpose and departed, within a few hours—one said, two or three. In returning, they all took up their march together, and bearing in mind the old adage that "the farthest way round was the safest way home," went back by the wagon road before spoken of by the way of the river, about two miles, then taking a cross road about one mile, it brought them out near the Manzer place, where their boats were.

Such, in brief, was the incursion made by the British into Franklin County for the purpose of destroying the government property at Swanton Falls. That they did this effectually, no one can deny, neither can it be denied that there were individual cases of an outrageous character on the part of the soldiers, and in some instances, if accounts be true, went beyond all bounds of decency and propriety. As evidence, we quote the following, part of a paragraph published in a paper at the time:

We have the depositions of several persons respecting the enormities of the British at Swanton, Vt., on private property, and all the horrors and wantonness of destruction which prevailed. They stole anything and everything, leaving many houses destitute of every necessary or convenience of life.

Those desiring to enter more fully into this subject, are referred to *Niles' Weekly Register*, vol. IV, p. 419.

While outrages were doubtless committed by the soldiers, it is quite evident that they did not in every case pass unnoticed or unrebuked, or without correction. We have reason to believe that whatever of outrages or wantonness was committed, it was in direct violation of the orders of the commanding officer. The following instances, confirmatory of this point, were related to the writer by his father-in-law, Capt. E. O. Goodrich, who was then living but a few rods below the ferry, on the west side of the river. As the detachment arrived at the Falls, and were loitering around waiting for the ferry scow, two or three of the soldiers jumped over the garden fence, and pulled up a large number of onions.

When Capt. Goodrich saw what they were about to do, he remonstrated, and told them he would report them to the officer in command, but they persisted. He at once went to the officer in command, and informed him of the outrage. The officer said they were violating strict orders, and at once set a guard to prevent any further trouble of the kind.

I have also often heard him tell the following: As they were about to take up their march on their return, a young man by the name of Sowles was among the crowd, probably from motives of curiosity. He having a watch, a soldier stepped up and relieved him of it, putting it in his own pocket. Sowles remonstrated, but in vain. Not having a favorable opportunity to make his grievance known to the commander, he followed on, keeping his eye on the thieving soldier until they arrived at the Lake, when he had an opportunity to make his complaint to the officer in command. The officer at once ordered the watch restored and twenty lashes applied to the soldier, which orders were executed at once.

In 1812, according to town records, Leonard Robinson was allowed \$2 "for melting bullets;" also "John R. Phelps, for going with baggage wagon to Burlington, \$23.71;" "Benj. Fay, for pork and camp utensils, \$5.18;" "Dan. B. Meigs, do., \$3."

Sept. 13, 1813, a regiment was called out, which was commanded by Col. Luther Dixon, Shadrach Hathaway, of Swanton, belonging to the staff. One company of this regiment was raised in Swanton and vicinity, Ezekiel O. Goodrich, orderly sergeant, by whom the requisitions for rations, etc., were made, as he has often related to the writer. They went at first to Burlington. After remaining there a month or so, they were ordered into the State of New York, and were stationed most of the time at Cumberland Head. They were discharged Nov. 10, of the same year. Among those from Swanton were: Amasa I. Brown, Stephen S. Brown, Ira Church, Rufus L. Barney, Samuel Emery, Abraham Manser, John Pratt.

In 1814, the famous Battle of Plattsburgh was fought. A few days previous to its taking place, a number of the citizens of Swanton volunteered to take part in the conflict, the names of whom we give, so far as they have come to our knowledge, viz.: Amasa I. Brown, Capt. James Brown, Horace R. Roberts, Levi Hathaway, Ira Church, Benj. Bowers, Jared Spaulding, Charles Durkey, Simeon Hathaway, Josiah H. Hathaway, Lemuel Barney, Oliver Potter, Stephen S. Brown, Geo. W. Foster, Daniel Sabin, Jos. Weeks, Chas. Stilphen, Cornelius Stilphen, Oliver Swanton, Enos E. Brown, Augustus C. Wright, Samuel Webster, Reuben Morgan, Levi Scott, Isaac Manzer, Leonard Cummings.

The years of 1815 and '16, known as the scarce years, the inhabitants of Swanton suffered in common with the whole country for the necessities of life, and though the crops were cut off for the most part in this region, yet fish were plenty. Probably never before or since were there so many fish caught in the river in the same length of time as in those two scarce years. There were probably not less than ten fishing-grounds between the Falls and Lake, where large seines were drawn and kept in continual operation day and night during the fishing season. People in large numbers would come from the eastern towns with articles of barter of almost every description, to exchange for fish, prominent among which was maple sugar. This for fish was considered a legal tender. In previous years the people from the east when they came to buy fish, would frequently make an excuse that it was not out of real necessity that they came to get fish, but they were convenient to have in the house, as it served to lengthen out the pork. As the story goes, there came a man from the east during these scarce years with a load of barter to exchange for fish. As he had been there in former years, he was well known. So when he drove up to a fishing shanty, one of his old acquaintances accosted him: "Well, friend, how are ye, down agin to git a few fish to lengthen out the pork? Eh?" The

man replied, "Not this time to lengthen out pork, but to lengthen out life."

1820 TO 1830.

After the close of the war with England there was a little falling off in business activity here. The Keyeses who had been for many years extensively engaged in the lumber and other business at the Falls removed to Highgate Falls, in 1819. They took with them a good many of their workmen and this diminished the population and somewhat the business of the place. In 1820, the inhabitants were only 1607, less than in 1810; but about this time the northern canal was opened which gave a fresh impetus to the lumber and marble business, boat building and other branches of industry. A new forge for manufacturing blown iron was built by Elisha Barney and R. Foster about this time, and in the year 1822 and 3, the brick meeting house was built by Elisha Barney, now occupied by the Congregationalists, all this giving fresh activity to business.

The following extract from an article written, about 1824, signed L. C. F. (which we take to be L. C. Ferris,) will give very correctly the condition of things in town at that time:

The village at the Falls contains a meeting house, 2 school houses, 3 taverns, 5 stores, 1 grist mill, 5 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 2 woolen factories, 4 mills for the manufacture of marble, 1 forge, and about 75 dwellings. There are in the whole town 6 school districts, and as many school houses, 6 stores, 6 taverns, 2 distilleries, 2 tanneries, and 1 pottery, besides the mills and other machinery mentioned above.

According to town records a committee was appointed in 1828, to meet a similar committee from St. Albans, also from Fairfield, to straighten the lines between the respective towns. This committee reporting the desirableness of a change between Swanton and Fairfield, their doings was sanctioned by the town, and Oct. 19, 1829, a part of Fairfield was annexed to Swanton by an act of the Legislature, and a similar tract of Swanton was annexed to Fairfield. The land annexed to Swanton greatly exceeds in value the land annexed to Fairfield. The change however does not really

straighten the line, but has just the opposite effect. The eastern boundary of Swanton was originally a straight line running nearly N. W. to S. E., thus extending the town line almost to the present center of Fairfield. By the change a triangular tract was cut off from the south east part of Swanton, and to the north eastern sides, a similar tract was added from Fairfield.

On examining the census for 1830, we find that during the preceding 10 years there was in Swanton an increase of 551 in population; about the beginning of this period immigration was resuming its accustomed flow, and with all there was much to favor the prosperity and increase of the place.

1830 TO 1840.

In 1830, the population of Swanton was 2158. The preceding ten years witnessed a gain, though on the whole it was not very marked. The advancement continued until about 1826, and from that time for a few years things became almost stationary. The effect of the removal of the Keyeses came to be more visible. Their presence was lost as a positive influence to build up, while they naturally took with, and drew after them, business which would else have centered and remained here. The mail stage which had from a very early day run daily from Burlington to Montreal, had up to about 1830 passed from St. Albans through Swanton, and vice versa, and a daily mail stage in those days was considered of much importance to the business and prosperity of a place. About that time the Keyeses, having large political influence at Washington, secured the stage, to be run by way of Highgate Falls instead of Swanton Falls, and it continued to be run on that route until railroads superseded the stage coach altogether. The business men of Swanton did not yield this advantage to the Keyeses without a protest, and strenuous efforts were made use of to prevent this loss to the place, but all were unavailing. Mr. S. S. Keyes, some time previous to his death, informed the writer that this matter of securing the stage to run through High-

gate, was the hardest political battle he ever fought.

Efforts were made by Mr. Thomas Clark and others for some years to have the island known as West Swanton organized into a town by itself. As there was a failure in this, proposals were finally made to have that part of the island which then belonged to Highgate annexed to Swanton. This arrangement was looked upon generally with favor, for the reason that the inhabitants of the island did their business for the most part at Swanton Falls. Accordingly, an act of the legislature was secured Nov. 3, 1836, annexing that part of Highgate below Swanton Falls which lay west of the channel of Missisquoi river to Swanton. The rents, however, of such school lands as had been previously located in this portion of the town, continued to be paid for the benefit of schools in Highgate.

The great commercial crisis of 1837 brought disaster to thousands, and the business of Swanton felt the shock severely. Most of the business men became embarrassed, and many failed outright. The marble business particularly, which had previous to this time been carried on extensively, was by some abandoned entirely, and it never since has recovered its former prosperity.

The people of Swanton were also greatly agitated over the Radical War, or more properly the Canadian Rebellion, in 1837 and '39. The Patriots, as they were then called, making Swanton a sort of headquarters, very naturally led people to become excited over political matters rather than their legitimate business. In looking back over the past 10 years, we find that increase in population in town was small, amounting to only 154, which, considering the state of things, is not surprising. Business having slackened at home, many turned to new fields, and the tide was westward.

FROM 1840 TO 1850.

In 1844 there were in town eight stores, the capital invested being \$8,920. The amount invested in manufacturing interests was \$34,800. The number of schools,

16, with 945 pupils. [Hakell & Smith's Gazetteer of U. S. A., p. 646, pub. 1844.]

The census returns for 1840 indicate a population of 2312, showing a slight increase during the preceding 10 years, after deducting the number brought in by the annexation of that part of Highgate lying west of Missisquoi river.

1850 TO 1860.

The population of Swanton in 1850 was 2824, the increase during the preceding decade being 512. During the 10 years preceding 1860, the town suffered a net loss in population of 146, the number of inhabitants in 1860 being 2678. At the taking of the census of 1850, the Vt. & Canada R. R. was in process of construction through Swanton. The laborers employed on this work, with their families, were doubtless enrolled on the census lists, thus giving a larger return for Swanton than was strictly her due. Again, emigration was more rapid than during the decade which preceded it. During the early part of this decade the Vt. & Canada R. R. was opened, being the first railroad that ever passed through the town. Its opening created much stir, but it did not have the beneficial effect on the business of the town that many of its friends anticipated.

1860 TO 1870.

The great event during this decade, not only to the town of Swanton, but to the nation at large, was the inauguration of the Southern Rebellion in 1861, the severe contest which ensued, and the final subjugation of those in rebellion in 1865 by the surrender of Gen. Lee at Appomattox Court House. During nearly all this time the people of Swanton, in common with other towns in Vermont, were in a fever of excitement. During the political excitement immediately previous to the breaking out of hostilities, the general feeling among the people was, that the Southerners could not be so foolhardy as to take up arms against the general government, but when they saw it to be a fact, there was great unanimity of feeling that the rebellion should be subdued. War meet-

ings were held, and the all-absorbing subject was discussed freely in public and private circles. The "Green Mountain Guards," an independent military company, organized but a few years previous, were all well drilled and equipped, and well prepared and ready to take part in the conflict. The offer of their services was accepted by the Governor, and to this company belongs the honor of being the first in the State enrolled for the suppression of the great rebellion. They were mustered in Co. A, on the right of the 1st Reg., May 2, 1861. When the call was made for more men by the President, Swanton was prompt to respond. Col. A. B. Jewett having served his 3 months under the first call for men, as lieutenant in the company of "Green Mountain Guards," after returning, became one of the most active and efficient recruiting officers in the State. (For more definite account, see article on "Military Organizations.")

There was considerable excitement also in town during this decade as to the propriety of bonding the town to the amount of \$75,000, to aid in the construction of the Lamoille Valley R. R. There was a strong opposition to the town taking stock in this enterprise, and numerous meetings were held, which finally resulted in a clear vote of the town to issue its bonds for the amount above named. (See the article on Railroads; also an article, page 1184, 2d Vol. Vt. Hist. Gazetteer, by the Editor.)

The population of Swanton, at taking of census for 1870, was 2866, being a gain in this decade of 188. The grand list of 1860 was \$5,789.18; that of 1870, \$8,113.36, which is an increase during this decade of \$2,324.18, which is a very fair showing, considering the large number of the producing class that were called to the war for full one-third of the time, and the heavy drafts upon the people for bounty and taxes, together with the great depression of business during the first years of the war. How much of this increase in the grand list is attributable to the enhanced price of property consequent upon the war, we are not prepared to decide.

It is, however, our impression that the appraisers of property for taxation have not put it in at a much higher value than previous to the war.

1870 TO 1880.

This decade has brought with it some important events. Fires more extensive and destructive than ever before known in town have taken place. And the "burnt district" has been rebuilt to a great extent with elegant buildings of which the town may justly be proud.

A munificent gift has been received by the town by the will of the late R. L. Barney.

The St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain R. R. has been completed and opened to traffic, which several events will be further spoken of under their respective heads.

The population of the town in 1870 was 2866, in 1880 it was 3079, an increase of 213, which indicates growth though but slowly. Grand list of 1870 was \$8,113.36; of 1880, \$8,339.11; not a large advance for 3 years, surely. I find the grand list of the town for 1877 was \$878,2.20 which leads to the question why should the list be less in 1880 than in '77? The best answer that can be made that I know of, is that on account of the great injury to the business of the village caused by the fires of 1877-'78. The listers made the assessment of property in the village much lighter in 1880 than in 1877.

St. Johnsbury & Lake Champlain R. R., formerly "Lamoille Valley." The last rail was laid, the last spike driven, and the first locomotive with the first train of cars passed over the road from St. Johnsbury to Swanton on Tuesday the 17th day of July, 1877, which was the consummation and realization of "hope deferred" for long, long years by the projectors and promoters of this enterprise. As the laying of "the last rail" was of considerable interest as well as of importance to the people here, it may be well to speak somewhat more in detail regarding the doings on that occasion. A train of platform cars seated for the occasion, left the Grand Avenue crossing on the easterly side of the river in the early morning, with a large compa-

ny both of ladies and gentlemen for the scene where was to be witnessed the laying of the last rail that was to make the connection and give a continuous and unbroken track from Portland on the east to Lake Champlain on the west. The company increased at every station. The road being unbalasted and rough, the train had to run slowly, so that it did not reach the place for laying the "last rail" till nearly noon. Workmen were then fitting the rails to make the connection. It was nearly 1 P. M., when the train with several passenger cars arrived from the east, having on board Gov. Fairbanks, Judge Poland, Col. Jewett, and many other distinguished personages. The passengers from the two trains than alighted to witness the laying of the rails which had been previously fitted and taken up, to assist the coming of the last train.

The rails were put in place by the steady workmen, and the spikes driven all but the last, when Col. Jewett, of Swanton, who has been identified with the interests of the road from the start, and was then its Superintendent, stepped forward and made a neat speech directing his remarks to Gov. Fairbanks. The Colonel congratulated the Governor on the completion of the great work which had engaged their best energies for so many years, and then invited the Governor to drive the last spike which was a silver one, at least, so called. The Governor made a few remarks appropriate to the occasion and then with the sledge drove home the "last spike," immediately after which the company sung, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," after which were given three rousing cheers. There was some more of speech making by Judge Poland, Ex-Gov. Hendee, and other distinguished men present. This closed the ceremony of laying the "last rail."

The passengers were soon on board and the trains now become one, was moving toward Swanton. It commenced raining soon after, and the passengers that were unluckily compelled to take the platform cars got a severe drenching; nevertheless all seemed happy. The train arrived at Swan-

ton, crossing for the first time the new bridge above the Falls, and coming in at the depot on the west side of the river about 4 P. M., where were teams in waiting for the ladies, the gentlemen went over on foot to the Central house, where the whole company partook of a sumptuous repast provided at the expense of the people of Swanton.

It was intended that the dinner should have been served on the park in front of the hotel, and tables were all arranged for 200 guests or more, but the severe rain prevented carrying out this part of the programme. Soon after completing their dinner the party from the east returned to the cars about 6 P. M., and left for St. Johnsbury, where it was said they arrived about 1 o'clock that night.

Shortly after the laying of the "last rail," the road was completed from the village of Swanton Falls to Maquam Bay, about 2 miles, where docks and warehouses have been built. The first freight train passed over this part of the road, Aug. 23, 1877, loaded with coal for Messrs. Fairbanks; and the first passenger train from the lake to the East in July, 1877. The train which took the first canal boat load of marble from the Falls to load a boat at Maquam, was shipped by the writer; its destination Washington, D. C., and was for the floors of the state, war, and navy department building. The business of the road has largely increased since its opening, and extensive docks have been added which now afford good facilities for the transfer of merchandise. Immense quantities of coal and iron from the South arrive here by boats, and are reshipped on cars to their destination eastward.

The United States government has made large appropriations from time to time for a break-water to improve the harbor. During the most part of the season of navigation passenger trains run daily to Maquam, connecting with an elegant steamer which makes regular daily trips to Plattsburgh, and other ports on Lake Champlain. A fine hotel of modern style has been erected at convenient distance from the docks, and given the name of "Hotel Champlain,"

which is extensively patronized by parties of pleasure during the warm season.

This being the terminus of a railroad which connects Lake Champlain with the seaboard, cannot fail to become a place of much importance, and by many it is thought, that the time is not distant when it will rival some of the most important ports on Lake Champlain.

R. H. Scott, Esq., became station agent for this road at its opening, and held it until about the spring of 1881, when he resigned. Mr. J. F. Pierce now (March, 1882,) fills that place.

THE R. L. BARNEY FUND.

The history of the town would be incomplete if I failed to give a brief account of the settlement and confirmation of the will of my brother, R. L. Barney, by which the town became the recipient of \$20,000. He died Feb. 26, 1874, and left a will which provides that the town of Swanton should have \$20,000. His nephews, J. A. Barney and Miles R. Barney, the rents on two lots of land, amounting to about \$150 each annually. E. H. Richardson, a man who had been in his employ more or less for many years previous, about \$1600. The Home for destitute children at Burlington, \$500. His nephew, R. Lester Barney, the homestead where he now resides. The residue of his property was willed to Geo. Barney (the writer) and R. Lester Barney, (his son) on which they were to pay yearly to Mrs. L. D. Clark of Vineland, and her daughter, Lillie E. Clark, \$250 each during their natural lives, payments then to cease. He also made Geo. Barney, R. Lester Barney and Miles R. Barney executors of his will. The only heir of R. L. Barney was Mrs. Clark, wife of L. D. Clark of Vineland, N. J. All that he had given her does not appear in the will, and to correct any impression that may have got abroad that my brother did not do justice to his own daughter in the disposal of his property, I would here state: that many years ago, he gave some \$2000 to her, or her husband. Some years after, when they had concluded to go to Vineland, he gave them

\$6,000, and took their writing that this should be in full for all claim they would ever make on his estate. He, however, seems to have changed his mind somewhat, and previous to his death, agreed they should have \$3,000 more, which was duly paid over to them by the executors after his decease. The above items, with the \$500 annuity, would seem to show pretty conclusively that my brother had a due regard for the welfare of his daughter, notwithstanding the aspersions on his character that have been made in that regard.

Mr. Clark was much dissatisfied with the will, and gave the executors notice he intended to break it. This led the executors to retain the three lawyers in the village, while Mr. Clark went to St. Albans for council. Matters for a while promised well for a big lawsuit, at least to the lawyers. At length Mr. Clark agreed that if the executors would pay him \$1,000, he would withdraw all opposition to the confirmation of the will. The executors sought the advice of selectman H. M. Stone, Esq., the town agent, V. S. Ferris, Esq., and it was their opinion, as well as that of the lawyers, that it would be a wise thing to settle it on the terms proposed, the selectman and town agent both saying the town would no doubt be willing to lose their fair proportion of the amount and expense required to get the will established.

On these grounds the executors went forward and paid over the money to Mr. Clark, taking his writing to make no further opposition to the confirming of the will. The town appointed at their next meeting, Mar. 1875, H. M. Stone, Fletcher Tarbell and John Barney, trustees of the R. L. Barney fund (as it was called), and to settle with the executors. They met some few days after at the office of G. Barney, when the executors brought the matter of the expense of getting the will established before them, and insisted that they should settle with them and pay these expenses before they, the executors, should be required to pay over the \$20,000 to the town. They, the trustees, took a different

view, saying they thought they were only authorized to receive the funds. The executors hesitated, for fear if the town once got the funds into its hands it would be loth to do them justice, and this view was very clearly expressed to the trustees at the time. To induce the executors to settle and pay over the funds, Mr. Tarbell and Mr. Stone said they thought the claim just, and they would in their report to next town meeting recommend the town to pay over the claim. Mr. John Barney, the other trustee, said he would sign no report, but had no objections to the others making such a report, and also said he thought the town ought to pay something, but would not say how much. At the next March meeting the trustees made the report as promised. That part relating to this subject is as follows:

We, the undersigned, further report that we find a suit at law was threatened by the only heir of the late Rufus L. Barney, to break the will, soon after his death.

We also find said will did contain some objectionable expressions and omissions, and also the circumstances under which it was executed, were such that we considered would make a suit at law dangerous to the interests of the town, and, in order to avoid litigation, and to establish and confirm said will, the executors, with the advice of the town agent, V. S. Ferris, Esq., and one of the selectmen, H. M. Stone, (and with the assurance on their part that they would recommend that the town should bear an equitable portion of the expense of confirming said will,) went forward and settled with the said heir.

The whole amount of expense incurred by the executors in establishing the will with interest on the same up to the time the fund was placed in our hands, was nearly \$1400, viz:

March 24, 1874, p'd Clark and wife	
\$1,000, int. on same 1 year, \$60,	\$1060.00
Do. p'd H. A. Burt, \$125.00, int.	
on same 1 year, \$3.75,	128.75
Do. p'd Bryant Hall, \$100.00, int.	
on same 4 months, \$2.00,	102.00
Do. p'd R. O. Sturtevant,	100.00

Total, \$1,390.75

In view of the above facts, and also the fact that the expenses thus incurred did establish the will whereby the town became the undisputed recipient of this large sum, as a free gift (in conjunction with the other

legatees) and therefore the town in equity should bear a portion of that expense.

Therefore we would recommend that the town pay said executors the sum of \$600 as a just and equitable portion of the aforesaid expenses. And we further recommend that the town appoint a committee of three to confer with the executors, and that said committee be authorized to expend a sum of money, not to exceed \$300 for the purpose of defraying a part of the expense in the erection of a monument to the memory of the late Rufus L. Barney, with suitable inscriptions.

Can the town afford to do less than this for the man that has so generously given us the use of a fund, which will give the town of Swanton \$100 a month for all time to come? If we should refuse this small token of acknowledgment to the giver, would not a stigma rest upon the intelligence and sense of justice of the citizens of Swanton? Can we afford to receive so great a gift, and not write our thanks upon marble to the giver? There is now a fund of more than \$21,200 in the hands of the trustees for the town of Swanton, for the benefit of all our citizens, by the generosity of our late townsman, Rufus L. Barney, costing us nothing and always accruing for our benefit, and we believe the citizens of Swanton will not only be willing but anxious to express their thanks in this small token of respect to the memory of one who has so generously donated to us this constant large sum for our benefit.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. M. STONE, } Trustees.
F. TARBELL, }

Swanton, Mar. 7, 1876.

After the reading of this report and some little discussion, the town in a very summary manner dismissed the whole subject, giving all right-minded people to think there is very little sense of justice in a crowd at town meeting.

It may, however, be said, in justice to the town, that, on sober second thought, at a subsequent meeting, Mar. 1877, they voted, "That the town pay Geo. & R. L. Barney, \$600 and interest one year, to reimburse them in part for the expense incurred by them in getting the will of the late R. L. Barney confirmed and established."

This sum of \$600 being the amount recommended in the last March town meeting by Messrs. Stone and Tarbell, trustees of the R. L. Barney fund, as being in

their judgment an equitable share of said expenses which the town had ought to pay.

The town, however, has never yet seen fit to carry out the recommendation in said report, relating to the monument, doubtless coming to the conclusion that they *can afford* "to receive so great a gift, and *not* write their thanks on marble to the giver."

MANUFACTURAL.

That the Indians did something in this line is evident from the utensils and relics that have been found. [See Mr. Perry's paper, page 945.] They certainly made rude implements of husbandry, weapons for war and hunting, while the traces of the old saw-mill, in the days of the French settlement, attest their efforts.

The early English settlers later had for years as much as they could do to obtain a support for their families. Hard labor, many deprivations, constant anxieties were their lot. If they procured the necessities of life they felt that they were doing well. But gradually they turned their hands to the manufacture of what they needed, and of articles that might be sent to market in exchange for what they needed from abroad; and more recently, many kinds of manufactures have been carried on here, owing in part at least, to the facilities furnished by the fine water power.

The lumber sawn in the old French mill was probably mostly pine. It was for the supply of the Quebec market, and taken there on rafts; little was needed in this vicinity, as there were no white inhabitants aside from those in this settlement, in a long distance. According to one of the earliest settlers, the pine timber, which grew upon the plain now occupied by the present village, also most that was found on the intervals above the Falls, as being thus easily hauled to the river and floated down to the mill, was cut off by the French, and reduced to dimensions to suit the demands of the market. When workmen came on under Allen, they found more than 1000 pine saw-logs in large piles above the Falls, and on both sides of the river in the vicinity of the bow. Many of these were

still undecayed, though they were fallen many years before. They were undoubtedly cut for manufacture into boards and the like, and were never sawed on account of the destruction of the mill. From this time onward, the French sawed no more lumber at this place.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE WATER-POWER.

In the year 1789, the dam across our river was commenced under the direction of Thomas Butterfield, then acting as agent for Ira Allen, the owner of the Falls. When nearly completed, this dam was swept off by a flood, and the work suspended until the next year, when the contract for building it was let by Butterfield to Lemuel and Elias Lasell, brothers, and they completed it in 1790. I fix this date from the recollection of Azariah Lasell, son of Lemuel, one of the contractors. Mr. John Pratt came here at the age of 8 years, in 1793, and this date of building the dam is according to his recollection. I further learn from Mr. Elias Truax, a man now (1874) living at Franklin, 102 years of age, that he was here at the time the dam was being built, and gives this as the date.

Mr. Allen caused a saw and grist-mill to be put in operation on the east side of the river the next year after the completion of the dam. Soon after this, another saw-mill was erected at the west end of the dam, employed mostly at first in manufacturing lumber for home use. These mills were a great convenience to the early settlers, as they could get lumber of first quality in any quantity and at low prices. A few years later there was another saw-mill put up at the west end of the dam, outside of the one first mentioned, owned for many years by Oliver Potter. About the year 1806, a mill was erected on west side of the river, by Elisha Barney, on the spot now occupied by the brick wagon shop of the Messrs. Bullard. Some years after this, about 1818, two more saw-mills were put up by Amasa Clark, on Lemuel Barney's privilege, just below the last mentioned. Afterward, this privilege was occupied by a marble factory belonging to H. B. Farrar. The site is now vacant.

In 1824 or '5, the Farrars (Wm. & H. B.) and Stockwell, built what was known as the Stockwell mill. It was placed on the out or stream side of the first mill built by Allen on east side of river. After having been for many years in operation, they both were removed to make place for the large brick grist-mill which was built in 1833.

About the year 1828, Elisha Barney built a saw-mill on the site now occupied by Eli Richardson's shop, at the west end, and below the bridge. The two mills at first built at the west end of the dam were carried off by a flood in Jan. 1832. Two more were erected in their place the next year; one by I. A. Pratt; the other by Geo. Barney. These mills did a good business for more than 30 years. One has been suffered to go down. On the site of the other there has been erected a new and improved mill, with circular saw, now (1882), owned and carried on by A. K. Wanzer. In the year 1834, R. L. & H. W. Barney built a substantial saw-mill near the old forge. This mill did a large business for some 35 years; is now (1882), removed, no building occupying its site.

A two gang mill was built about 1838, by I. A. Pratt, G. Green & Joseph Blake, at the lower end of the long flume, on the east side of the river, and another on the outside of the same flume, just above what was known as the old brick factory, by the writer, Geo. Barney, on contract for V. S. Ferris & Co. in 1833. All the saw-mills on the easterly side of the river have long since gone out of existence, and there is now (1874), no saw-mill doing business in the place except the circular saw-mill owned by Mr. Wanzer, this result being due to the scarcity of timber which now is only sufficient to afford lumber for one mill.

From about the year 1806 to 1818, the principal business of the saw mills was to make 3 inch plank or "deal," as they were called, for the Quebec market, there being no market south, as the northern canal was not yet completed. The great quantity of pine timber furnished abundant material

for these mills; and immense rafts were sent yearly to Quebec and from thence to Europe.

This kind of business was carried on most largely by S. W. & S. S. Keyes. They for the most part either contracted with the mill owners, to supply them, or hired them to saw the logs which they themselves furnished. Masts and spars, in immense quantities, and for many years, were taken from the vast forests of pine, and drawn to the river and floated. Mr. John Pratt (now, 1874, dead,) was then young, and an adept in this kind of business. He some years since informed me that he drew masts and spars for 12 years in succession for the Keyeses. He drew one winter 500 spars from a space not to exceed one and half acres. This shows the immense burden of pine timber on those lands at that time. When they took masts from lands belonging to Mr. Ferris, the uniform price was \$5 per tree, which must have afforded a large revenue.

The Keyeses also manufactured a large amount of those plank at Highgate Falls; and in order to get them below the Falls at Swanton, the constructed an apron, or slide, to the dam here, joining it to the top, and running an inclined plane some 60 or 70 feet to the rocks below. This being well planked over, left a smooth descent for the water. The lumber was rafted at Highgate a short distance below the Falls in strong cribs, about 40 by 50 feet square and from 2 to 3 feet thick, well bound together with long "floats" at the bottom, on which the plank were laid, and "travis poles" on top connecting with the "floats" by means of "pickets," which bound all securely together. Twenty of these cribs, more or less constituted a raft; these were then floated as the river runs about 6 miles to Swanton, and fastened to the shore 100 rods, or so, above the Falls. When the water in the river become sufficiently high, a crib at a time was taken from the raft by 8 or 10 men, and by means of large oars and poles, and a large long boom running from the east side of the slide to the shore, they were guided, and run over on the slide, and then plunged

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and we have not yet seen the
end of the war.

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into the foaming current below, being thus often covered with 3 or 4 feet of water. On the rising of the raft or crib to the surface, the men were all on the alert, some seizing their long oars, others their setting poles, in order to bring their charge into the eddy below. This they usually effected, tho' sometimes they found themselves carried far down the stream before they could bring their crib to the shore. Well does the writer remember that those occasions were times of great excitement, both to the actors and the spectators, of the scene. Here was the sublimity of nature, in the ceaseless rush and flow of the swollen current. There the danger, the daring, and the skill of man; here also a throng of excited and anxious spectators, their loud hurrah! mingling with the roar of the waters when the raftsmen were successful in their task.

These cribs being lashed together, formed long rafts, on which were comfortable houses or shanties built, in which the men were to board and lodge while taking the rafts to Quebec. The men having the rafts in charge floated them with the current down the river into the lake; there being but little current in the lake, they had to depend mainly upon favorable winds to move them forward, being guided in their course mainly by huge oars, operated by three or four men each. The course of these rafts was down the Missisquoi from the Falls to the Lake, about 7 miles, in a northerly direction, thence by the Lake in a southerly direction to the southerly point of Alburgh, known as the "point of the tongue," about 10 miles, thence northerly in the Lake until they entered the Sorelle River, continuing in this until they entered the River St. Lawrence, thence onward until they arrived at Quebec. Men leaving Swanton on these rafts did not generally return in less than two or three months.

After the completion of the northern canal connecting Lake Champlain with the Hudson, about the year 1822, there was an entire change in the lumber business. No lumber was sent to Quebec, but all was prepared for a southern market. The pine timber then remaining after so heavy pre-

vious drafts upon it, was mostly sawn in plank, 1½ inch thick, and into one inch boards. About the spring of 1822, the Keyeses made an immense raft of this kind of lumber, which was sent southward by the Lake and canal. It having been much injured by the muddy waters of the canal, did not prove a profitable enterprise. From this time forward, no more rafts were run over the slip, and no more lumber in rafts sent to market, but was sent in boats. After the Keyeses left and transferred their lumbering to Highgate, Messrs. W. & H. B. Farrar engaged in the business most largely for some years. Owning the Stockwell mill, they kept it in operation, having other mills, and buying lumber from other mill owners, they thereby obtained large quantities, all of which was sent by boats to the southern market. About the year 1825, Doct. Jonathan Berry commenced trade here in the old brick store, and bought the Potter mill, and for a few years done a large business at lumbering. Up to about the year 1828, the lumber manufactured here was mostly pine. At this time, it began sensibly to diminish, and the attention of mill owners was directed more to the making of hemlock boards and joist; but as the pine diminished in this immediate vicinity, it was sought at greater distances.

The winter of 1829, 30, Elisha Barney, father of the writer, commenced lumbering in Canada, cutting pine logs, floating them down Pike River in the spring, rafting them in cribs at the mouth of Pike River, floating them across Missisquoi Bay, 6 miles, to the mouth of Missisquoi River, thence up to the Falls. These were the first logs brought from Canada to be sawed in Swanton. This business was attended with great risk, as the logs when in the river were liable to be driven into the Lake by floods, and when rafted in the Lake were exposed to high winds, and the rafts broken and logs scattered for miles along the shore. But though the risk was great, different persons engaged in it for some years, the last rafts of any amount being brought from Canada to Swanton about the year 1836. A few large rafts of pine

logs were brought here from Alburgh, about 1834 and '5. Messrs. Green & Blake commenced the manufacture of spruce lumber for the southern market, about 1839, procuring their logs near the head waters of the Mississquoi; floating them down when the water was at its highest point in the spring. They were sawed mostly in the two gang mill, on the east side of the river. These logs as they were floated down the river were guided by a boom, and run in between the shore and Little Island, about a mile above the Falls, at the lower end of which they were stopped by a boom, and afterward brought down to the Falls as wanted. This, too, was a business of much risk, as booms were liable to give way at every flood and let the logs go over the Falls and be scattered on the shores of the Lake. This business continued for a few years only. During the years from about 1830 to 1850, there was more or less of hemlock sawed for the southern market, some years in large quantities, but on account of the extreme low price for which it was sold never was a source of much profit. Very little, if any lumber of any kind, has been sent to the southern market since 1855, and the mills one after another have been suffered to go to decay, or put to other uses, until but one remains that is now doing business [1875]. Instead of exporting lumber as in past years, we are now importing. H. M. Stone, Esq., is now [1874] doing a large business importing by the car-load for the home market. *a.* (See Appendix.)

The writer commenced his business life in the lumber business connected with merchandise, and from 1832 to '43, sent considerable quantities of hemlock to the Southern market. He is now (1875) buying the same article by the car-load, imported from the forests of New York State, paying from one to two hundred per cent. more than the price he once sold for, so great is the change in the lumber business in Swanton.

THE PLUMPING MILLS.

An article of prime necessity among the early settlers, as they were termed, were much in vogue at an early day, before the

flouring mills. One of these was usually the first thing constructed out of doors or within the cabins, after a temporary shelter had been erected. In a large stump at the top, or a log of wood, a hole was chipped or charred out with fire, until it would hold a few quarts of corn, when a spring-pole was attached by one end to the side of the house, or some other weight sufficient to hold it to the ground, and so the other end would be directly over the charred bowl or mortar, to the upper end of which pole was attached a heavy piece of wood called "plunger," or plumper, which served as a pestle. By moving the spring-pole up and down, and guiding thus the direction of the plumper, corn enough for a meal was speedily broken and prepared.

FLOURING MILLS.

The first grist-mill at the Falls was erected by Ira Allen, in 1791. This mill stood on the site now occupied by T. B. Marvin's sash, door and blind factory, directly below and on the opposite side of the bridge from the present large grist-mill. About the year 1804, or '5, another grist-mill was built by Isaac Hull on the west side of the river, a few rods below the brick wagon-shop belonging to James Bullard, on the ledge of rocks, at the head of the Island. This mill was carried off by the flood about the year 1813. A large spar coming down the rapids, went directly into the lower part of the mill frame, the upper end of the spar swinging round with the strong current, wrenched the lower posts from their places, which let the mill tumble over into the stream, and it was carried bodily far down the river. The brick and stone building which was occupied for many years by the Platts as a woolen-factory, and more recently by Mr. Meigs for the same purpose, and now (1882) a part of the tannery, was originally built for a grist-mill in the year 1816, and was run as such for many years; attended by John Dunbar and his sons, until the completion of the large mill in 1833, when it was appropriated by Thomas Webster to the grinding of plaster and making of shingle until 1844, after which it was converted into a woolen-factory.

The large brick grist-mill, near the east end of the dam, was erected and put in operation by the Messrs. J. A., V. S. & E. M. Ferris, under the firm name of V. S. Ferris & Co., in 1833. No expense was spared by these gentlemen to make this a first-class mill: and at its completion it doubtless was the best mill in the State. The great improvement since that day in water wheels and mill machinery, has led the owners to change the old wheels for a more improved sort, and alterations have been made in other parts of its machinery. It has done a large business from the time of its completion to the present, and is at this date (1882,) doubtless doing as large and as profitable business as at any time in its past history. It has been owned by H. P. Hickok, Moses Catlin, Fletcher Tarbell, and R. H. Hoyt, Elias Burnell, Joseph Blake and Norman Laselle, Hiram Platt and Edgar Bullard, and is owned at the present time, 1874, by the Messrs. Hawleys, who soon after sold to James Delaney. It is now (1882) being run by Major Bullard and G. Dunbar. Another was erected about 1863, by Lorenzo Laselle, and has been owned and carried on by him to about 1876, doing custom work mostly, and has given good satisfaction, and been profitable doubtless to the owners. It was sold by Mr. Laselle to Mr. Dunbar, who carried it on a year or two, when he sold to Mr. A. Laselle, who has carried it on with great energy and acceptance to the public. He has but recently sold out to Mr. Carman (March, 1882), he taking Mr. Carman's farm in Highgate, and Mr. Carman taking the mill. There was a grist-mill standing on the site of the upper end of the present new tannery, but I fail to find when or by whom it was built. It was known as the "Little Mill," and was attended by a man by the name of Wagoner, who was killed by the bursting of a mill-stone, when running at a very high speed, probably about the year 1807 or '8. This mill, it is said, was burnt, and if so, it must have been about 1809, as I learn from V. S. Ferris, Esq., that his father erected on this site, then vacant, a building for wool-carding and cloth-dressing in 1810.

After the grinding of grain, the next business of importance engaged in at the Falls, was

THE MANUFACTURE OF IRON.

Among those who came to town in 1800 was Elisha Barney and family, the father of the writer, who, with his brother, originated the iron business here, and perhaps we cannot convey a better idea of the condition of things at that time than to give the account as related to the writer by his mother in the year 1866, she being then in her 90th year, and her mind but little if any impaired, and she having resided here during all this time, with the exception of a year or two. The narrative as taken in substance from her own lips, though somewhat circumstantial, we will give as the value of details increase as years multiply.

She was married to Elisha Barney in Taunton, Mass., in 1794. His brother Rufus, considerably older than himself, had several years before moved to Bennington, Vt., to whom they made a visit in 1796, and they at that time determined to leave their native town, and move to Bennington the next year, and bargained for a farm; but when they arrived to take possession of the farm the next year, the owner refused to sell on the terms previously agreed upon, giving as his reason that Mr. Barney was two or three days later than as agreed. This disappointment to Mr. Barney, from what may be deemed a trivial cause, changed the whole course of his after life, and decided the location of his posterity in the north, instead of the south part of the State.

Representations had been made to his brother, Capt. Rufus Barney, by those who had been north, that in Swanton or Highgate there was great water power on the Missisquoi river, and iron ore in abundance at convenient distances, with plenty of timber for making coal, all of which combined, afforded advantages for establishing the iron business seldom offered. My father, being disappointed in obtaining the farm before mentioned, was induced by his brother to come with him north on a tour of inspection.

They left Bennington in the fall of 1798, came north, and first made an effort to purchase the water-power in Highgate now known as Keyes' Falls, then owned by a man by the name of Potter, and then called Potter's Falls; but he refused to sell, and they then concluded to purchase from Silas Hathaway the undivided half of 200 acres (Simeon Hathaway, Jr., owning the other half of the 200 acres), on the westerly side of the river at Swanton Falls, which took in all the water-power below the dam on the west side of the river. After closing their trade, Feb. 23, 1799, they returned to Bennington, and my father from thence to Taunton, Mass. In the spring, Elisha Barney employed a man by name of Ricord to come to Swanton and build a small house, and assist in preparing for the erection of a forge. He also furnished a span of horses, and hired Mr. John Dunbar to go to Swanton with them and take his family with him. As Dunbar was a bloomer by trade, it was designed he should work at making iron as soon as the forge was completed. Capt. Rufus came from Bennington with Dunbar to Swanton, and remained during the season, boarding at the widow Holgate's, the only tavern then in the place. He superintended building the forge, forge-dam and long flume from the main dam to the forge-pond. They had to dig a channel where the forge-pond now is, then covered with a heavy growth of pine. This was in 1799, and they built a small frame-house, at that time connected with the forge privilege, on "the Island"—the first frame-house on the west side of the river, about 6 rods to the west of the house now owned by Geo. Bullard, 2d. This house was demolished years ago. Having given a careful oversight to these operations during the season, Capt. Rufus returned to Bennington, Elisha having remained in Taunton during the year. At length, Feb. 20, 1800, he, with wife and two children, Rufus and Evaline, left Taunton with horses and sleigh for Swanton, by way of Bennington, arriving there in 5 days. Leaving there the next Wednesday morning, they proceeded on their way toward

Swanton. There came on a severe storm, and snow fell very deep and hindered them much. On the third day, near night, the sleigh turned over, and all were buried in snow. It being near night, and no tavern near, they sought lodging at a private dwelling near. The people received them kindly, but could not lodge them, so they took their own bed from the sleigh, and made it on the floor, and passed the night very comfortably. They arrived in Swanton on the Tuesday night after leaving Bennington, and lodged at the house of Levi Hathaway, a log-house which stood on or near the place where C. H. Bullard carried on the manufacture of wagons and sleighs many years. There is now no building on the spot. The next morning they took breakfast at Holgate's. There were then large stumps on the green, and they nearly covered with snow. They crossed the river on the ice, and took up their residence in the small frame-house built the season previous. It was, however, already occupied by two families, James Hoard and wife and Asa Witherell and wife and some 4 children. Their domicile was not very airy, but they were young and could endure privations, looking forward for better days. At that time the west side of the river was covered with the forest nearly to the river. A spot had been cleared on what is known as Willow Point, near the mouth of the Forge brook. On this spot there was a little grass, but in no other place nearer than about a mile below the Falls, on a plat now covered by a beautiful grove of pine trees, which have come up and grown since that time. There were a few farms cleared by the Indians, two or three miles below the Falls, one in particular where the Indian village formerly stood, now the farm owned by Asa Brooks. There was also the Wagoner farm, with Rood's and Hilliker's, already mentioned. There was one saw-mill only on the west side of the river, that was at the west end of the dam owned by Hathaway. This saw-mill, with the house they moved into, and a log-house on the site of the one now owned by the Scott family, and occupied at the time by John Dunbar and family,

were all the buildings on the west side of the river at the time of their arrival about two months after, the beginning of the present century.

On the east side of the river there were 9 families: Joseph Robinson, living in a house near where Nelson Bullard now resides; Levi Hungerford and Dr. Smith, both families in one house, on the flat ground near the old tannery below the hill, in rear of the old stone house; Thos. Butterfield, on summit of hill near where the old stone house now stands; Orange Smith, house near where the Ferris house now stands; Widow Holgate, whose husband, Asa Holgate, died about one year previous, house near where Lorenzo Lasell's now stands; Joseph Clark, house below the hill near the residence of A. Forbes; Old Spoor, as he was called, house on hillside near the present site of bank; Jonathan Butterfield, house near the old ferry.

There were no goods kept in the place for sale, nor were any to be had nearer than St. Albans Bay. There was also a house standing on land now owned by Geo. M. Kidder, near the hollow east of the village, in which Alex. Ferguson soon after kept a small assortment of goods for sale.

John B. Joyal, who lived to a great age, as will be noticed in another place, then lived at, and kept a ferry about one mile south of the village, and some time after assisted in building and kept a toll-bridge near where the ferry was kept, which ever after went by the name of Old John's bridge. Levi Scott, who married Silence, the daughter of Capt. Rufus Barney, at Bennington, made his arrangements to leave Bennington with Elisha Barney, but did not in consequence of the severe storm, but waited a few days, and arrived in Swanton about one week after. He moved into one part of the log house occupied by John Dunbar. The Scott family have ever since retained the land on which this first house on the west side of the river was built. Scott took a part of Capt. Rufus Barney's interest in the forge. He, Rufus, came on about the month of May, bringing with him his Uncle Jonathan and

his two sons, who all labored during the season on the forge and improvements connected therewith. In the meantime, wood was prepared and set together in large heaps, and a covering of straw and earth placed over them. These heaps were called coal pits, a name not very appropriate, as a pit denotes a hollow or depression, while these were exactly the reverse. These pits were set on fire at the top, and the fire regulated by vents made through the earth covering, and thus slowly burned to charcoal. A number of these were burned during this season, Asa Witherell, an old man, being the collier. Bog ore was dug from the wet land about a half mile east of the village, and was then known as the ore swamp. This kind of ore was formed by being deposited from water, highly impregnated with iron, which stood on the surface of the swamp nearly or quite the year around. It was shoveled from the surface of the ground, the water generally covering it, the workmen standing in the water. After much of labor and delays, they got the forge completed, and commenced making iron in Nov. 1800, this being the first wrought iron made in this section of country. The business was discontinued during the winter, and resumed in the spring of 1801. To Seth Pollard belongs the distinction of making the first iron in Swanton. According to the recollection of my mother, he waited here a long time for the completion of the forge, before leaving for Bennington, which he did soon after making the first iron. John Dunbar also worked at the business, from the start, or nearly so, he probably being what was known as the "hammersman," or the man that forged the iron under the hammer.

There were a number of iron workers, or bloomers, ready for work on the completion of the forge, among the names remembered by my mother are Major Keep, Isaac Williams, Job Spinks, and a collier by the name of Heddell.

About the time of the completion of the forge, perhaps a little before, Lemuel Barney, son of Capt. Rufus, arrived and stayed some two months, when he left for

Canaan, Conn., where he had previously married Anna Hinman. He returned to Swanton the winter following, but did not bring his wife. She, however, came in the spring of 1801, and they began keeping house on the east side of the river, remaining there about four months, when they moved into the house occupied by Elisha Barney, taking the part which Witherell had previously vacated. After Lemuel arrived with his wife, his father, Capt. Rufus Barney, in 1803, gave up his interest in the iron business to him, and Levi Scott, his son-in-law; they then (1803) owning one-half, and Elisha Barney owning the part if not all of the other half.

After this Capt. Rufus took no direct interest in the business, but came up from Bennington every year for many years after, to see how his brother and children were doing.

This first forge was erected on what is known as the forge privilege, at the easterly end of the forge dam.

Iron was made in considerable quantities from year to year, and was sold principally to blacksmiths from the neighboring towns, much of it was made into tire-iron, sleigh-shoes, mill-irons, plow-shares, etc. The price of common bar-iron was \$7 per 100 lbs., (gross,) and remained so more than 20 years.

About 1816, this forge was burnt in the night. When on fire, a timber burnt off and fell on the gate-lever, raised the gate and set the large hammer in motion, which striking the solid anvil very fast, made a loud noise, and roused many from their slumbers. It was rebuilt and carried on mostly by Lemuel Barney, until about 1821, when the old building having become dilapidated, its use was discontinued and a new forge built on the westerly side of it, by Elisha Barney and Robert Foster, his son-in-law, in 1821; carried on by them until 1824, when it was purchased by R. L. & H. W. Barney, who carried on the business for many years.

This building becoming old, was removed and a new one erected in its place, in the summer of 1849, by Friend H. Barney, son of Lemuel, H. W. Barney, son of

Elisha, W. S. Thayer, son of Amherst, and E. S. Meigs, son of Benjamin. This forge for making iron was a great improvement on the old one. This company operated the forge only a few years. After this, Mr. F. H. Barney continued the business, manufacturing mostly "blooms," for the southern market, until about 1868. Since which, there has been no iron manufactured in the place, and the forge suffered to go to decay, when in 1872, it was entirely removed and a fine lumber circular saw-mill erected in its place, owned [1882] and carried on by A. J. Barney, son of H. W., built about 1875.

Thus after 68 years from its commencement the business has gone down; the causes are not a mystery; bog ore that was abundant, and could be had for the shoveling from the surface of the ground, since about 1835 became scarce by the lands that produced it being drained; coal which for many years was cheap, after wood had been cut off and become valuable, became dear, and it became impossible to compete with works in more favored regions.

Mr. C. H. Mead tells me he has heard his father, Caleb Mead, say that about 1810, he dug bog ore from land directly in front of where the present residence of Deacon Harvey Stone now stands, and drew what he could with a horse-team to Sheldon furnace all of one winter.

POTASH.

The first settlers in clearing their lands, made large quantities of ashes, and many of them procured potash kettles, and commenced manufacturing potash, which was sold to merchants, or sent direct to the Montreal market. It was about the only article they could then produce and turn to cash. I remember once hearing a manufacturer say about 1826, the most of the farmers relied on their ashes to get money to pay their taxes.

Aside from the farmers who made potash on a small scale, were the merchants also that produced it in larger quantities. There was an establishment for making it on the easterly bank of the river, about 50 rods below Barney's marble mill, a little above the present "brick yard." This

was built, it is thought, by A. Bostwick in 1808 or '9, as it is known that he built one about that time. There was also another on the east bank about 20 rods above the dam, owned by W. & H. B. Farrar; this they removed about the year 1825, [because complaint was made that the refuse ashes filled up the flume,] and built another some 60 rods above. The Farrars did a large business in this line, from about 1823 to 1838, keeping two or more teams constantly on the road, gathering ashes from the farmers of this and neighboring towns. Nothing of any amount in this line has been done in town for many years.

LIME

was made here in considerable quantities, probably before 1800. The writer can well remember over 60 years ago there was a lime kiln at the ledge near the entrance of the old covered "John's Bridge"; Benj. Joyal carried it on for years; later, another on a large scale was built by the Ferrises, known as "the big lime kiln," near the old Underhill and Ferris quarry, on the ledge about 20 rods westerly of Grand Avenue, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile from the falls. Improved kilns were afterward built by C. W. Rich, Esq., in the southerly part of the town, on the line of the Vt. & Canada R. R., about 1850, from which great quantities have been made and shipped almost continuously for the past 30 years to all parts, and is still successfully carried on. Some $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of C. W. Rich's works on the same railroad is the extensive kilns of C. H. Fonda. This kiln is near what is called the Gadcomb cut, and is on the same ledge, on the western side of which Asa Abels encamped the first night he came into town, about 1790, and encountered the bear spoken of in another place. In March, 1878, Messrs. E. W. Jewett & Co., commenced the burning of lime in a kiln about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of the village, a side track from the St. J. & L. C. R. R. is extended to the works, and there is every indication that the business is carried on successfully. It is known in market as the "Champlain Lime," and stands among the first as to purity and

strength. All these different ledges are of about the same nature, and all make excellent lime.

WOOLEN MILLS.

Luther Drury, the father of Mrs. Eleazer Goodrich, was the first, it is said, to put up a carding machine at Swanton Falls. Connected with this was a cloth-dressing establishment, he started in 1806, in a part of the building, erected for a grist mill, on the west side of the river. About 1803, a building was erected just above what is now the west end of the bridge, by Heman Hopkins, used at first for cloth-dressing alone, to which, perhaps about 1808, wool-carding was added. It was afterwards carried on by Hopkins & Robinson in 1815, and later. Another shop for wool-carding and cloth-dressing was put up by Jona. Ferris, Esq., on the east side of the river, where the tannery now stands; in 1810, it was leased to Mr. Reed, and in 1811 to Elijah Jackson, who carried it on until it was burned in 1813. In 1815 Capt. James Platt, commenced carding and cloth-dressing on the west side of the river. In 1820, the establishment originally owned by Capt. H. Hopkins, was taken and carried on by Warren Ives, and John Carlton. About 1825, Messrs. Higgins and Twitchell, two young men from Middlebury, took the concern and managed it for awhile with energy. Mr. Twitchell having died in 1828, Mr. Higgins removed to Sheldon, where he died soon after. The works were next leased and carried on by Mr. Orlin Converse about 2 years. Mr. Jedediah Tuttle bought the property in 1829 or '30, and carried it on as was thought with profit. He finally sold out to A. D. Story, who carried it on until about the year 1845, when it was discontinued. In 1832, Capt. Platt, finding his premises too small, removed the building before used, and erected a large one on the same site now occupied (1874) by Geo. Barney & Sons, as a marble shop. He continued to carry on the manufacture of woolen here until 1841. He then left the west side of the river, and occupied the building at the east end of the bridge where the tannery now is, for wool-card-

ing and other like purposes. Capt. Platt, having in 1844 purchased the building on the east side of the river, first a grist mill, and having mostly rebuilt it, converted it in 1846 into a

WOOLEN FACTORY.

As such it was used until about 1872. In 1845, Messrs. A. D. Story and Alanson Platt purchased the machinery belonging to the Heman Hopkins' mill, and manufactured woollens for a while. The new firm of "Jas. Platt & Co." having been formed in 1848, prosecuted the business on the east side of the river. In 1851, Hiram Platt took the establishment, and continued to carry it on alone until 1864, when he went into company with A. D. Smith, they having enlarged and extended their works. After the dissolution of this company, Hiram Platt carried on the business for some years, when he sold to Mr. E. S. Meigs, who run it for a few years, and discontinued it in 1872, when, from the high price of wool, it could not be made profitable. The building has since become a part of the new tannery. There is now (1874) no woollen factory in the place, and but one carding machine, which is kept by Mr. Lorenzo Laselle, for doing custom work, in a building opposite his grist mill below the bridge. To the business of lumber, iron and potash that have failed to be remunerative, we have to add the manufacture of woollen goods, which for many years was prosecuted with advantage, and it is hoped may be renewed with like results at no distant day.

MARBLE BUSINESS.

To Joseph Atkinson belongs the distinction of being the first to erect mills, and engage in the business of marble sawing, in this section of the country. He took a lease of a water privilege on the east side of the river, from Jonathan and Elijah Ferris, Oct. 12, 1811, and erected a mill in the year 1812 on the same. The site of this mill is now covered by the new tannery.

Mr. Atkinson took in two partners in 1813, and from the records it appears that they sold out the mill, and stock of marble

then on hand, to S. W. & S. S. Keyes, in 1814. As there is no trace of a record of conveyance from the Keyeses, it is probable the mill and privilege reverted to the lessor for non-payment of rent; as it is known to the writer that the mill was in possession of the Ferrises in 1820.

The next mill was built by John Ferris, of New York, in 1815, at east end of the dam. These mills produced little else but grave-stones, and these were mostly sawed 2 inches thick, and sufficiently long to set in the ground. But few, if any, grave-stones were set in bases in those days in this section. The marble blocks sawed in these mills were taken from a quarry, about half mile eastwardly from the Falls, and is known as the dove marble. It is a strong and durable marble, and susceptible of a high polish. Grave-stones may be seen made from this marble in nearly all the burial-places in Northwestern Vermont, and seem as firm as when first set. Those quarries have not been worked for many years; the chief cause being that it is not as easily worked, as most other marbles, consequently cannot be produced at a price to successfully compete with them.

About 1820, in anticipation of the opening of the northern canal, Messrs. Underhill & Ferris, of New York, erected a very large mill, where Lasell's grist mill now stands, with eight gangs for sawing and other machinery for moulding, turning and polishing marble for mantles, and other furniture for the New York market. They employed a large number of men, and finished mantles, and other marble ready to set up, all from the dove marble. They being Quakers, the color of the marble corresponded precisely to what they considered the color of marble should be, and doubtless they thought themselves in duty bound to introduce it, wherever they could, especially if it paid well. There are doubtless hundreds of these old-fashioned mantles now standing in buildings in the older portions of the city of New York. Vessels came up the river and loaded marble at the mill, and took it through direct to New York. The first vessel that came up the river to load mar-

ble was not, however, a canal boat, but a small sloop, in 1822 or 3, called the "Jane of Georgia," Thomas Clark being her captain.

Samuel Hoffman was sent here in 1822, by Underhill & Ferris, to superintend their business, and kept goods. For some cause this branch of the marble business did not prove successful, and after a few years was discontinued, and the mills were suffered to go to decay,

About 1822 a black marble ledge was discovered in Canada, just over the line, on or near the farm then owned by Thomas Best. Measures were at once taken to develop it; large blocks were drawn to Swanton, and sawing it for market commenced. It was sent to New York unfinished, or as it came from the saw. The persons most largely engaged in this business were Julius H. Rice, Allen & Ezekiel Pratt and Joseph Tillison. This marble was sawn mostly in the old mill built by John Ferris in 1815, that stood immediately below the eastern end of the dam. This marble from the Canada quarry proved objectionable, on account of the expensiveness of quarrying, and the distance of hauling to the mills, but chiefly on account of its containing iron pyrites, which gave it the appearance, when polished, of having small brassy spots on the surface.

About 1823, Julius H. Rice erected a marble mill, which is the same building now (1882,) owned by the estate of T. B. Marvin, and is used as a door, sash and blind factory, and stands on the site of the old first grist mill erected by Ira Allen. About the time of the erection of this mill, there was another black marble quarry discovered on Isle La Motte, in Lake Champlain, about 15 miles from Swanton. This was known as the Clark quarry. This was superior to the Canada marble, as it was free from iron pyrites and produced blocks in better shape, which could be boated from the quarry to within a short distance of the mills. After running his mill for a few months on the Canada marble, Mr. Rice commenced sawing from blocks from the Clark quarry, which soon

superseded the Canada marble in market, and the making of that was discontinued. After a few years there arose a misunderstanding between the Clarks, who owned the quarry, and Rice, and he resolved on finding black marble in some other place, to enable him to supply the market without being compelled to buy his blocks from them. He accordingly found a ledge on South Island which promised well, but after spending a large sum in opening the quarry it proved worthless. Not to be foiled he continued his search, and at length, about 1832, discovered a superior black marble at Glens Falls, N. Y. He caused some blocks to be quarried, and brought them to Swanton to be sawn and tested. Being satisfied that the article was of superior quality he secured the quarry and a fine water privilege at Glens Falls near the quarry, and erected extensive mills there about 1833 or '4, abandoning the business in Swanton. The business of manufacturing the Clark quarry marble was engaged in by several others previous to Mr. Rice's leaving, and was continued for some years after.

A mill was set in operation for marble sawing by Seth Edson in 1825, at the east end of the bridge, the site of which is now covered by the upper end of the tannery. It was carried on for several years by Mr. Edson, and was burned about 1831. Another mill was erected on the same site by V. S. Ferris & Co., the same year. The large mill erected by Underhill & Ferris, before spoken of, which had become somewhat dilapidated, was repaired and put in running order by Messrs. V. S. Ferris & Co., in the year 1833. The old mill mentioned as erected by John Ferris in 1815, near the end of the dam, was rebuilt about the year 1825 by Pratt & Tillison.

A mill was also set in operation on the west side of the river by Elisha Barney, about 1829. This afterward came into possession of F. V. Goodrich, Esq., and was known as the Goodrich mill, and another was built about 1835 for Lucius N. Rice, which was run mostly on grave-stones. This was near the place now occupied by

the first of these is the fact that the earth is not a perfect sphere, but is flattened at the poles and bulged at the equator. This is due to the centrifugal force of rotation, which tends to pull the material outwards at the equator and inwards at the poles.

The second of these is the fact that the earth is not a uniform body, but is composed of layers of different materials. The outermost layer is the crust, which is composed of solid rock. Below the crust is the mantle, which is composed of molten material. At the center of the earth is the core, which is composed of molten iron and nickel.

The third of these is the fact that the earth is not a static body, but is constantly changing. The crust is constantly being broken up and remade by the forces of erosion and deposition. The mantle is constantly being heated and cooled by the forces of conduction and convection. The core is constantly being heated and cooled by the forces of conduction and convection. These changes are the result of the forces of gravity, which tend to pull the material inwards, and the forces of rotation, which tend to pull the material outwards.

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E. H. Richardson's shop, at the west end of the bridge. These mills, containing in all some 25 gangs, after being put in proper condition, run for the most part day and night on the Isle La Mott polishing marble, from the Clark quarry mostly, though there was considerable made from another similar quarry, known as the Hill quarry. There was also considerable quantities of what was called hearth-marble, manufactured into hearths. This was distinguished from the kind known as the polishing marble, from the fact it did not take as fine a polish, but was equally as good for hearths, and could be made cheaper. The hearth-marble blocks are procured mostly from the Fisk & Barney quarry, which has become noted, as from it were procured blocks in immense quantities for the piers of the Victoria Bridge across the St. Lawrence at Montreal. The men most largely engaged in the marble business from about 1825 to 1837 were: V. S. Ferris & Co., Dr. H. H. Brayton, Pratt & Tillison, F. V. Goodrich, J. H. Rice, Lucius N. Rice.

The year 1837 was disastrous to almost all kinds of business, and the marble business shared in the general ruin. Many, if not most of the marble dealers in New York failed, and their notes held by the manufacturers here failed to be paid, which brought embarrassment to most who had been engaged in the business. The discouraging financial aspect, together with the introduction of the Glens Falls black marble into market, and the favor with which it was generally received, caused the most of those who had been largely engaged in the business to abandon it, and most of the mills that had been making marble for years were suffered to go to decay, or were appropriated to other uses.

During the years 1838 and '9, but little marble was sawed in Swanton, and this was made into hearths, in the Goodrich mill mostly. A few gravestones were made in the L. N. Rice mill, below the west end of the bridge. Mr. L. N. Rice, in 1839, leased from John Ferris the old Atkinson mill, and having repaired the same, set it running on gravestones mostly.

After the year 1837, there was no further demand for the Clark or Hill quarry marble, and but little was made, but there was for the next few years a gradually increasing demand for hearths, which were extensively used for the mantles made of Glens Falls marble. This led George Barney (the writer), to erect a mill with 6 gangs, about 60 feet below the west end of the bridge, in the year 1840. He confined his business for the first few years exclusively to the manufacture of hearths.

About 1843, Mr. H. B. Farrar erected a mill with 4 gangs, on the west side of the river, on the privilege where once stood the lumber saw-mill owned by Lemuel Barney. This mill was also confined to the hearth business. About 1844, Mr. I. A. & W. D. Vanduzee having purchased the Atkinson mill, commenced also the making of hearths. At that time, 1844, there were engaged in making hearths: F. V. Goodrich, George Barney, H. B. Farrar and I. A. & W. D. Vanduzee. The custom at that time was to saw out 1, 2 or 3 canal boat-loads, of about 75 tons each, and send them on to New York, and meet them there and sell the marble to the dealers from the dock, which would take from 2 to 4 or 5 weeks, depending somewhat upon the amount to be sold and the state of the market.

The writer commenced selling in this way in the spring of 1840, and continued going to New York to sell marble, spring and fall, and sometimes oftener, until 1867, without missing a single year, and has been often since, but not so regular. The sale of marble has changed within the last 15 or 20 years, and it is now (1882) sold at the mills, generally being ordered by dealers in cities or elsewhere.

In 1845, F. V. Goodrich having determined to go to Dubuque, Iowa, to engage in mercantile business with his brother; sold out his mill and interest in the marble business to E. S. Meigs, who continued it until 1847, when he, in turn, sold the same to Geo. Barney. The Vanduzees also sold their mill and business on the east side of the river to the writer, in 1850, thus putting him in possession of

all the marble business in Swanton, except the interest of H. B. Farrar.

In 1852, two other mills were started, sawing hearths; one built by Lorenzo Perry, on the lower side of the bridge, opposite L. Lasell's grist-mill, and another, by H. & H. M. Stone, in the same building, formerly built by J. H. Rice for a marble mill, but which had ceased to be used for that purpose for many years. The demand for hearths had already diminished to a large extent, and the increased amount thrown upon the market in consequence of starting two new mills, completely broke it down. The proprietors of these two mills, after running them a year or two, discontinued the business, and one of the buildings was converted to other uses. Mr. Farrar, however, who had bought the Perry mill, continued to do a limited business until 1864, when the writer bought from him all the stock he then had, and one of the Farrar mills has since gone to decay, and the other, which was the Perry mill, is used for other purposes.

The question very naturally suggests itself, why has the demand for black marble hearths so diminished? The answer is briefly this: Up to about the year 1848, nearly all the mantles made in New York were of black marble, or black and gold, as it was called—worked in with the Glens Falls black. The Glens Falls Co. had a monopoly of the market, and so took advantage of it, as to make it oppressive to the dealers, or at least, they thought so. This monopoly produced much dissatisfaction among the dealers, generally, and they encouraged the importation of Italian marble, by purchasing largely, and working it into mantles from the cheapest to the most expensive kind. The marble dealers recommended it to their customers, as being all the fashion—a fashion which of course they themselves had created—and from this time, white and the light colored marbles became all the rage, and the demand for the Glens Falls black marble nearly ceased, but few mantles comparatively being made from it. The consequence was, black hearths were not wanted, or at least the number was comparatively

small. Such is the explanation given the writer by the marble dealers themselves. The demand for hearths becoming very limited, it became necessary to either abandon the marble sawing for the Southern market entirely, or else to find something that would take the place of hearths. Fortunately a new article of marble was thought of about the time the demand for hearths began to decline, and this was

MARBLE FLOOR TILE.

Previous to 1846, Italian tile of light and dark blue were the only tile used for flooring. About that time, the writer, with Mr. Joseph Blake, a merchant of Swanton, was stopping at the Pacific hotel, New York, which had a floor of Italian tile. I remarked to him that our black marble ought to be used for floors in New York, instead of the dark Italian. He replied, "That is so, and you are the man to introduce them." This little talk led me to bring the subject before the principal dealers. All spoke discouragingly on the ground. I could not make them at a price to successfully compete with the Italian. After having repeatedly called the attention of the dealers to this matter, I succeeded in the spring of 1848, in getting an order from Fisher & Bird for 2000 12½ inch square tile, finished for laying. Measures were at once taken to put in the proper machinery, and in due time this order was filled, which gave good satisfaction. These were the first black marble tile ever finished and sent to market in this country. They were laid in the then new Free Masons' Hall, Grand street, N. Y.

The demand has increased slowly and steadily from year to year, until they are now introduced into every principal city of the U. S. and Canada, and most of the large villages, and are laid with Italian or Vermont white marble, in most of the large hotels, and other public buildings throughout the country.

In 1860, Job D. Perry, having bought the building and privilege known as the Platt factory privilege, on the west side of the river from Rufus L. and Geo. Barney, established himself in the grave-stone and

monument business, making a large addition to the already large building, putting in two gangs for sawing marble. He confined his business exclusively to monuments, grave-stones and cemetery work, and carried on a large and successful business in this line until his death by consumption, May 20, 1867. In June, 1869, this establishment was purchased by R. Lester Barney, (son of the writer) who continued this branch of business for three or four years. It afterwards came into the possession of the writer and is at this date (1875) carried on with other marble mills by himself and son. Now, (1882,) carried on by Calvin Hogle.

In 1860, Geo. Barney, having sold the mill purchased by him from I. A. & W. D. Vanduzee, to Nelson Gallup, to make place for extension of tannery, bought the large saw mill and privilege below what was then known as the old brick factory, together with the building erected on the premises for a foundry, which he enlarged and put in new machinery for sawing marble. This has great advantages over others as a marble mill, for the reason that large vessels can come direct to the mill loaded with blocks, which are unloaded with derricks, by means of water power, and the blocks run on cars into the mill. Boats can also be loaded at the mill, with sawed marble which can be transported to New York or Philadelphia without breaking bulk.

In February, 1866, V. G. Barney, son of the writer, having served in the army during the whole war of the Rebellion, —a large portion of the time as Lt. Col. of the 9th Vt. Reg't., returning, became partner in the marble business with the writer, under the firm name of G. & V. G. Barney. He continued in the business until failing health admonished him of the propriety of closing his business and seeking a climate better suited to a constitution seriously impaired by the hardships of the war. His interest in the concern was therefore purchased by the father in 1869, and he, with his family, removed to Minneapolis, Minn., where he resided about 2 years, and then removed to Charles City,

Iowa, where with health somewhat improved he now resides, (March, 1882.)

From February, 1869, to February, 1873, the writer carried on the tile and hearth business alone, on the east side of the river, while at the same time his son, R. Lester Barney, carried on the grave-stone and monument business on the west side of the river. In February, 1873, the writer with his son-in-law, E. P. Parsons, and his son, R. Lester Barney, formed a partnership under the firm name of Geo. Barney & Sons, and they have prosecuted both branches of business on both sides of the river until 1875, when they dissolved, and the writer continued the business alone until 1879, when his son came in and the business is now, (March, 1882,) conducted under the firm name of Geo. & R. L. Barney.

A variety of marble, known as the "Winooski," was discovered in this town by the writer in 1839. As he was on his way home from St. Albans, and while watering his horse near the ledge where some stone had been taken out for a culvert for the railroad, he noticed its peculiar appearance, and placed a stone in his buggy, which, on reaching his home, he had finished up, and found it to be marble of superior quality. He soon after procured a large block, sawed the same, and sent it to New York, where it was regarded with much favor. It was the first of the kind that was sent to market from this section, and was considered by dealers who had used it as superior to other fancy marbles, with the exception that it was very hard to work. Blocks from this ledge, near the water-trough on Samuel Bullard's farm, were taken out in limited quantities from year to year, sawed into slabs, and sold as the market demanded until the writer discovered another variety in 1870, in a ledge about a half mile west of the first, near and south from the railroad junction, since which there have been no blocks quarried from the ledge first mentioned. The texture of this marble is very fine and hard, the color of a light reddish chocolate, blended with still lighter colors

of nearly all shades, and these all intermingled with clear white spots and veins.

The name "Winooski marble" is a general name given by Mr. Hagar, the State Geologist, to all and every variety of this kind of reddish variegated marble which crops out occasionally all the way from near Burlington to Canada. The Boston dealers have given this variety the name of "Lyonaise," as it closely resembles a foreign marble of that name.

The firm of G. Barney & Sons furnished a large quantity of flooring tile from this marble in the year 1873, for the new post-office and sub-treasury building, Boston, Mass.; also a large hotel floor for the Montreal House, Montreal, P. Q.; and more recently for the Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

In taking a retrospective view of the marble business, there may be discovered five distinct periods, in each of which the manufacture of a particular kind has predominated: 1st, from 1812 to 1825, dove marble, from quarries near the Falls; 2d, from 1825 to 1837, black polishing, from Canada and the Clark and Hill quarries, Isle La Motte; 3d, from 1837 to 1853, hearth marble, from Fisk's and other quarries, Isle La Motte; 4th, from 1853 to 1863, black marble tile; 5th, from 1863 to 1882, black, white and red-white vein tile. Of course there is an overlapping and blending, more or less, of one kind into the other, and gravestones and monuments, to a greater or less extent, run through the whole series, as also black marble hearths, from 1837 to the present time, though at times in very limited quantities. The men most largely engaged in these several periods were: 1st, Joseph Atkinson, Atkinson & Hoyt, John Ferris, Seth Edson, I. A. Pratt, Joseph Tillison; 2d, Julius H. Rice, Samuel Hoffman, Underhill & Ferris, Pratt & Tillison, John A., V. S. and E. M. Ferris, and their brother-in-law, Dr. H. H. Brayton, F. V. Goodrich; 3d, F. V. Goodrich, H. B. Farrar, I. A. Vanduzee & Geo. Barney, L. N. Rice; 4th, George Barney; 5th, George Barney, G. & V. G. Barney, Geo. Barney & Sons, Geo. & R. L. Barney.

TANNING OF LEATHER

was engaged in at the Falls by Henry Steinhour, which he continued in for many years, abandoning the business about 1823, and going to Highgate Falls, where he kept a hotel for many years. The tannery was on the flat, in the rear of the store now occupied by Blake & Lawrence, —the old Keyes stand. After this, Thos. Brown carried on a tannery 4 years, till 1832, when he died of consumption, July 21. Mr. Brown built a mill to grind bark about 1830, where the present tannery building stands. Before this the bark had been ground by horse-power.

Nothing more of account was done in this line at the Falls till Mr. E. W. Babcock came here from New Hampshire. He purchased the tannery from Mr. Steinhour, made repairs, and carried on a good business many years.

About 1843, he and his hired man were engaged one evening in some work connected with the steam apparatus, when, from its bursting or some other cause, they were at once enveloped in steam and severely scalded, so much so that their lives were despaired of for weeks. They, however, recovered, though not without permanent injury, especially to Mr. Babcock. He continued the business until 1851, or about that time, when he formed a partnership with Adrian D. Story, under the firm name of Babcock & Story; and they purchased the building at the easterly end of the bridge, then owned and occupied by James Platt as a woolen factory, and the old bark-mill adjoining, and re-modeled the whole for a tannery, putting in vats and improved machinery. They also erected a store building near by, of 2 stories and basement, and continued their business until about 1853 or '4, when they dissolved. Mr. Babcock soon after going West, and buying a large tract of new land in the vicinity of Cedar Falls, Iowa. ' It is said he succeeded in having the new town where his land was located named "Swanton," in honor of the old Swanton where he had so long resided. Mr. Story, also, about the same time, left Swanton, going to Alburgh, having exchanged his property

here with Judge W. L. Sowles, for a portion of his property there. Judge Sowles afterward disposed of this purchase to Messrs. N. & H. Gallup about 1856, who prosecuted the business about 2 years, when H. Gallup retired, and Mr. Nelson Gallup continued it until 1867 or '8. During the time Mr. N. Gallup was engaged in the business he made extensive repairs, and erected the large chimney near by. Mr. Gallup sold out the establishment to Gates & Skinner in 1868 or '9. They continued the business a year or two, when the concern again came into the possession of Mr. Gallup, who sold it in 1871 or '2, to A. M. & P. D. Moore of Plattsburgh, N. Y., who, not residing in town, employed Richard Skinner to superintend the establishment, who so did until a short time before his death, by consumption, in 1872. After the death of Mr. Skinner, Mr. H. F. Martin, from Peru, N. Y., became a partner in the business, which was carried on under the firm name of Moores & Martin. The business was progressing in the most satisfactory manner, when on Feb. 7th, the tannery building took fire, and that with the two-story store building, were entirely consumed. [See notice on fires].

A few months after a stock company was formed under the name of the "Swanton Tanning Co.," with a capital of some \$25,000, who, with a view to enlarge the business, added to the premises of the old tannery that was burned, the woolen factory building belonging to E. S. Meigs, and some 35 feet of land between that and the former tannery building, which gives the tannery company all the space between the large flume and the bank from the bridge to Barney's marble mill, covering all the former sites of the old marble mill, immediately below the bridge, afterward Platt's woolen factory, the bark mill, which stood immediately below, also the old Atkinson marble mill of 1812, and the right of way to a saw-mill, which formerly stood outside the flume, already included above. A substantial brick-building was erected in the summer of 1874, extending from the bridge to the Meigs factory, with improved apparatus for generating steam,

and other improvements. March, 1882, this tannery has been in operation most of the time since it was built, and has benefitted the place by giving employment to 30 or 40 men; yet it has not paid large dividends to its stockholders.

Early, about 1815, Frederick Gove commenced tanning leather on a small scale, on the west road, opposite and a little south of the brick house, known as the Daniel Bullard place, now occupied by Mr. Dorman. This tannery was kept up until about 1840 or '45; but the house, a comfortable one, where Mr. Gove lived many years, and the tannery near by, have long since been taken down. Mr. Gove was regarded as a very honest man, and it is said that the leather tanned by him was of superior quality.

Another tannery in which considerable business has been done, is on a small stream 50 rods or so north of the Bullard watering trough, on the road leading to St. Albans. It was started about 1846, by Mr. Daniel Dean. The firm afterward became Dean & Malony; succeeded by James Malony about 1854, who continued the business about 10 years, when it came into the hands of Elias Burnell, who continued it until about 1866, when it came into the hands of R. T. Wood, who is carrying on the same at the present time, (1875). B. D. Wood commenced a tannery about 1862, at the corner where the Sheldon road intersects the west road, and has continued it, we believe, to the present time, (1875).

BUILDING OF VESSELS.

A large first-class sloop was built here by S. W. & S. S. Keyes, about 1820. The place of building was on the west side of the river, on land now owned by Geo. Bullard, 2d, near the line which separates it from land owned by Miles R. Barney. There was a very large temporary building erected over it for shelter from the weather. Many men were employed in its construction, and it was on the stocks, according to the recollection of the writer, part of 2 years, and launched in the time of high water, I think in the spring of

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1821. There was great excitement among the people as the launching drew near. All classes came from far and near, and when all was ready, the prop that held it was removed, and she started slowly on her way, toward her destined element, but, having moved a few feet, she came to a full stop, and those who had waited for hours with great anxiety to see the launch, were grievously disappointed. It soon, however, became understood among the multitude that there would be efforts made to move her into the water. A large hawser was thrown around the bow, the ends of which led off on either side of the vessel, and all hands were requested to take hold of the hawser and pull. A great number at once laid hold, and when the word was given, they pulled with a will, and she soon started; slowly at first, but with gradually increasing speed, slid gracefully at last on her way into the river. Just as she entered the water, amid the loud cheering of the multitude, a man standing on the bow broke a large bottle upon the capstan, and with a loud, ringing voice, gave the name "Montgomery." This sloop was employed for many years to transport lumber from Keyes' dock in Highgate to Whitehall, the lumber being manufactured by the Keyeses at their mills at Highgate Falls, and drawn some 3 miles or more to their dock. After the completion of the sloop, the Keyeses built 3 or 4 large scow boats, each of about 50 tons' capacity.

The next large vessel built was a first-class canal boat, schooner rigged, about 1823; place of construction, on the easterly side of the river, at the mouth of the ravine some 50 rods below Barney's marble mill. The capital for the building of this vessel was furnished mostly by Julius H. Rice, Samuel Hoffman and Thos. Clark, the latter superintending the work. He having had long experience as captain of vessels sailing the Lake, it was designed from the start that he should run the vessel, which he did for many years. She, also, like the sloop above mentioned, stuck on her ways in launching, and was with much difficulty got into the water. She

was named the "Washington." After having done a large business for some 20 years or more, she came into the possession of Thos. Webster, who rebuilt and enlarged her, after which she was commanded by Geo. W. Webster, son of Thomas, and did a good business for many years.

After the building of the "Washington," the next canal boat built was the "Royal Oak," by Samuel Bullard, in 1825, on land now owned by Miles R. Barney, some 30 rods above the mouth of the forge brook. She was at that day considered a first-class vessel, of about 80 tons burthen.

These canal boats were so constructed that their masts could be taken down at Whitehall, and after passing through the canal, could be raised again, and the vessel sail down the Hudson. Latterly it has been the custom for boats to leave their masts, sails, etc., at Whitehall, and be towed by steam tug boats on the North River.

BOATING.

After the opening of the northern canal there was large quantities of pine lumber shipped from Swanton for several years. Boats in the Spring of the year would come up the river to the Falls, and go out full loaded, and it was no unusual thing to see two, three, or more loading at one time. When the water became low in the lake, in the summer and fall, the lumber was mostly floated in rafts to the mouth of the river and was loaded there. After about 1832, there was very little, if any, pine lumber exported, but spruce and hemlock were sent off in considerable quantities until about 1848. We are now importing the same kinds of lumber which we have heretofore imprudently and lavishly sent off and paying full double the price for which we sold.

It has been the practice to bring marble blocks here by boats from Isle La Mott for about 50 years. There has not been probably during all this time any one year, except 1879, that there has not been more or less boated in this way. The few first, and indeed for many years, boats would bring up blocks on their decks, "called a deck-load," in high water, and dump them in the water, as near the shore as possible;

then, when the water went down, several ox-teams would be used to get them where a large cart could be got over them, and in this way they would be drawn to the mill. The manner of getting blocks from the boat to the mill has been much improved, as there are now derricks, near the mills, run by water power, to which boats can come full loaded, and be unloaded in a short time, and with great ease compared with the former method. Marble sawed from these blocks may be loaded at or near the mills when water is high in the river, and transported without transshipment to New York, and there has hardly been a year for the last 50 that there has not been from 1 to 10 or 15 canal boat-loads sent to New York, with the exception of one or two of the first years of the war, and also the year 1874. The railroads now transport the marble made here to different points much more than in former years, while the boats do less of this business. Iron in former years also in considerable quantities, made by F. H. Barney, has been exported by boats to Troy, in the shape known as half blooms. Boats have also taken brick from the brick yard, owned by M. H. Bullard, on the easterly bank of the river, some 80 rods below the marble mills.

BALED HAY.

The firm of Jewett & Rich commenced the business of baling and shipping hay in Sept, 1872. They erected for this purpose a very large barn at the station, on westerly side of the river, and have shipped immense quantities from year to year almost every year since. Messrs. Rood & Kidder have also shipped large quantities. This business is no doubt profitable to the buyers and shippers, and the farmers selling no doubt derive a temporary benefit, but whether the farms will not suffer for the want of the "farm food" thus sent off, is a problem yet to be solved.

MERCHANTS.

Undoubtedly a fur trade was carried on by the French, they receiving furs in exchange for goods. Metcalf, before spoken of, was also engaged in a similar way on the island that bears his name, at the

mouth of the river. The mercantile business at the Falls is, and from the commencement has been, much greater than in any other part of the town. From the best data at our command, we conclude

ALEXANDER FERGUSON was the first to keep goods for sale at the Falls, and he commenced the sale in the latter part of the year 1800, at his residence, a small frame-house near the hollow east of the village, on land now owned by Colonel George M. Kidder. The house was removed many years since. In my father's old ledger I find goods credited to A. Ferguson, Feb. 1801.

EZRA JONES commenced keeping goods here about 1802, possibly the latter part of 1801.

SILAS HATHAWAY sold goods in Swanton in 1802 and '3.

ANDREW BOSTWICK built the old brick store standing on the northerly corner of Canada street, as it intersects the common, in the year 1806. It was the first building in the place erected for that purpose. It is now (1882) owned by Fletcher Tarbell, and is occupied by Harvey Lyon. Bostwick sold goods for some years.

SPRAGUE & KEYES commenced selling goods about 1809, in the store at present (1874) occupied by Blake & Lawrence. At that time it stood side to the street, and was but one story high.

S. W. & S. S. KEYES afterward took the business and prosecuted it, in connection with lumbering, with great energy. H. B. Farrar began with them as clerk in 1815.

W. & H. B. FARRAR began in 1823, and did a large goods business in connection with the lumber trade and the manufacture of potash until about the year 1832, when William Farrar sold out and went to St. Albans.

H. B. FARRAR remained in the goods business, adding to it the marble business, and continued for many years in this trade until about 1858, when he discontinued the marble business, but continued to sell goods in limited quantities until he was admonished by the infirmities of age to

retire from active life, which he did about 1865, having continued in the mercantile business about 40 years, which is much longer than any other merchant that has ever traded in the place. He after this gave his attention mostly to farming, and died Oct. 10, 1873, aged 73.

I. A. VANDUZEE commenced trade here in 1820, in the store afterward occupied for many years by Dea. A. S. Farrar; now (1874) the building is used as a meat market. Mr. Vanduzee was for a while in partnership with W. & H. B. Farrar, and after this was in trade with F. V. Goodrich. He went to Dubuque, Ia., about 1850, and from thence to Minneapolis, Minn.

A. G. BROWN, son of James Brown, occupied the same building, and traded from about 1827 to 1829 or '30.

ARNOLD S. FARRAR began to sell goods about 1827 in building now ('74) occupied by S. S. Morey; remained there about 2 years, and then took the store that had previously been occupied by A. G. Brown, and continued to trade there until his death, in 1854.

AMASA I. BROWN traded in the brick store from about 1815 to '19. He went West a few years after, and died at Gouverneur, N. Y., June 23, 1855.

G. W. & F. V. GOODRICH opened a store in the wing of the house where Geo. Barney now resides, about 1825. They traded there about 2 years. F. V. Goodrich having built the store on the opposite side of the common, now (1874) owned and occupied by C. Long, took in his brother, C. W. Goodrich, as a partner, and commenced trading there under the firm name of F. V. Goodrich & Co., and continued there about 2 years, and

R. F. FLETCHER commenced trading in the same store in 1830, and remained there about 2 years, when he moved his goods into the store on the corner where the the Dorman block now stands, and continued to trade there until about 1835, when he removed to Ludlow, Windsor Co., and after this did a wholesale grocery business in Boston.

F. V. GOODRICH and GEORGE BARNEY

commenced trading, under the firm name of Goodrich & Barney, in the fall of 1831, and dissolved in 1832, when

F. V. GOODRICH and H. K. HOPKINS commenced trade in the old Keyes store, now (1874) occupied by Blake & Lawrence, in 1832, after which they removed their goods into the store in which Mr. Fletcher had been trading. They continued their business until 1835, when Hopkins retired, and the firm name was changed to F. V. Goodrich & Co., the company consisting of F. V. Goodrich, his brother, J. R. Goodrich, and his brother-in-law, Geo. Barney. They continued together about 2 years, when F. V. Goodrich bought out the junior partners, J. R. Goodrich leaving for Illinois in 1838. F. V. Goodrich continued the trade several years, and left for Dubuque, Ia., in 1845, where he and his brother did a very successful mercantile business for years.

GILBERT WILKINSON kept the first store on the west side of the river, in the house on the corner now occupied by A. K. Wanzer, about the years 1810 to '12.

JOHN BARNEY sold goods in the building at the west end of the bridge (now owned by Fletcher Tarbell), in 1825, '6.

LEMUEL BARNEY sold goods a while in one part of his dwelling-house, about 1823 or '4, doing considerable in the lumbering business. His house stood near where Enos Aselstyne now resides (1874).

HEMAN HOPKINS, at an early day, traded in a store that stood near the one now occupied by S. S. Morey. This building was burned about 1817, being at the time occupied by Freeman Currier as a saddler's shop.

SAMUEL HOFFMAN came here from New York in 1820 to superintend the extensive marble works of Underhill & Ferris, of New York. He commenced the sale of goods about 1821 in the building standing on the corner opposite the old brick store, where the Dorman block now stands. He occupied the large corner room as a store, and the other part of the building as a dwelling. He traded here until about 1828, when he returned to New York.

A. M. HOFFMAN, brother of Samuel,

came here about the same time and engaged in trade, leaving a while after his brother did. He traded in a small building built for the purpose, adjoining the east end of the house now owned by A. L. Wright, Esq.

A. M. CLARK and THEODORE SMITH traded in 1836 and '7, in the store formerly occupied by Samuel Hoffman, after which Clark continued alone for a few months.

V. S. FERRIS & Co. sold goods in the wing of their dwelling-house from about 1833 to 1837, during which time they built the large grist-mill.

WM. M. KEYES sold goods in the store now occupied by S. S. Morey, from about 1815 to 1824. He was also postmaster for several years, and died Dec. 9, 1825, at the age of 57.

G. W. FOSTER began trade in the brick store, about 1822. He soon after formed a partnership with Ethan A. Allen, and continued to trade until about 1825, when the business was discontinued, Mr. Allen going to the Southern States, and it is understood died there. A few years later, Mr. Foster turned his attention to the study of law, and became eminent in his profession.

DOCT. JONATHAN BERRY then took the brick store about 1825, and did a large business in connection with lumber for about 3 years, when he went west, and after this the building remained unoccupied for many years.

GARDNER GREEN and WM. H. BLAKE, the firm being Green & Blake, took this stand in 1835, and carried on the mercantile business until 1837, when W. H. Blake withdrew from the firm, and Joseph Blake, his brother, became the partner of Green, continuing in the same place until 1841, when Mr. Green assumed the business and prosecuted it until 1843, when Mr. F. W. Spear came in with him as partner and remained until 1846. From this time Mr. Green continued the business alone, until 1851, when he sold out to Adams & Cushman.

JULIUS H. RICE and JOHN S. FOSTER began to sell goods about the year 1823, in connection with the marble business, in

the building opposite the bank, now occupied by Mr. DeNoel as a grocery, to which he has made a large addition the present year, 1875. This building was erected by J. H. Rice about 1823. Rice & Foster continued the business until about 1831, when they dissolved, Rice going to Glens Falls, and engaging in the marble business there about the year 1834, and Foster going into business at St. Albans.

WM. H. BLAKE, 1st, having bought the building above mentioned, commenced the sale of goods there about 1840, continuing about 2 years, when Mr. Joseph Blake, his brother, became a partner with him in the business under the firm name of J. & W. H. Blake, and continued the business for several years.

GEO. BARNEY was a partner in the firm of F. V. Goodrich & Co., in the mercantile and lumber business, from 1835 to '37. He commenced the business of selling goods in 1839, in connection with the manufacture of marble. In 1853, he bought out the firm of J. & W. H. Blake, and continued to sell goods about one year, when Wm. H. Blake became his partner, the firm name being Blake & Barney, connecting the sale of goods with the marble business. This firm continued to do business about 3 years, since which neither of them have done anything in the way of selling goods. Mr. Blake for many years since has held the office of deputy collector, while Mr. Barney has confined himself mainly to the marble business.

GREEN & LAWRENCE. After Gardner Green had sold to Adams & Cushman, he and Stephen R. Lawrence formed a co-partnership. They began trade in the store near the tannery—since burnt, and not rebuilt—and continued trading about 2 years. Mr. Green having sold out to Lawrence, the latter continued the business about a year, when he took his brother William as partner, and commenced doing business in the store under the bank, and after about one year discontinued it. William died soon after of consumption, Stephen going to New York, connecting himself with a wholesale house there.

DORMAN & BLAKE. Orrin Dorman be-

gan the business of selling goods here in the fall of 1851, occupying the building known as the Keyes stand. He continued alone in the business until the fall of 1859, when Mr. George G. Blake became his partner, until the fall of 1862, when Mr. Blake retired from the firm, and James Dorman, Esq., brother of Orrin, who had been in the wholesale business in Boston, became the partner of Orrin, the firm being J. W. & O. Dorman. This firm traded at the old stand until 1864, when the firm was changed to Dorman, Gould & Co., the partners being J. W. Dorman, Orrin Dorman, and J. Azro Gould, who had for years previous been clerk in the establishment. This firm was dissolved in 1868, the Dormans retiring, and G. W. Squiers, who had for some years been clerk, came in as partner of J. A. Gould, the firm being Gould & Squiers. They continued the business at the old store until 1870. In the mean time J. W. & O. Dorman erected the large brick block, on the corner opposite the old brick store, known as the Dorman block. In the fall of 1870, a new firm was formed, consisting of J. W. and O. Dorman, J. Azro Gould, G. W. Squiers and Arthur W. Asselstyne, a former clerk, under the firm name of Dorman, Gould & Co., and commenced business in the new block, occupying two large and deep rooms of the first floor, together with one above, and the basement. This firm continued a prosperous business until the fall of 1872, when it was dissolved, the Dormans and Asselstyne retiring, Gould & Squiers taking the business up to Sept. 1, 1875, when Mr. Gould retired and went into business at Rutland, Mr. Squiers assuming the business here and carrying it on ever since on the cash down system, (March, 1882.)

ARTHUR ASSELSTYNE on retiring from the firm of Dorman, Gould & Co., engaged in the boot and shoe trade, and continued the same until he sold out to H. A. Lawrence, in October, 1878. Since which Mr. Lawrence has carried on the trade until the present March, 1882. He sold out to Mr. A. B. Smith, who now assumes the business.

ADAMS & CUSHMAN, having bought out G. Green, commenced trade in the brick store in 1851, and continued until 1853. N. & G. Adams then took the stand and continued until 1855, when John Adams took the stand and sold goods about one year. He then went to West Virginia, and was there brutally murdered in 1864 by rebel guerrillas, on account of his Union sentiments. Z. Fisk & J. A. Vail traded from the spring of 1848 to December, 1850, in the store now (74) owned and occupied by W. H. Blake, 2d. R. S. Page began trade in the old Goodrich store, owned now by C. Long, about 1841, connecting the sale of goods with tin-ware. R. S. Page, Geo. Sanborn & Co., in 1845, began to trade in the same store, continuing it about two years. Sanborn & Catlin continued the same trade from 1847 to 1853.

A. A. BROOKS, having been in the grocer business in a building fronting the grist mill from about 1845, took the establishment formerly carried on by Sanborn & Catlin, about 1853, and continued it until 1860, when he took in a partner, L. D. Brooks, who after continuing in business about 2 years, went to the war, was a Capt. of Company F. in the 7th Vt. Regt. and was killed in battle. After L. D. Brooks left, Mr. T. B. Marvin became the partner of Mr. A. A. Brooks, and continued the business until 1865, when Mr. Brooks retired, giving his attention to farming.

T. B. MARVIN & SON continued to carry on the business at the old stand until 1868, when it went into the hands of Long & Blake. After about one year, Blake & Wilson took the establishment, confining their trade mostly to hardware, stoves and tin. About one year after this, W. H. Blake 2d, took the business, and has carried it on to the present time, having a few years since changed his place of business, and is now (1882) occupying one of the large stores in "Blake Block" on the site of the old W. & H. B. Farrar store.

HARVEY STONE and his son, Henry M. Stone, sold goods from about 1852 to '56 in the old W. & H. B. Farrar store, and were also engaged in the manufacture of marble.

BRADFORD WILLIAMS began to sell goods in the white store, which he built in 1851, near the depot—now owned by R. Lester Barney, about the year 1852, and traded about one year.

A. B. JEWETT commenced the mercantile business in 1850, in the building now (74) owned by T. Manahan, and kept as a billiard saloon. In 1853 he built the brick store, now occupied by O. K. Brown & Co. At this stand he continued the business until 1854, when his brother Jason P. became his partner, and the business was carried on under the firm name of A. B. & J. P. Jewett, for about 2 years, when Jason P. retired from the firm, and A. D. Smith took his place, the firm then being Jewett & Smith. This firm continued about one year, after which the business was continued by A. B. Jewett until 1859, when Elisha L. Barney,—son of the writer, became his partner, the firm name being Jewett & Barney. The business was prosecuted by them for about 3 years. The war having commenced, it was thought proper to dissolve, both the partners going into the war. Mr. Jewett afterwards became Colonel of the 10th Regiment, and Barney Colonel of the 6th Regiment, and was mortally wounded in the battle of the Wilderness in May, 1864, and died at Fredericksburgh, Va., May 10th, 1864.

After Jewett & Barney dissolved, Mr. S. S. Morey became the partner of Col. Jewett. Mr. Morey kept up the business during most of the time the Colonel was absent in the war. This company dissolved about the year 1865. Col. Janes became the partner of Col. Jewett for about one year, when he retired. Col. Jewett continued the business until 1871, when he sold out his goods and rented the store to O. K. Brown & Co., who are now (1874,) doing business at the old stand. Since this was burned in 1878, he has done business a year or two in one of the Tarbell stores, and continues it now (1882,) in the Tarbell & Farrar block. Since selling out Col. Jewett has devoted the most of his time to the interests of the Lamoille Valley R. R., of which he is a director. He became superintendent of

this R. R. about the year 1877, and has continued such to the present time ('82).

J. P. JEWETT commenced the grain business in the store under the Bank in 1855, continued it about 2 years, when he sold out to his brother—

JESSE A. JEWETT, who continued the business until about 1860, when he went into the army, where he lost his health from hardship and exposure, and died soon after his return from the war. He was Capt. of Co. K, 5th Vt. Regt.

E. S. MEIGS commenced keeping drugs and medicines in the store now occupied by Barnes & Matthewson, in 1856; continued there until 1862, when he removed to the store under the bank, continuing in the business until 1868, selling out to D. J. MORRILL, who removed the goods back to the former stand, and continued it until he sold out to DUTCHER & NEVILLE in 1873, who carried on the business for a while in the Dorman block, when Mr. Dutcher took the business; Mr. Carpenter, his nephew, became the manager, who after a few years bought the goods, and is now, 1882, doing business in the Bullard block.

A. D. SMITH, after dissolving with A. B. Jewett, began trading in the old brick store in 1860; after trading here a year or two, he removed to the store afterward occupied by C. S. Hogle & R. D. Marvin, and traded there until he sold out to Hogle & Sowles about 1865—Hogle having been clerk for Smith. Hogle & Sowles continued the business in the same stand until 1867, when Mr. Sowles retired from trade to serve as cashier in the bank.

HOGLE & MARVIN, after this, carried on the business until 1876, when Hogle sold his interest to R. D. Marvin. R. D. MARVIN continued the goods and ready-made clothing trade till 1880.

BARNES & MATTHEWSON commenced the grocer, crockery and fruit business at this place the fall of 1874, in the store previously occupied by Dutcher & Neville as a drug store. Matthewson retired from the business in a year or two, after which Mr. H. C. Barnes has continued the business in the old brick store, and intends to remove to his new store, April 1, 1882.

B. F. ARSENAULT, who has for many years been engaged in the manufacture and sale of boots and shoes, removed his establishment in 1868 or '9, to the store under the bank, when he added the sale of goods to the boot and shoe business, and continued the same until the fall of 1874, when he removed his business to his own building near by, which had been built over, enlarged and fitted up for the purpose. He is now [1882] retired from business and the store unoccupied.

B. C. SHELDON came here a young man from Morrisville, and bought from O. D. Mason the drug store, which had formerly carried on by T. Neville, about 1878. He has since married, and is doing apparently a good business to the present date, 1882.

D. SALTER, jeweler, came here January 20, 1869, and opened a store, and has ever since carried on his branch of business.

H. F. MARTIN came to Swanton, April 7, 1873, as partner in tannery of firm of Moores & Martin; tannery was burned Feb. 7, 1874; rebuilt in summer of 1874; business resumed Oct. 16, 1874, as "Swanton Tanning Co.," for whom Mr. Martin was agent until Aug. 1, 1879, after which he commenced the hardware trade, Mar. 1, 1879, and has continued in that business to the present time, 1882, his store being the northerly one in the Farrar-Tarbell block.

C. HAMILTON BLAKE, son of Wm. H. Blake, 1st, began to trade in groceries Nov. 27, 1877, in the Bullard block, and has continued to the present day (March, 1882).

H. A. COLLINS started trade in the ready-made clothing line in the northerly store in the stone block, Apr. 1, 1880, and continues to the present time (1882).

WHITE BROS. & Co. opened a grocery and provision store in Tarbell block, Jan. 17, 1881, connecting an eating saloon with it; are now in that business (1882).

B. B. BLAKE commenced selling goods in 1871, in the store before occupied by Gould & Squiers; in 1874, took in Henry Lawrence as partner 2 years, when Mr. Lawrence retired, Mr. Blake assuming the business, and carrying it on until burned

out in 1877, after which he opened his store in the Bell building, on the hillside near the grist-mill, and continued to trade there until the Blake block was completed, when he commenced trade in the large, middle store in that block, and continues to this date (Mar. 1882).

Mrs. C. H. WAKEFIELD commenced the sale of millinery and fancy goods in one of the Tarbell stores, May 1, 1878, and continues (1882).

MERCHANTS OF EAST SWANTON.

John Brown, from about 1800 to 1815 or '16; Wm. Green, from 1814-'16; George Green, son of William, took his father's place, and traded from about 1816-'27; Gardner Green took his brother George's stand in 1827, and continued to 1834; A. Green & W. H. Blake traded here in 1834, after which Alonzo Green took the establishment, and carried it on from 1835-'44.

MERCHANTS AT SWANTON CENTRE.

Ora Willard, from about 1812-'18; D. B. Meigs & Dr. J. Berry, from about 1820-'24; Ruluff W. Green, from about 1828-'31; Union store, 1835, '36 and '53.

PROVISIONS FOR PUBLIC CONVENIENCE.

The Union Bank was chartered 1850, with a capital of \$75,000, went into operation 1851. The first president was Geo. W. Green, Esq., who soon after resigned, when Joseph Blake was made president, and continued to hold the office from 1851 until Feb. 15, 1866, when the name of the bank was changed to the National Union Bank, and on the resignation of Mr. Blake the Hon. Wm. L. Sowles was chosen president, and has continued such to the present [Feb., '75.] The cashiers have been E. A. Kendrick, from 1851 to '53; V. P. Noyes, '53 to '54; Thos. M. Benton, '54 to '55; N. A. Lasell, from July 29, '55 to Jan. 12, 1869, when E. M. Sowles was appointed and held the office until January, 1872; after which G. W. Beebe was chosen, and continues to hold the office at this date [1882]. The operations of the bank compare favorably with those of the most successful in the State.

Inns.—The first house for the accommodation of travellers was kept by Asa Holgate at the Falls, and stood where L. Lasell now resides. It was opened for the reception of guests in 1793. His barn, it is said, stood not far from the center of the present park.

A tavern was also opened by Levi Hathaway on what is called the West road. It stood near the spot which was once occupied by Mr. C. H. Bullard's wagon-shop. It was customary for the citizens to meet at these houses every Saturday to learn the news, to spend time in frolic and sport, to transact business, and, too often, simply to have a day of dissipation.

Public Houses in Swanton.—On the East Road: William Green, (about) 1796 to 1802 or 3; Nathan Scofield, 1803; Paul E. Jackson, (began) 1827-29; Joseph Butler, 1829-31; Asa Ordway, 1831-33; Geo. Green, 1833-35.

On the Middle Road: Clark Hubbard, (about) 1798; Jarib Jackson, 1801-7 or 8; Ora Willard, 1815-20; David Chappell, 1818-25; Daniel B. Meigs, 1825-27; Seth W. Hathaway, 1827-31.

On the West road, near where C. H. Bullard's wagon shop stood: Levi Hathaway, as early as 1797 or 8; Nathaniel Stearns; John R. Phelps; Adam Andros; John R. Keep, about the years 1822, 3, 4.

Stone Tavern on West road: Samuel Bullard, 1819-25; Widow Bullard and her son, Charles Bullard, 1825-32.

At the Falls, the stand where L. Lasell now lives: Asa Holgate, 1793-98 or 9; Widow Holgate, 1898-1802; Theophilus Mansfield, 1802 to about 1821; John R. Phelps, about the year 1822;—Capron, 1823; Harrison Stevens, 1824 or 25; Thos. Webster, 1826.

The Old Stearns Stand, which once stood near the large house built by C. H. Bullard; Ezra Jones commenced about 1805 or 6 to 1812; Nathaniel Stearns, from about 1812 to 25; James Brown, from about 1825 to 26;—Rice, from about 1826 to 28; Nelson Bullard, 1828-32; Calvin Perry, 1832-37; Wm. Cain, 1837-41; Nelson Bullard, 1841-48; L. D.

Turrill, 1848-58; was burned in 1858, while being kept by L. D. Turrill.

At the Falls. Eagle Hotel, where the Central now stands: Thomas Webster, about 1825; James Brown, about 1827; Samuel Curtis, about 1830; Mrs. Samuel Stevens, about 1831; Lorenzo Perry, about 1833; Daniel B. Marvin, about 1835; Thomas Dimon, about 1835; Wm. Keyes, 1836; Samuel Stevens, 1837; Harry Asselstyne, 1838-41; William Cain, about 1842; Homer E. Loveland, 1844-46; Mrs. Samuel Stevens, 1847; Ward Barney, 1848; Stiles Faxon, 1851; Wm. Keyes, 1852; Horace Stearns, 1853; Wm. Keyes; name changed to "Central;" Erastus C. Jennison, 1856-66; Widow Jennison & Sons, 1866-69;—Briggs, 1869-70; C. F. Smith commenced keeping this hotel about 1870, and continued until Jan. 15, 1880, during which time he made additions to the wings and added another story; sold out to Mr. J. C. Babbitt, who has laid out a large amount on it, particularly for barns and sheds. The great improvements made on this old established stand will prove a great convenience to the public.

At the Falls, on West side of river: Ira and Erastus Church, 1823; Ira Church, 1851-53; Mrs. Ira Church, 1854; Stiles Faxon,——; William Keyes, 1856-65;—Hammond, about 1865-69; Wm. Keyes, 1869-72; J. I. Gibbs, 1872-74; Nov. 9, 1874, R. Lester Barney bought the stand, moved back the old building and put on large additions, making it all over new and naming it the "Barney House." He not long after sold out to Chas. and Wm. Pease, May 19, 1876. They in turn sold out to A. Kellogg in 1878. The stand at length came into possession of Hon. E. A. Sowles, who, in the fall of 1881, improved it by the addition of a 3d story. The name was changed to "The American," and is kept now, Mar., 1882, by J. F. Kelly.

BURIAL-PLACES.

In September, 1795, the town appointed a committee with the selectmen to pitch burial-places, one at the Falls, and on the west road. There is one record of a deed

for burying-ground from Benjamin Weed. The town in 1801 "made choice of Wm. Green, Israel Robinson and Joshua Calkins for a committee to lay out burying-yard in the east part of this town."

In 1807 it was "voted the selectmen be a committee to purchase a burying-ground on the middle road in Swanton," probably never done. There are now 5 burial-places in town: the 1st at the Falls, 2d, on the west road, and 3d, on the east road, near the Baptist church; another at Maquam, and the Catholic one, contiguous to their church.

In the warning for town meeting, Mar. 1875, there was an article "To see if the town will vote to raise money to purchase land for a burying-ground in or near the village of Swanton." The action taken was, "That the purchasing of land for a burying-ground be left discretionary with the selectmen." As there is no further record of any doings of the town upon this subject, it would seem in the judgment of the selectmen, there was no need of more land for this purpose at that time, but the time is not distant when there will be an imperious necessity for a new cemetery lot.

THE PLACES FOR TOWN MEETINGS

for several years were the house of a prominent citizen or the inn at the Falls or Centre; afterwards the meeting-house at the Centre and the Falls. After many efforts, a town-house was built. In 1846 the freeholders "voted to build a town-house, and raise \$250 if individuals would raise as much more, and furnish the ground at the Falls for it." The first town building having been destroyed by fire, it was "voted to raise \$600 and build a town-hall." In connection with the trustees of the Swanton Falls Academy, the building cost something more than the amount first raised. It continues to be the place for holding town meetings (1882).

Roads.—When roads were first opened little more was done than to blaze the trees, and remove some of the more prominent obstructions. There are 7 principal roads in town, all of which pass through or nearly

so, north and south; the "east road" leading north, passing the Baptist meeting-house in the east part of the town; west, the road passing Horace B. Foster's; then the "middle road" leading from St. Albans direct to Highgate Falls, and next the "west road" which is the direct road from St. Albans to Swanton Falls. The name when given at a very early day was appropriate, as there was no road of importance west of it in town, but now when there are other roads still west of it, the name seems rather improper. [Call it "the Old West Road."—Ed.]

We then come to the "county road" leading from the Falls south to St. Albans Bay. The section through which a portion of this road passes was known in early day as the "light swamp" and for years was considered of little value. There was much opposition by other parts of the town to building this road, and it was accomplished by long and persistent effort. About 1850, the friends of the road succeeded in getting an order from the court for its construction. The value of the lands through which it passes, was much enhanced by it. Next west of this is the "Maquam road," leading from the Falls to St. Albans Point; then the "lake shore road" leading along the shores of the lake, south to the Old Manzer place, thence to the river intersecting it about 2 miles below the Falls, and there are the north and south road of West Swanton, and there are cross roads intersecting these all through the town. The first roads opened were doubtless the middle and west roads leading to Highgate and Swanton Falls.

BRIDGES AND FERRIES.

Probably in 1794 or 5, a permanent ferry was established across the Missisquoi river, one mile south of the Falls, about 20 rods above the present covered bridge. Respecting this ferry, the town records for one year, 1795, contain the following curious entry: "Voted that John Battaes (John B. Joyal) should not have more than 2 d for crossing a man, or a horse, or other grown cattle; and sheep and hogs to be ferried for one penny." This regulation had reference to travelers and such as

crossed only occasionally. Those living in the immediate neighborhood sustained the ferry by a yearly subscription, which entitled them to a pass without additional fee. A ferry boat continued to be plied at this place until 1811.

About this time the river was spanned by a bridge, where the present one stands. It was commenced in 1810, and finished the next year by Joseph Palmer, of Wat-erbury, for Dr. Peniman, Judge Brayton, Benjamin Fay and Thos. Mears, a company to whom had been granted the privilege of a toll-bridge. During the war of 1812-'15, it is said the general government paid about \$1000 for its use. It was familiarly known as the "Old John's bridge." John B. Joyal, who was otherwise and more commonly called John Battaes, was for many years the toll receiver. In 1823 it was partly broken down and repaired by Amasa Clark. In 1825 it was purchased by Benjamin Robinson, who after holding it a year or two sold it to the town, when it became a public bridge. It finally gave way one morning, the first Sabbath of May, 1833, as a drove of cattle was passing it on their way from Milton to Canada.

The bridge had previously been condemned as unsafe, and a town meeting was called in Nov. 1832, to see if the town would rebuild the bridge, and choose a committee to draw a plan and make an estimate of cost. The plan of the present covered bridge was finally adopted, and in 1834 it was erected on the old site by Allen Pratt and Eleazer Jewett. It was town property, and has ever since been known as the "covered bridge," it having been the only one of the kind in the township to 1869, when one was built at the Falls. Having been somewhat repaired a few years since, it is still in good condition.

In 1805 it was "voted that there be a ferry established at the Lower Falls in Swanton, under the regulation of the selectmen and civil authority." By Lower Falls are meant those nearest the mouth of the Missisquoi river, in distinction from what at an early day was called the Upper Falls, on the same stream, situated in Highgate. This ferry was at the point of

the river, a few rods above Andrew M. Thayer's dwelling-house, and was continued in operation until the building of a bridge, and at various intervals in later years a ferry was maintained here during the absence of a bridge. The first bridge immediately above the dam was built at the ferrying-place, by Conrad Shultz. This was what is usually called a trestle bridge, being supported by trestle-work. It was erected in 1812, and in the spring of 1813 two lengths of it near the middle, and one trestle, were carried off. It was repaired the ensuing season, but the whole structure was swept away by high water in the spring of 1814.

During 1816 a second bridge was put up at the Falls by Mr. John Averill, who for many years in his old age lived near Highgate Springs. It was a little below the dam, where the present bridge stands, but remained only about a year. In 1821 another bridge was built in the same place by Samuel Parsons, often afterwards called "Parsons' bridge," and being private property was long known as the "toll-bridge." Alfred Forbes, Esq., was for many years the proprietor and keeper, who sold out to Mr. Thomas Dimond. In Jan. 1832, high water carried off the west end, with the toll-house. It was rebuilt the next spring by Mr. C. Barber, employed by Mr. Dimond. Mr. Barber was killed by the falling of some timbers on the work, Mar. 20; age, 30 years. It was at length proved that a toll-bridge was injurious to the business of the place. In order to escape the toll, many avoided the village. The writer circulated the subscription for the purchase of this bridge when about 24 years of age. In 1836 the property was purchased by a number of individuals, and arrangements immediately made by which it passed into the hands of the town, and was henceforth held as a public bridge. Having become unsafe, a special town meeting was called Dec. 1839, when it was voted that the town would borrow of the surplus revenue a sum not over \$3,000 to build a bridge at Swanton Falls. Feb. 24, 1840, the old bridge was in part carried away by a freshet, as if in anticipation of

the will of the people, and the ensuing season the new bridge was built in its place by Allen Pratt and J. Tillison, probably the most substantial bridge ever built in Swanton up to that time, which, with occasional repairs, did good service to 1867 or '8, when a large marble block on a heavy block-wagon, with two men, passing over it, it broke down, and men, wagon, block, horses, planks and broken timber were precipitated together some 20 feet to the rocks below. Fortunately, the water in the river was low at the time, and the rocks quite dry, which made the fall less dangerous than it would have been with a heavy current of water flowing over the rocks. One man and a horse were considerably injured; the others but slightly. The town soon after took measures to have a new bridge, which is covered, and a decided improvement on the old one; completed in 1869; cost, \$5,000; doing good service, Mar. 1882.

TELEGRAPH.

The "Vermont and Boston Telegraph Line" was extended through Swanton along the railroad in 1851. Arrangements having been made that an office should be established here if subscriptions to a given amount were taken, the sum was subscribed. Oct. 7, 1851, is the first entry of a telegraph to this place.

Operators at Swanton office opened in the spring of 1851, A. J. Sampson began Oct. 7, 1851; L. F. Blackman April 15, '52; H. N. Drury July, '54; W. S. Johnson May, '58; D. J. Morrill Jan. 1, '59; E. S. Meigs April, '59; Romeo Scott from November 22, 1862, to March 18, 1874; H. N. Leach, March 18, 1874. A telegraph line was established eastward on the uncompleted line of the Portland & Ogdensburg R. R. about 1870; D. J. Morrill operator to about 1873; T. Neville occupies that position, (1875); Rollin Smith, operator at Swanton Junction for several years. At present, (Mar., 1882,) B. C. Sheldon is operator for the Western Union; J. F. Pierce for St. Johnsbury & Lake Champlain Railroad; D. J. Morrill, Central Vt. R. R.

RAILWAY.

The Vt. & C. R. R., leased to and run by C. V. R. R., is of great advantage to Swanton. The road was made through here in 1849 and '50. Dec. 11, 1850, the first passenger train passed through Swanton. This was rather an excursion to try the road and view the bridge across Missisquoi Bay which was then nearly if not quite completed. From about that time to the present, cars have run over the road daily. The first ticket agent at this place was Bradford Scott, who went into the employ of the company in 1850, and began to act as ticket agent in June, '51.

W. & A. Thayer's shop was first used as a ticket office; next a small building, which stood nearly opposite. The present station house was built in 1852. The principal station in Swanton is at the falls, on the west side of the river on the road leading direct from St. Albans to Rouses Point. Another railroad was opened about the year 1863, leading from St. Albans to Montreal, the junction of which with the Vt. and Canada leading from St. Albans to Rouses Point is in Swanton, about 4 miles south of the falls. This Montreal road passes on the east side of the village about half a mile from the village square, the depot being where the road leading to Highgate Falls crosses the railroad.

Work was commenced in this town on the Lamaille Valley R. R. in 1870; that year and the next pushed with considerable vigor; the road was so far completed between this and Highgate Falls, that cars passed over it. Much of the grading has also been done on the line of this road in the towns east of this, but the work on this end of the line has not been prosecuted with much energy of late. From present indications it would seem to be the policy of the managers of this enterprise to work and open their road from the east westward. They have been vigorously at work during the latter part of the year 1874 to get the road opened from the east to the town of Johnson.

There has, however, been something done in Swanton during the past year. The piers and abutments have been laid of solid

masonry to receive the bridge, which is to cross the river some 60 rods above the dam, and the bridge is ready framed for the piers, and the road graded to Maquam bay, where there has been considerable improvement going on the past year by the U. S. government putting in a break-water to improve the harbor. It is designed to have the railroad, when completed, connect with steamers on Lake Champlain at this place. [See St. Johnsbury & Lake Champlain R. R., page 1012.]

CARE OF THE POOR.

One prominent mode at an early day by which a burden of this kind was in a measure avoided was to warn them out of town after such a time. The town records show a very frequent resort to this measure.

In 1817, it was proposed "to see if the town will take some method to provide a poor-house for the better regulation of the poor of said town." This article was then "passed over." At a later day, arrangements were made by which several towns joined together in their support of the indigent. Thus in 1830, it was "voted that we will unite with the towns of Highgate, St. Albans and Georgia, for the purpose of purchasing or erecting a work-house for the reception of the poor." Finally in 1834, we find that Swanton united with several neighboring towns in establishing a poor-house, each town which entered into the arrangement having a director. In the records for 1846, there is a reference to a poor-farm, and several towns joining in managing it. A farm in Sheldon was bought and the poor of the town have been sent there, with few exceptions. The towns uniting in this arrangement for the support of the poor have found it a great saving in the expense; and withal, it is thought the poor are made more comfortable than under the old system. This arrangement continues [1875] and is likely to for years to come. The towns comprising at this time what is known as the Poor House Association, are Berkshire, Enosburgh, Fairfield, Franklin, Highgate, Swanton, St. Albans and Sheldon. The whole expense of the Association for the year ending Jan. 1,

1876, was \$2,541.90; the share for Swanton to pay was \$329.80. The report of the superintendents goes on to say the cost of boarding and clothing each pauper has been 98 cents per week. Swanton had 11 paupers there on Jan. 1, 1876.

The poor house report for the year ending Jan. 1, 1877, shows that Swanton's share of the expenses for this year was \$403.11. The cost of board and clothing for each pauper was reduced this year to 79 cents per week.

FIRES.

A house built in 1804, by Ezekiel O. Goodrich, on the west side of the river, standing near and in rear of the present dwelling of David Lawrence, Esq., when nearly completed, the oldest boy, some 5 years of age, in the absence of the rest of the family, set fire to the shavings on the floor, and the house was soon burned to ashes.

A clothier shop, belonging to Capt. Heman Hopkins, standing at the west end above the bridge, was burned, probably about 1807 or '8.

A clothing mill, on the ground now occupied by the upper end of the present tannery (1875), which was owned by Jona. Ferris, and leased at the time to Elijah Jackson, was burned about 1813, with considerable corn which was stored in the loft. A grist mill was also burned on the same site about 4 or 5 years previous.

A marble mill, occupying the same ground of the clothing mill above mentioned, belonging to the Ferrises, leased to Seth Edson, was consumed by fire in 1825 or '6, another marble mill being soon after built in its place.

A woolen factory, standing where G. Barney & Sons monumental marble works now are, on west side of the river, burned about 1814.

A saw mill belonging to Elisha Barney, on the site of the present brick wagon shop, owned by James Bullard, lost by fire about 1819. A forge, some 50 rods below the preceding, was burned about the year 1816.

A saddler's shop belonging to Freeman

Currier, standing about where the old red store now stands, between the store of Blake & Lawrence and S. S. Morey, was burned about 1817. A house on the brow of the hill, south of Col. Kidder's, was burned at an early day.

Elizur Goodrich's house, on the site of George Barney's present residence, was burned about 1822. Goodrich built another on the same site the next year, now owned by the writer.

Judge James Fisk's house, which stood where Judge Sowles now resides, was burned about 1823. He at once put up a one-story house on the site which afterward became the property of A. D. Story, who put on a second story about 1840.

Samuel Farrar's house, standing where Judge Ferris now resides, was burned on a cold winter night about 1830 or '31, the family barely escaping with their lives. The present edifice, now owned by Judge Ferris, was built by A. D. Story some years after.

Dea. Arnold S. Farrar's house, which stood near the place now occupied by the dwelling of G. M. Kidder, was burned June 16, 1849.

The hotel of L. D. Turrill, Esq., and kept by him, was burned April 2, 1858, Fast Day; also the day of the funeral of Mrs. Ferris, mother of the Hon. V. S. Ferris. The fire broke out about the time the people were assembling at the church, and the most of them turned their attention to the burning building. There were plenty of men to help, but the house being large, together with the outbuildings and barn, were all consumed, and the fire endangered many other buildings in the village. This was a great loss, not only to Mr. Turrill, but to the place, as Mr. Turrill did not open another house, which was cause of regret, as he had kept an excellent house, and both himself and wife were highly esteemed in the community.

The Catholic church was burned in 1856 [see record of same in their church history later]; also the Academy and town hall in 1851 [see paper on Education].

On the west side of the river, a dwelling-house of James Platt, standing on the site

of Thayer's brick blacksmith shop, was burned about 1835.

At Swanton Center, Feb. 11, 1849, the house of E. B. Rounds, and in 1858 a house belonging to S. M. Bradbury were burned, and in 1862, Judge George Green had a barn burned in the east part of the town. A barn was burned on Goose island, belonging to Almon C. Dunbar. Noble Kittle's house was burned Nov. 1861; E. W. Babcock's barn, on lake shore, in 1848 or '9; a dwelling-house standing just north of Mr. Tuller's, June 1, 1854, with all its contents and about \$210 in cash, and Franklin Hoadly's house, standing on the east side of the middle road, in 1841; the railroad bridge over Charcoal creek partially destroyed by fire in 1856.

In Feb. 1845, a grocery store on the site now of Hiram Platt's store, belonging to Hugh Dunning, was burned; on the same site a store built by James Platt, Esq., with a considerable stock of goods, together with the shoe store standing near it on the south, belonging to B. F. Arsenault, Esq., Oct. 14, 1853.

After the burning of Turrill's hotel, the village of Swanton Falls was fortunately exempt from fires of much consequence (except the wood-shed and wood at depot), until Feb. 8, 1874, when the tannery, together with a building near it which had been occupied as a grocery store, were entirely consumed. On the alarm of fire, a telegram was sent to the fire company at St. Albans, 9 miles distant, for assistance, a train bringing them here within half an hour. The fire had in a measure subsided when they arrived, but they did good service in preserving the vats and the leather in an unfinished state. This was a large fire, and the buildings surrounding it were for a time in great danger, and some took fire and were severely scorched, but through the efforts of those present they were saved. The people contributed \$75 the next day, which was presented to the St. Albans Fire Co., to show that their services were appreciated. The fire also had the effect to arouse the people to the importance of having a fire-engine. A subscription was started, and funds raised to secure a good

engine with ample hose, which it is hoped may prevent serious loss from fire hereafter.

The wood shed, with a large lot of wood at the railroad station at this place, took fire from sparks of the locomotive, and were burned about the year 1869.

Dec. 2, 1873, a barn belonging to John Smith, near his residence in the east part of the town, was burned, together with a large number of cattle, sheep and hay. Mr. Smith, endeavoring to save his cattle, lost his own life by continuing too long in the burning building. He was a highly-esteemed citizen, and his sad fate produced a shock throughout the community.

The dwelling-house of Alfred Greenough was also burned Feb. 9, 1875, on Ferris street, about half a mile south of the village; but the furniture was saved and the building insured.

The "old brick store," built by Andrew Bostwick, in 1806, took fire in the early morning of Jan. 11, 1877, and all but its heavy brick walls was entirely consumed, together with the wooden dwelling house, octagon in form, built by John Adams, owned at the time by Major Edgar Bullard. The store was owned by Fletcher Tarbell, at the time, and was rebuilt on the old walls, an addition being made in the rear. The post-office was kept in this store by Jason P. Jewett, Esq., who suffered a severe loss by the fire. Mr. Edgar Bullard did not build again on the same site, but sold to his brother Merton, who not long after erected there a substantial and handsome brick building, finished for two large stores in the first story, the second story in one large room, designed for a public hall, which is known as Bullard's hall. Mr. Edgar Bullard built an elegant dwelling house for himself, a few rods further to the east.

The people in this village were hardly quieted in regard to this last fire, before the alarm of fire again startled them from their beds at dead of night, the weather severely cold, to witness one of the most destructive conflagrations that had ever taken place in our village, and by which nearly one-half of the then business por-

tion of our village was destroyed, Feb. 9, 1877. It commenced in the rear of the store built by F. V. Goodrich, owned at this time by C. C. Long, Esq., and occupied by D. Brundage, as a crockery and fruit store; from this point it spread to the north, burning the store traded in by S. W. & S. S. Keyes about 1810 to '20, at the time occupied as a dry goods store by B. B. Blake; and the building next on the north,—the old red store in which H. B. Farrar traded many years, the next to take; the next building on the north, some little distance from the old red store, by great exertion was prevented from taking fire, and the fire on the north extended no further; but on the south of where the fire took the first building it seized was the harness shop of O. D. Mason, and the store of W. H. Blake, 2d, the old store built by W. & H. B. Farrar, and traded in by them for many years; and then the building occupied by Chas. Hogle, as a store on the north side, and by H. C. Barnes and the post-office on south side, which was originally built for a tavern by E. O. Goodrich and his brother, Capt. Valentine Goodrich, and stood a little to the rear; and which after keeping tavern became unprofitable, was used some years by I. A. Vanduzee as a dwelling-house, which, after he sold out and went West, was moved to the front, bricked up and made into two commodious stores; the upper story being used as a Free Mason's lodge.

The insatiable fire fiend not seeming yet satisfied with the eating up of a large part of the business portion of our village, in less than 18 months commenced again. July 25, 1878, about half past 3 o'clock in the morning, a fire was discovered in the rear of the old meat market building, built at an early day, where A. S. Farrar traded several years. The flames spread from this combustible old building rapidly on the south, consuming the store of Col. A. B. Jewett, and the store of Hotia Farrar. The building on the south of this having been built of brick the previous year with heavy walls, prevented the flames making further headway in that direction. On the north, the building belonging to Eugene

Denoel was the first to take. This was the store built by Julius H. Rice about 1825. The Manahan building, built by E. S. Meigs, Esq., about 1850, was the next; soon the building north of this of Freeborn Bell, Esq., not long built, and the old grocery store occupied by Mr. Ransom, were burning. The dwelling-house of Mr. Forbes near by was severely scorched, but by great exertion saved. This last fire completely destroyed the whole of what was known as Merchants' Row.

The origin of these fires has never been known. The large amount of property destroyed, it would be supposed, would have been a serious injury to the best interests of the place, but the result has proved quite the contrary. It doubtless bore hard in some individual cases, but the majority of the sufferers were very fairly insured, which enabled them not only to continue their business, but to erect splendid buildings in place of the old ones, except in two or three instances, where as yet they have not been rebuilt. These new and handsome stores have greatly improved the appearance of the business portion of the place, and have no doubt had a tendency to enhance the value of the real estate in this vicinity. To preserve the old land-marks we will state, Mr. Ransom's new and fine building opposite the grist mill occupies the old site of the Lorenzo Perry grocery, of former days; the Tarbell and Farrar block, the old store site, formerly owned by Col. Jewett, and the site of the old store of H. B. Farrar, Esq. The stone block on the south of this adjoining, occupies the space between Farrar's old store and the old red store of H. B. Farrar, and also the old site of the old red store. The next on the south is the Tarbell wooden building of two stories on the old original site, where the Keyeses traded in very early days, in the first store on that side of the square, owned many years by Charles Bullard, Esq., and where the writer with his brother-in-law commenced trade in 1831. The Dormans owned and traded in the old store many years. Next south, the Blake block, which

has three spacious stores on the first floor, on the site of the old store, built and occupied several years by F. V. Goodrich; also the site of the building owned by O. D. Mason, used as a harness shop; also the site of the old store originally built by William and his brother Horatio B. Farrar, and in which they traded many years, and in later years by H. & H. M. Stone. South of this there has been no new building erected until the present winter (1882); there is now a large and fine building going up, to be known as the Barnes' block, built by Mr. H. C. Barnes, merchant, which is on the site of the old tavern building, "moved to the front."

A dwelling-house, owned by Mrs. Mary Brannan, on Canada street, about half a mile north of the village, was burned in 1879 or '80. Another new two-story dwelling-house, built and owned and occupied by Ezra Beebe and family, on the west side of the river, a few rods below the present Barney saw mill, took fire when the family were absent on a visit, and was burned to ashes. March 1, 1882, the large sheds at Jewett's lime-kiln took fire, in which was stored a large quantity of lime. The fire took, it is said, in consequence of the severe storm of the day before swelling the small stream near by, so that the water came on to the lime, causing it to heat and set fire to the sheds; loss about \$1400.

CASUALTIES.—SUDDEN DEATHS.

Drowned.—A son of Joseph Wright, about 1817; a son of Elisha Rood, about 1818; a son of Calvin Perry, about 1839; a son of Thomas Dimond, about 1836; a son of B. F. Arseneault, about 1862.

John Curry was drowned in the flume on the west side of the river in 1859.

Harry Donaldson was drowned about the year 1854.

James M. and Ellen Brown, the former aged 43 years, and the latter 4 years, were drowned at the Covered Bridge.

Samuel Stevens was drowned about 1830.

Daniel B. Marvin, while attempting to swim across the river, a mile or two below the Falls, about 1850.

A young man, a Canadian, about 1850,

the first of the month of January, 1847, the United States Army, under the command of General Zachary Taylor, defeated the Mexican Army, under the command of General Antonio López de Santa Anna, in the Battle of Buena Vista. This battle was the last major battle of the Mexican-American War. The United States Army then moved on to the city of Mexico, which they entered on September 13, 1847. The Mexican government fled to the city of Vera Cruz, and the United States Army followed them there. On May 10, 1848, the United States and Mexico signed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which ended the war. The treaty gave the United States the territory of New Mexico and California, and Mexico received the territory of Texas. The treaty also established the Rio Grande as the border between the United States and Mexico.

The Mexican-American War was a significant event in the history of the United States. It resulted in the United States gaining a large amount of territory, which included the present-day states of California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas. The war also helped to establish the United States as a major power in the Western Hemisphere. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which ended the war, is one of the most important treaties in the history of the United States. It established the Rio Grande as the border between the United States and Mexico, and it gave the United States the territory of New Mexico and California. The treaty also established the United States as a major power in the Western Hemisphere.

while assisting to make a boom secure to one of the piers of the bridge, was thrown into the foaming current by the upsetting of the boat he was in, and soon drowned.

A son of C. H. Mead, about 16 years of age, was drowned at the bow of the river, Jan. 2, 1866.

Burned to death.—John Smith, while endeavoring to remove his cattle from his burning barn, Dec. 2, 1873, aged 49 yrs.

Mrs. Elijah Jackson, Sept. 14, 1843, a very aged lady, living in a house having a large old fashioned fire-place, being left alone, it was supposed became unconscious in a fit, and fell on the fire.

Mrs. Narina Barney, wife of Ward Barney, being alone, in a fit as was supposed, fell helpless on a fire and died in consequence.

John Wagoner, a miller, killed by the bursting of a mill-stone, who was running his mill at the time at very high speed, about 1807 or '8. There is a story related to the writer by V. S. Ferris, Esq., (son of Jonathan) in connection with the death of Mr. Wagoner, I deem worthy of preservation. Jonathan Ferris was a member of the Society of Friends, and settled here with his family in 1807. His Quaker friends from New York came here a while after to make him a visit. Among them was the then celebrated Elizabeth Walker, the recognized leader of the Orthodox part of that sect. A meeting was held at the school-house on the west side of the river, and the time mostly improved by this Quaker lady. After having finished her discourse, there was a time of silence, which after a while was broken by this lady saying, "She was deeply impressed that there was one present that in a very few days would lose his life by a fatal accident, and she would exhort him by saying, 'Prepare to meet thy God.'" Mr. Wagoner was present at the meeting, and but three days after lost his life as above related. Several years after this Mr. Ferris was in New York, and saw Mrs. Walker, and asked her if she remembered the meeting in Swanton, and the prediction she made. She replied, "Yes, distinctly," and added, "Did the

poor man repent"? and went on to say that the impression on her mind was so distinct at the time that she could have put her hand upon the man's head who was so soon to lose his life.

A sad incident of recent occurrence.—The only son of the Hon. V. S. Ferris of this village, tenderly reared, with pleasant surroundings, highly educated, and a young man of much promise, being somewhat inclined to adventure, left his home several years since, residing in different localities in the Western States until last fall, when he became connected with a party of buffalo hunters, who had determined upon this adventurous and dangerous sport in the vicinity of Denver, Col. The evening previous to the day on which the party left Denver on their perilous enterprise, in November last, Mr. Ferris spent with Albert Blake, a young man from this town, now a resident of Denver. They had been brought up and were school fellows together, and the evening was passed in the most agreeable manner.

The party of hunters left the next day, Mr. Ferris among them; not many days after which Mr. Blake received the intelligence that his friend had perished in a storm on the plains, under circumstances the most painful. The sad story, as we gather from Mr. Blake's letters, is that the party had encamped some 70 or 80 miles N. E. of Denver, and left their camp in the morning in pursuit of a herd of buffaloes, and had killed one or more of the number; a severe storm of wind and snow had in the meantime come upon them. The weather being pleasant when they left camp, Mr. Ferris took no extra clothing, and as the storm continued, he became chilled, and was advised by his comrades to return to the camp, which was some two or three miles distant, and prepare a fire and make things comfortable, while they would remain and dress their game before returning. He left in the direction of the camp but, sad to say, never to meet them again in this life. On the return of the party to camp, he was not there; they searched diligently for days, but he was

not to be found; when they, or a portion of them, returned to Denver, bearing the sorrowful tidings to his friend Blake, who at once wrote the facts to the father here. Mr. Blake evidently thinking all had not been done that might have been, engaged a hunter to make thorough search, offering a large reward for the discovery of his friend whether living or dead. The body of Ferris was at length found by the hunter some 10 or more miles from the spot where he had left his companions, in a ravine, lying on its back, having some willow sticks in the hand. The corpse was conveyed to Denver, where it was placed in a suitable burial casket well encased, and from thence forwarded by express to Swanton, where it arrived Mar. 3, 1882, and was borne to the residence of the grief-stricken father, and the next day after a suitable and solemn discourse by Rev. Mr. Wranslow, was carried to the burial ground by former friends, and deposited by the side of the mother that had passed away several years ago. The people of our village all deeply sympathize with the father who has been called to give up an only son under circumstances so peculiarly sad.

On Wednesday night, March 1, 1882, a sad accident occurred on the Central Vt. R. R. within a few rods of the line dividing the farms of Asa Asselstyn and Geo. Barney, by which a man by the name of Alfred Duel lost his life. The severe rains of the previous day had washed the dirt from the culvert in such a manner as to leave a simple shell of earth below the rails. The night freight train was on its way north on which Duel was the fireman. The night was dark and very foggy. The engineer says they were moving with great caution and very slowly, when of a sudden the engine sank into the sand some 6 feet. He, the engineer, escaped by jumping from the cab window, but Duel was caught fast by both legs between the tender and the fire-door. The base of the whistle rested against the top of the cab, from which the steam poured out, scalding the victim in a horrible manner. He lived but a few minutes after. He was about

24 years of age, and leaves a young wife to whom he had been married but a few months.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

The number of lawyers resident and practicing in Swanton during the whole period of its history is considerable. At an early day a good deal of business was done here, more comparatively, than at the present, and at such times the number of attorneys was rather large. It is said that there were no less than eight doing business here at one epoch after the organization of the town, during the first quarter of the present century. Lumbering was carried on here extensively, as well as many other kinds of manufacturing, which, with goods sold to carry them on, and the credit and barter system then in vogue, made room for much litigation. The town also being near the Canada line, and the great thoroughfare from Montreal to Burlington, and southward, passing through it, a large amount of business must have resulted in connection with the collection of duties, especially about the time of our last war with Great Britain. One need not, therefore, be surprised to learn that at one period the justice courts were regularly held each month, and these were usually crowded with cases, a hundred justice suits having occurred under such circumstances in a single day.

The names of attorneys which follow, with the time of their practice in Swanton, is thought to be nearly complete, and for the most part accurate. A few incidents, so far as they have been within the reach of the writer, have been carefully gathered, and some points not directly relating to this town, but indirectly, have been added. The time of commencing practice in Swanton determine the order of arrangement for the greater part.

SHADRACH HATHAWAY,

born in Bennington in 1778; in 1800, he went to St. Albans, and in 1803 came to Swanton. Mr. Hathaway acted a prominent part in Swanton during the earlier part of the present century. When young he was considered a man of superior abil-



W. J. F. F. F.



Portrait of Mrs. M. W. D.

ity by the members of the bar. One remarks "that he used the English language with considerable skill and accuracy." His address was fine, and his appearance before a court unusually good. He resided in this town 55 years, and during the most of this time he was justice of the peace. For many years he held a large landed estate here, but becoming involved in law with Elijah Paine, he at length lost it all. He left this place in 1858, and went to live with his near relatives in Iowa.

THEOPHILUS MANSFIELD

studied law with Levi House, Esq., and was admitted to the bar in St. Albans at the March term of 1802. He came to this place about that time, and married Mrs. Holgate. After her death he married Mrs. House, who had become a widow. He was town representative in 1811, and continued to reside here until about 1821.

DAVID M. CAMP

was admitted to the Franklin County bar at the August term of 1812; was collector here during the war of 1812; as a lawyer stood well. In 1826, he was deputy collector in Derby, and was elected lieutenant-governor in 1836.

STEPHEN S. BROWN

was admitted to the bar in Franklin Co., at the January term, 1812. He came to Swanton in 1808. His colloquial powers were fine, and as a companion or in the social circle he was remarkably genial, and as a citizen active and persevering. He was regarded a superior advocate, and his services as such were much sought. He was familiar with history, something of a poet, and somewhat inclined to philosophical investigations. He married the widow of Samuel R. Bascom, Sept. 15, 1814, by whom he had two sons, Stephen D. and George, the latter dying at the South of consumption when about 22 years of age. The former has been for many years a distinguished minister of the M. E. church, and is now, 1874, presiding elder in the city of New York. He died at an advanced age in the town of Underhill a few years since, where he had made it his home for several

years previous to his death, deeming the climate and water of that town better suited to his health than those towns nearer the lake. He was chosen to represent Swanton in the Legislature in 1825 and also in 1829, and held other responsible offices.

JAMES FISK

was born in Greenwich, Mass., Oct. 4, 1763. His father died when he was 2 years old, leaving him without means. In 1779, he being 16 years of age, enlisted in the American army and served for about 3 years in the Revolutionary war, after the close of which he went to work on a farm in his native town, and was married about this time to Miss Priscilla West, who died Aug. 19, 1840, aged 77 years. When 22 years old he was elected and sent as a representative to the general assembly of Massachusetts. Not far from this time he began to preach as a Universalist minister. In 1798 he removed to Barre, and continued to preach occasionally. He here commenced clearing a new farm, and it was while thus employed he studied law and commenced the practice of his profession. In 1806 or '8 he was elected to Congress; was a member in 1812, and voted for the declaration of war with Great Britain. In 1815 or '16 was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court, and in 1817 was elected U. S. senator. In 1818 he resigned the senatorship, having received the appointment of collector, which office he held for 8 years. In January, 1819, he moved with his family from Barre to Swanton, where he resided for the most part during the remainder of his life. He was a man of unusual ability. The members of the bar regarded him as possessed of a good mind and sound judgment, as having a clear head and being a consecutive reasoner. [See p. 28 this Vol.] One who knew him well remarks that he was a man of great integrity, and would not defraud though sure of not being detected. The same person further adds, he was one of the few men who held positions of trust, though he never sought them. As a man he was remarkably kind of heart and genial in all his relations of life. In 1812 he was ap-

pointed governor of the territory of Indiana by President Madison, but the strenuous opposition of his friends to his leaving the State induced him not to accept the appointment.

On coming home from Washington, Senator Fisk was asked in regard to some prominent men. He replied that they appeared greatest when farthest off, that when one got near them they were a good deal like other men.

In describing the speakers present at a great war meeting in Washington in 1812, Mr. Thompson says, "On the one side sat the small-sized, keen-eyed, ready-witted and really talented James Fisk of Barre, who was then a member of Congress, and who had now come on to act as the champion speaker of the democrats at this meeting." Hist. Vert. p. 116.

His conversational powers were excellent, and those who had the pleasure of his company, even when advanced in years, seldom failed of being entertained as well as instructed. He had 3 sons and several daughters, one of whom became the wife of P. Keyes, another of Franklin Bradley, M. D., another of Orlando Stevens, Esq. He died in Swanton, Nov. 17, 1844.

WILLIAM BRAYTON

was admitted to Franklin County bar at the February term, 1807. He soon after came to Swanton and commenced the practice of his profession, and continued it for many years. He married Hortentia, daughter of Dr. Jabez Penniman, Aug. 2, 1812. In 1817 he was chosen town representative, and became county judge in 1818 and '19. He was afterward made judge of the supreme court, and held the office 3 or 4 years. On his appointment to the supreme bench, he left Swanton about 1820, and became a resident of St. Albans, and after leaving the bench removed to Burlington where he practiced his profession until his death, about 1825.

His daughter Cornelia became the wife of the Hon. V. S. Ferris of this place. She was of exceedingly amiable disposition, and died of consumption about 1855.

ORLANDO STEVENS

was admitted to Franklin County bar at November term, 1821, and for a while lived and practiced in St. Albans. Having been appointed deputy collector by the Hon. James Fisk, whose daughter he married, he removed to Swanton about 1823, where he attended to the duties of his office, and practiced law. Having afterwards gone to Hyde's Falls, in Highgate, where he was engaged in the lumber business for two or three years; he removed to St. Albans, and there practiced law for some 15 or 20 years. Thence he went to Minnesota; having lost his wife and daughter, and becoming himself disabled by paralysis, he went to live with his brother in Highgate.

ANSON SOULE

born in Fairfax, studied law in St. Albans, and was admitted to the bar, September term, 1825; he established himself at Swanton, and was here in 1827 and '8. He, however, remained here but a short time, when he returned to practice the duties of his profession in his native town.

ROBERT L. PADDOCK,

a native of Barre, admitted to the bar in Washington County, established himself in Highgate, and married there a Miss Freileigh, sister of Mrs. Gardner Green, and after this came to Swanton in 1824, and went into partnership with Judge Fisk. In 1827 he was appointed deputy collector for Highgate, when he returned there and practiced law until 1846, and thence went to the State of New York, having returned to Swanton in 1849, and remained here until 1853. He died in the autumn of 1861.

GEO. W. FOSTER

was born about 1794. He was brother of Timothy and John S. Foster, and commenced his business life here as a merchant, and was for some years a partner of Capt. Ethan A. Allen, son of Ethan. Having been unsuccessful in business, he entered upon the study of law, and was nominally a student in the office of B. H. Smalley, Esq., in St. Albans. Having been admitted to the bar in Franklin County, in 1827, he began the practice of his profes-

sion in Swanton, and continued to do so until his death, Oct. 12, 1848, aged 54 years; he left a widow and several children. He was a man of more than ordinary ability; offices of trust were frequently conferred upon him. He was town Representative in 1837, and County Senator in 1846-7. It is said that while Senator, it was through his influence that the charter of the Vermont and Canada railroad was so amended by the insertion of a very few words, as to allow the road to cross the Lake at Swanton, which right would not probably have been granted had it not been for his management and skill in legislation. In politics he was a decided whig, and was rather distinguished as an adroit leader of that party.

NORMAN L. WHITEMORE,

born in St. Albans, studied law with Judge Aldis, and was admitted to the bar in Franklin County, September, 1825. Soon after his admission to the bar he commenced the practice of law in this place and continued it until about 1851, when he became a contractor in the construction of the Vt. & C. R. R., giving up his law business to a considerable extent. It is understood that his contracts proved quite profitable, which led him with his brother and others connected with them to go to Ohio, and engage there in railroad construction. This enterprise did not prove as successful as anticipated, and it is said he lost heavily. In 1857 he removed with his family to Oshkosh, Wis., and commenced practicing law there with much success. He died a few years after at that place, where it is understood his family yet reside. His wife was the daughter of Capt. Hollenbeck. He held the office of deputy collector many years, but lost it on the accession of Harrison to the presidency. On the organization of the free soil party, he became identified with it. In his religious views, he was inclined to be deistical, but was often quite unsettled. At one time, soon after commencing practice here, there was considerable excitement in the community upon religious subjects, and Whittemore had given the subject more

than usual attention, and did not hesitate to express himself openly as being almost persuaded to become a Christian. The writer of this was present at his office one evening, when Uncle James Brown, one of his associates, who had formerly been in agreement with him in religious opinion, came in. Whittemore opened the conversation at once, by saying: "Well, Uncle Jim, I think I shall have to leave you and become a Christian." "Uncle Jim" seemed a little irritated, and said, "the Bible is like an old fiddle, they can play any tune they please on it." To which Whittemore replied "yes, I know, Uncle Jim, they can play a good many tunes on it, but they can't play a bad one." Although he could make use of strong arguments in favor of Christianity, yet he never professed it, at least not while residing in Swanton.

For many years he and G. W. Foster, Esq., were the two most prominent lawyers of the place; both were men of more than ordinary ability. In their religious views they were—so far as is known—not much dissimilar, but in almost all other respects they were opposed to each other. Their offices were on opposite sides of the village square. In all law suits in the place they were on opposite sides. In politics Foster was a whig, Whittemore a democrat, both leaders of their respective parties in town.

AUGUSTUS BURT,

son of Joseph Burt, was born in Westmoreland, N. H., Jan. 30, 1781. From 1805 to '8, he was engaged in teaching and in the study of law in Newfane. He also studied for a short time with Ebenezer Marvin in Sheldon, and was admitted to the Franklin County bar at the August term in 1808, and returned to Newfane, Windham county, where he resided until 1811, when he went to Fairfield, this county, and remained 2 years in practice of law, and came here in 1813, where he lived until 1815; removed to St. Albans, and was there 2 years; was again in Fairfield from 1817 to '19; during the latter year removed to Sheldon, and continued to practice there until Oct., 1854, when he

retired from business, and after this made his home in Highgate. He married Lucretia Sanderson, of Bellows Falls, for his first wife, and for his second wife Mary Lafferty, of Williston.

ISRAEL P. RICHARDSON

practiced law in Swanton in 1826, but remained for only a few years. He was for some time custom house officer in Alburgh. When in Alburgh, he pursued a smuggler, and, while following him in a boat, the smuggler threw him into the lake, and he had to swim for his life. He afterward practiced law in Fairfield for several years, and then in St. Albans; thence went to Burlington, and a few years since removed West to live with one of his sons. He is represented as a man of considerable ability and learning. Israel P. Richardson, Jr., was his son, who died at Sharpsburgh, Md., Nov. 3, 1862, from wounds received at the battle of Antietam. [For military record of son, see Franklin Co. military chapter of Gazetteer, vol. 2, and for notice of the father, reminiscences of Gamaliel B. Sawyer, familiarly called "Gam. Sawyer," in Burlington History, vol. 1, of this work.—Ed.]

H. F. REDFIELD

was admitted to the Franklin County bar at the Sept. term, 1829. He practiced law but a short time in Swanton, and then went West.

CHARLES PERRIGO,

a son of Dr. Perrigo, of Burlington, who died about 1825, having studied law with Judge Farrand in his native place, and being admitted to the bar, came to Swanton about 1825. He remained here for several years; thence went to Grand Isle county, where he practiced from 1831 to '37, and then returned to Swanton. About 1854, he left Swanton for Dubuque, Iowa, where he remained until his death in 1862. He entered the University of Vermont at an early age, and was graduated at Union College. Having given his notes for a near relative, he became involved, which was doubtless a great hindrance to his success in life. He was never married.

BENJ. H. SMALLEY

was born in Middlebury, May 18, 1797, and came to Franklin County in 1812, resided a while in Franklin; was with the garrison in Burlington in 1812 and '13, which consisted of about 2000 men. Jan. 8, 1818, he went to St. Albans, and entered upon the study of law with Bates Turner, Esq., and continued with him until Nov. 4 of the same year. At this time he went to Alburgh, where he resided until Sept. 20, 1820, when he was admitted to the bar at Grand Isle. He then established himself at St. Albans, entering into partnership with Judge Turner, and continued with him for 5 years. In July, 1821, he was united in marriage with Miss Ann Sowles, of Alburgh. In 1825 he formed a partnership with Henry Adams, Esq., which continued until 1857. For his second wife he married Julia, daughter of Ebenezer Marvin, Esq., late of Hammond, St. Lawrence County, N. Y. He continued the practice of law in St. Albans until the failure of his health. Since Nov., 1851, he has resided in Swanton. In 1854 he opened an office at Swanton Falls, which he continued for a while for the convenience of his son. Mr. Smalley is still living (1874,) enjoying a green old age on his extensive farm about 2 miles south of the Falls, and to a considerable extent has ceased to take an active interest in public affairs. As he is yet living it would perhaps be premature to sum up his character, or speak of his ability as a lawyer, but if permitted to do so, we may be allowed to say it would not suffer in comparison with others of his profession.

The foregoing was written at the time above indicated, and submitted to Mr. Smalley's inspection, and approved by him, or at least he made no objection to its statements. It now remains to say, he departed this life June 15, 1877, in Canada. He was a man of fine personal appearance, about the ordinary height, genial, companionable and social in his disposition; of fine conversational powers, and was listened to with interest; was well informed on almost every subject. In politics a democrat of the old school,

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and in his prime a recognized leader of his party. In religion he was a Roman Catholic—with his wife he connected himself with that church many years ago. From the little conversation had with him by the writer upon religious subjects, I should judge him to be liberal in his religious views. As a lawyer, in his prime, he was among those that stood at the head of Franklin County bar. He was a good and safe counsellor, and his services as an advocate were in much demand. It is safe to say he was a man of much more than ordinary ability.

BENJAMIN PEEK

was admitted to Franklin Co. bar Sept. 1837; practiced law at Highgate for several years; came to Swanton about 1853; served during the late war as a soldier in 5th Vt. Reg't., since which he has given up the practice of law. At this time (1874), we understand he is residing in Virginia.

HENRY A. BURT,

son of Augustus Burt, was born in Sheldon, Feb. 10, 1828; fitted for college in St. Albans and Bakersfield; entered U. V. M. in 1845; was graduated in 1849; had charge of Franklin Co. Grammar School in 1849, '50, one year; was admitted to Franklin Co. bar, December term, 1852; commenced practicing his profession at once in Fairfield; came to Swanton, Oct. 1853; has held the office of State's attorney, and been the town representative for the years 1865, '66 and '69, and senator for 1867 and '68; is at present (1882) with Bryant Hall, Esq., practicing his profession in this town under the firm name of Burt & Hall.

MARTIN B. RUGG

was admitted to Franklin Co. bar, Sept. term, 1858; established himself at Swanton, and soon after, on the call for 3 months men at the commencement of the late war, he enlisted in the company raised at Swanton, and served as corporal. His health began to fail previous to the expiration of the time of the service of the company. When the time expired he was able to accompany his comrades as far as Brattleboro on their way home, where he

died a few days later. [Martin Bushnell Rugg was one of the earliest friends to this publication in Swanton; one of the first volunteer subscribers, and not content therewith, found and set a local agent at work therein for our first Nos. on vol. 1. He had some poetical talent, and saw and appreciated at once the benefit of such a work to the people of the State, and needed no urging to help, as able, toward its support. The kindly friend of our publication, whom, having never seen, we have reason to honor. His name will always remain connected pleasantly with the memory of this fine old town; with the names of Perry, Barney, Smalley, Ferris, Brayton, Blake, Hall, Janes, and a few others, shines that of Rugg, the young lawyer and soldier.]

E. MARVIN SMALLEY,

son of Benj. H. Smalley, was born Nov. 5, 1831; entered U. V. M., Sept. 1849; left college in the spring of 1853; married, Oct. 12, 1853, Sarah Adams; studied law in St. Albans, and also with his father in Swanton from June to Dec. 1854, and was admitted to the bar in 1855. He practiced in St. Albans until the fall of 1857, when he engaged in farming until Nov. 1859; during which time it is understood he wrote several articles of much merit for agricultural papers. He then became junior editor and proprietor of the Burlington *Sentinel*, and continued such until March, 1861. For the next five months he was correspondent for city papers. Nov. 1861, he began to do law business at Swanton Falls, and continued it for several years, when he went West and located in Chicago, where he yet resides (1874).

[Marvin E. Smalley has since died in St. Albans, in the summer of 1877. He was rarely gifted as a humorist writer. At one time he was contributor for *Harpers' Magazine* drawer, for which he wrote spicily; with a brilliant humor, his pen spoke so rapidly and pat, it was a regret among his admirers he did not more devote himself to this beautiful, volatile gift that flourishes only on the spot where born—bears no transplanting. He left a widow and two sons. The oldest son is

now an engineer in California; the youngest with his mother in Chicago. The spring of '81 we visited Mrs. Smalley in her pleasant new house on a pleasant street in the great Western city. She had gathered to her there her aged widowed mother from "the Island," her old Vermont home, and Mrs. Fay, her sister, and her husband made with her a home. After the storm, after the early sorrows, all seemed to rest in the great sunset West. Mrs. Julia C. Smalley, widow of Benj. H., alone remains at the old farm in Swanton.—ED.]

HENRY ADAMS

was born at Grand Isle, July, 1795. His preparatory course of training was under Rev. Asa Lyon, who "always spoke of him with admiration and praise." He commenced his collegiate course at the University of Vt. in Burlington, and completed it at Dartmouth College. After this he spent 2 years in the Southern States, devoting himself to observation and the study of our national character. He studied law in the office of Judge Royce, of this county, and entered upon the practice of the legal profession in St. Albans in 1825, having been admitted to the bar that year. He continued to practice in St. Albans until 1847, when he removed to Swanton, where he continued to live the rest of his life. He died Feb. 3, 1854, of consumption. He was a man of fine mind, which was well cultivated. In his habits he was very scholarly. His range of reading was wide, though he was more particularly conversant with the principles of law. Says a contemporary: "He sustained the highest character for integrity, truthfulness and fair dealing.—*Franklin Co. Herald*, Feb. 18, 1854.

HENRY C. ADAMS

was admitted to Franklin Co. bar, December term, 1854. He opened a law office in Swanton, but soon closed his business there and went to Alburgh.

SOLOMON S. BURLISON studied law in Swanton, and was admitted to Franklin Co. bar, June term, 1855.

CHARLES STEVENS was in Swanton in 1824.

—— DANIELS was in Swanton in 1834.

ROBERT S. M. BOUCHETTE was admitted to Franklin Co. bar, Apr. 1839.

ALEXANDER W. CHILTON was admitted to Franklin Co. bar, Apr. term, 1862.

ISAAC B. BOWDISH,

born in Fairfield, Oct. 3, 1818. studied law with N. L. Whittemore in Swanton; was admitted to Franklin Co. bar, Sept. term of 1838. For a while he was connected with N. L. Whittemore in the law business. He received the appointment of deputy collector in 1843, and held it several years. He afterward, in 1857, became district collector, and after this resided in Burlington.

LUCIUS E. CHITTENDEN

studied law at the office of N. L. Whittemore, in Swanton, and was admitted to Franklin Co. bar, Sept. term, 1844, after which he established himself in the practice of law in Burlington, where he obtained an extensive practice. He continued to reside there until he received the appointment of Register of the Treasury of the U. S. soon after the commencement of the late war, when he then removed to Washington to engage in the duties of his office, a part of which was to sign the "greenbacks" issued by the government. His name may be seen on all those bills issued during the years that he held the office. He is now a lawyer in the city of New York.

BRYANT HALL

was born in Berkshire, Feb. 13, 1814. He resided and labored upon the farm where he was born until 1835. The education he received was limited to 3 months in summer and as many in winter until the age of 10 years at the district school kept in a log school-house, after which a single term at the St. Albans Academy completed his educational advantages until he left the old homestead to engage in life's battle. Having studied law with Jasper Rand, Esq., at West Berkshire, he was admitted to the Franklin County bar in September, 1843, with the class of students consisting of

John G. Saxe, the poet, Lorenzo A. Babcock, brother of Gen. Babcock, and H. B. Smith, Esq., of Milton. He commenced to practice his profession in Sheldon, January, 1844, and continued there until February, 1862, when he removed to St. Albans and continued to practice there about 3 years and then removed to Swanton in the spring of 1865, where he has since resided.

He was united in marriage with Miss Eunice Pearsons in February, 1843, by the Rev. Barnes M. Hall at West Berkshire, she dying May 25, 1854; he was again married to his present wife September, 1856. He embraced religion at Sheldon in March, 1851, under the preaching of the late Rev. Stephen D. Brown, then presiding elder on St. Albans district. He immediately united with the M. E. church, and has remained a consistent and respected member of the same until the present time; nearly all this time holding some official relation to the church. For several years previous to 1881 he practiced as a lawyer in St. Albans; on Feb. 1, of that year he became associated in the law business with the Hon. Henry A. Burt, under the firm name of Burt & Hall, continuing as such to the present, March, 1882.

D. G. FREEMAN,

a young man, came to Swanton to practice his profession May 9, 1878. On Sept. 8, 1880, he married Miss Lydia M. Best of Highgate.

RALPH O. STURTEVANT

was born in Weybridge in 1840, studied law with Judge Wilson of Bakersfield, and finished his course with E. A. Sowles, Esq., of St. Albans, and was admitted to Franklin County bar in 1867. After having practiced his profession a while at St. Albans he came to Swanton November, 1869, where he still continues to reside, assiduously pursuing the business of his profession.

He married the daughter of E. Burgess, Esq., of St. Albans, in September, 1869. He is a prominent member of the order of Good Templars, and was with others chosen as delegate from the United States

to the delegated convention of the order in England in 1873. He made the trip to England for this purpose, being absent most of the season. He is now (1882,) practicing as a lawyer in this place, and retains to the present his position as a leading member of the order of Good Templars.

PHYSICIANS WHO HAVE PRACTICED IN SWANTON.

Arranged in the order in which they began, as near as can be ascertained.

Eli S. Smith,—was living at the Falls in 1797; he was probably the first physician there.

Brigham Lasell,—came here at a very early day, probably about 1794; settled on the farm lying at the corner where the Sheldon road intersects the West road, known to this day as the "Widow Lasell place." He died in Swanton, Aug. 30, 1819, aged 44 years. His wife, Anna, who outlived him, died Dec. 10, 1859.

Jabez Penniman,—was custom house officer from 1801 to 1812; he, however, practiced as a physician here somewhat during those years. His daughter married Wm. Brayton, Esq., in 1812.

Charles Hall,—was here from 1810-19. [For notice, see paper later by his son, Horace P. Hall, M. D., of St. Albans.]

Jonathan Berry,—came to this town about 1819, commenced practice at the Centre. He married for his 2d wife Eliza Cornell, daughter of Heman Hopkins, Jan. 16, 1825. He came to the Falls about 1825, engaged in trade a year or two and went West about 1828 or '9. He had a son Lucian that became president of a western college.

Chas. Parsons,—came to Swanton Falls about 1819, and died there, March 15, 1828, at the age of 34.

Franklin Bradley,—studied medicine with Dr. Chas. Hall, in St. Albans, and commenced practice at Swanton Falls about 1822. He married Virsa, daughter of the Hon. James Fisk; soon after coming here March 9, 1823, he left for Highgate about 1824 or '5, and there engaged in the mercantile and marble business for a few years.

Lewis Janes,—was born in Northampton, Mass., Aug. 27, 1795, commenced practice in Fairfield in 1817; also practiced in Stanbridge, P. Q., about 1820 and '21. He came to Swanton and established himself at the Centre, about 1823, and has ever after resided there. He was a good physician and a highly esteemed citizen, and held from time to time many important offices. He died July 11, 1874.

Isaac N. Foster,—began practice here about 1824, and left 1827.

James Farnsworth,—commenced practice in Swanton; afterwards went to Fairfax.

Hosea P. Cobb,—began here about 1826 and continued about 3 or 4 years. On leaving Swanton he went to Europe with Mr. Deming, of Burlington. He was practicing in Detroit 1838, the writer when on a western tour called upon him there at that time. It is said that after this he was in Danville, this State, and was preparing to publish a work entitled, "The Physician's Sure Guide." He was a man of very studious habits.

Dr. Daniels,—practiced here about the year 1833.

Horatio H. Brayton,—commenced practicing medicine here about 1828, and was united in marriage with Helen A. oldest daughter of Jonathan Ferris, March 23, 1831. In the spring of 1834, he engaged in the marble business, carrying it on quite extensively for a few years. He afterwards went to New York, and engaged in the sale of drugs and medicines; after closing his business in New York, he went to California where he died. He was a man of more than ordinary ability.

Harding C. Whittemore,—came here and commenced practice about 1830; continued until about 1835, and then went to reside on his farm in Sheldon.

Ira Hatch,—came here about 1840, and practiced several years; died in Swanton, March 12, 1845, aged 47 years.

D. P. Bennett,—a botanic physician, practiced here from about 1840 to '57, when he went to Canada.

A. W. Saxe,—son of Jacob Saxe, of Sheldon, began practice here about 1845, and continued until about 1850, when he

went to California, and is still living and practicing his profession at Santa Clara, in that State (1875).

Leander L. Cushman,—studied his profession in his father's office, at Berkshire; attended lectures at Castleton; practiced a while in Berkshire, and after in Fairfield; came to Swanton in 1852; went into trade here as partner with his brother-in-law, John Adams; represented the town in the legislature in 1852-'3, and after this became dep'y collector of customs at Rouses' Point, and is now (1875) living in East Highgate, his sister being the present wife of the writer.

John Warner,—who was a captain in the Revolutionary war, came from Bennington to St. Albans, settling near the Swanton line in 1792; practiced medicine in the east part of the town for many years; was somewhat noted as the first to manufacture and vend pills in this section, and for the saying, that "If my pills don't do you any good they won't hurt you," which is more than can be said of many pills that are sold at the present day.

Truman Warner,—was born in Bennington Dec. 6, 1778, and at the age of 14 came here with his father, Capt. John Warner, from Bennington, driving an ox-team. They settled in St. Albans near the line dividing St. Albans from Swanton.

He married Miss Polly Caulkins in 1798 [whose father, Joshua Caulkins, was one of the first settlers of the town south of the Center] and that year moved to Dunham, Canada, where his son Bronson was born Oct. 1, 1801, who is yet living. After enduring severe privations incident to all new settlements, he left Dunham and returned to St. Albans in 1806, with health seriously impaired. He at once commenced the study of medicine with his father known as the "botanic system," and in due time commenced practice with marked success. He located in Swanton in March, 1811, on the same place now occupied by his son, Bronson, and continued the practice of his profession until his death, May 15, 1822. His years, doubtless, might have been much prolonged but for the excessive demands made upon him in

the practice of his profession. Having to ride long distances, with constant exposure, it operated to break down his constitution and laid him in an early grave. He held the office of deputy collector of customs in 1812 and '13.

John B. Cilley began practice here about the year 1835, and died here about 1840.

George S. Howe practiced here a while about the year 1839 or '40.

C. H. O. Cote,—was the son of Charles Claude Carr Cote, Esq., of Napierville, Canada, who was 82 years old when his house was burnt. He was imprisoned and finally being released, went to Montreal, where he died May 10, 1839. The son, the subject of this sketch, was outlawed by the Canadian government, on account of the part he took in the Canada Rebellion. He practiced as a physician here from November, 1838, to August, 1841. He also contributed largely for the North American newspaper published here, and added much to the interest of that paper, though he was not editor according to the recollection of the writer. Dr. Cote after this became religious, connecting himself with the Baptist church, and took a warm interest in the Protestant missions in Canada. It is thought he died about 1854.

Dr. Pixley,—practiced here awhile about the year 1844.

Newton Ballou,—practiced among the soldiers here during the Patriot war in 1838.

Dr. Birdsall,—was a surgeon in the U. S. Army, and attended calls by the inhabitants during the Patriot war in 1838.

Dr. George M. Hall,—[See biographical notice by his brother, Dr. Horace P. Hall, of St. Albans, after the papers for Swanton given by Mr. Barney.—ED.]

Dr. Hall was a man of more than ordinary ability. He ranked high in his profession and loved it. He was once asked by the writer, if he had his life to live over, if he would choose the same profession. His answer was a decided "Yes, no other would suit me so well." He delighted in the study of scientific subjects, especially of geology, and made some discoveries in that department which have been noticed by eminent geologists

as being very important, particularly in the discovery of fossils, which determined the location in the geological series of the kind of rocks seen near Highgate Springs, which before had been in doubt by the scientific world.

He and the late Mr. Perry, who commenced the history of Swanton, made many excursions over the rocks and ledges of Franklin County with their hammers and specimen bags. Both held advanced opinions, both with regard to scientific and religious subjects, and were disposed to call in question the old interpretation given to the Bible account of creation and the resurrection of the identical matter composing our bodies that at death are laid in the grave. Both are now in the spirit land, and doubtless know for a certainty with regard to those unseen and spiritual matters that they have so often discussed.

The death of Dr. Hall has left a blank in the community and in the medical profession which will be hard to fill. To a fine personal appearance he added a pleasant, genial manner, which with good conversational powers made him an agreeable companion and acceptable in all circles. He was popular with the masses, and was chosen to represent the town in the Legislature several years, and was also called to fill many other responsible offices.

D. J. Morrill,—came here in 1857, and has continued to reside here to the present time. He has practiced his profession to some extent, but in the main has given his attention to other business a large part of the time. He has kept a drug store, and also held the office of sheriff and other important offices, and at present (1882) station agent of Central Vt. R. R.

J. B. Morgan,—commenced practice here in 1859, giving very general satisfaction. He married Ellen M., daughter of the writer. He continued to practice here until about 1863, when he removed to Johnson, where he still (1875) continues the practice of his profession. Since that date his family has been broken up, and he is now (1882) practicing in Cambridge.

Horatio A. Gates,—son of Horace

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and Lucinda Gates, formerly of Franklin, came here about 1845, and remained until 1848. He died at Panama, on his way to California.

O. F. Fassett,—practiced here a while in 1854 or '5.

Dr. Seth W. Langdon,—began practice in Swanton in 1853, and left in '54, to go to Sheldon.

Dr. A. P. L. Consigny,—was a Canadian by birth, and was among those who were forced to leave Canada on account of the political troubles of 1838. He married Lucy L. Goodrich, June 21, 1840. He practiced medicine here for a while, and then removed to St. Ce Saire, P. Q., where he practiced many years, and died about 1858.

Dr. W. S. Johnson,—was here in 1858, and kept a drug store.

Dr. S. E. Parke,—came here in 1862 or '3, and died about 1864.

Dr. Wm. Bourdon,—began practice here in 1865, and continued to the time of his death, July 22, 1881.

Dr. Wm. Thibault,—came here in 1865, practiced about 2 years, and went to St. Albans.

Dr. Emory Kimpton,—commenced practice here in 1869, remained here about 2 years, and then went to New Jersey, deeming the change essential to his health.

Dr. H. R. Wilder,—began the practice of medicine here in 1872, and has continued to the present time (1882), and has many friends.

Dr. C. S. L. Leach,—came from Highgate, and established himself here in 1874, since the death of Dr. Hall. He has since become the husband of Mrs. C. H. Hogle, whose husband, Mr. Hogle, was formerly a merchant here.

Dr. Farley,—came here in the spring of 1879, and commenced the practice of medicine on the homœopathic system. He doubtless thinking he could better himself, left here in July, 1881.

Dr. C. A. Gee,—practicing on the same plan of Dr. Farley, came here soon after Dr. Farley; left Aug. 1, 1879.

Dr. Prime,—came here in the fall of '81.

MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS AND HISTORY.

To Lemuel Lasell belongs the honor of being the first captain of the first military company in town; this we learn from his children. From reliable documents, we also learn that Clark Hubbard was captain in 1807. There is a record showing that Heman Hopkins was captain, Leonard Cummings lieutenant, and V. R. Goodrich ensign, in 1808; also that Shadrach Hathaway, Jr. was captain the same year; probably of the company in the easterly part of the town. Samuel Bullard was captain in 1812; probably of the company of the west part of the town, while Newcomb Tompkins, Jr. was captain of the company in the east part, the same year; no military records from 1812 to 1821 are to be found.

The recollection of the writer goes back to years 1817 or '18, at which time Ezekiel O. Goodrich was captain, Jonathan Manzer lieutenant. They then wore the old style Napoleon military hats and heavy epauletts and made a more imposing appearance to my boyish fancy than officers of modern date. We find a record that, in 1821, James Platt was captain, Rufus L. Barney lieutenant, Charles Stilphen ensign, of the company at the Falls.

In 1821 and '2 Eli Carroll, captain, Benj. H. Pitcher, lieutenant, Reuben Warren, ensign, 4th company, belonging mostly in the east part of the town.

In 1821 and '2 Ira A. Pratt, captain, Daniel Wood, lieutenant, Orrin Wood, ensign, 2d company, mostly in middle of the town. About the year 1822 the company under Capt. Platt at the Falls was disbanded, and all those in the west part of the town, liable to military duty, were required to go to the old meeting house on the middle road, to perform military duty. We find by the record that

In 1826 Reuben Warner was captain, Cary Clark, lieutenant, Alanson Chapin, ensign.

In 1827 Reuben Warner, captain, Alanson Chapin, lieutenant, 4th company. The company at this time was very large, having 192 on the roll, this and the fact that the west part of the town had ever been

greatly dissatisfied with the arrangement that required them to go so far from their homes for military duty, led to the adoption of measures for re-organization of a company at the Falls, which we shall speak of presently.

In 1829 and '30 Warren Robinson, captain, Smyrna Brown, lieutenant of 3d company, 1st Regt., 3d brigade, and Luther Latham, ensign.

In 1834 Edward Baker, captain, D. B. Marvin, lieutenant of 3d company, 1st Regt., 3d brigade, and S. Baker, ensign.

In 1835 Edward Baker, captain, Schuiler Baker, lieutenant of 3d company, 1st Regt., 3d brigade, and S. S. Robinson, ensign.

E. B. Rounds was captain, G. W. Foster, 2d lieutenant, W. Robinson, 1st sergeant, J. W. Spaulding, 3d sergeant of 2d company in the east part of the town in 1839, and were called out in April of that year to keep order and "preserve neutrality" on the frontier,

In 1827, there was an order issued by Brig. Gen. James Farnsworth to Heman Hopkins to bring together all persons liable to military duty living on and west of the stage road leading from St. Albans to Johns bridge, and all north and west of said bridge, to appear on the public square in front of the dwelling-house of Nelson Bullard, on the 9th day of September, to elect officers for the 6th company of Infantry in 1st regt. 3d brigade, 3d division of Vt. militia.

The muster roll shows that at this meeting Heman Hopkins was elected captain, I. A. Vanduzee 1st lieutenant, Albert G. Brown 2d lieutenant. 70 men, including officers, on the roll.

In 1828, I. A. Vanduzee became captain, Albert G. Brown 1st lieutenant, Bradford Scott 2d lieutenant. In 1830, Bradford Scott became captain, Simon Kellogg 1st lieutenant, David Sanborn 2d lieutenant. In 1832, Simon Kellogg became captain, John B. Dunbar 1st lieutenant, David Sanborn 2d lieutenant. In 1833, Simon Kellogg became captain, John B. Dunbar, 1st lieutenant, Luther Lasell 2d lieutenant. In 1834, David O. Potter became captain, Abram Hogle 1st lieutenant, David Wood 2d lieutenant. In 1837, Abram Hogle became

captain, David Wood 1st lieutenant, Geo. Barney 2d lieutenant. In 1839, 40, 41, 42, Geo. Barney was captain, John Asselstyn 1st lieutenant, Andrew M. Thayer 2d lieutenant.

In 1843, James M. Tabor became captain, according to the recollection of the writer. The company was not called out for drill, but for the inspection of arms only. In 1844, a law was passed abolishing all military organizations.

In 1829 or 30, there was organized at the Falls a rifle company, under the name of "The Swanton Independent Grays," Stephen B. Hoffman captain, F. V. Goodrich 1st lieutenant, A. S. Farrar ensign. This company kept up its organization for two or three years and then disbanded, for the reason, it was said, that so many of the members failed to procure uniforms.

ENROLLMENT OF CAPT. JAMES PLATT'S
U. S. VOL. CO., SWANTON, FEB. 1838.

Captain.—James Platt.

Lieutenants.—1st, Bradford Scott; 2d, Geo. Barney.

Sergeants.—1st, H. K. Hopkins; 2d, A. B. Manzer; 3d, N. L. Whittemore; 4th, Joseph Tillison.

Corporals.—1st, A. D. Story; 2d, M. Manzer; 3d, Allen Phelps; 4th, Thomas Cain.

Fifer.—Charles Kane.

Drummers.—Ira Church, H. N. Wilkinson.

Privates.—Jas. Anderson, Henry Asselstyn, Frederick Arsino, N. L. Burdick, Daniel Bullard, Jr., Lemuel Barney, Jr., Wm. Cain, A. M. Clark, Rufus B. Downes, Nelson Dunbar, Harry Donaldson, Alfred Forbes, John Freemore, John Foster, John B. Flint, Mason Fitch, V. S. Ferris, Patrick Gribbon, Hiram Gove, Collins W. Goodrich, Heman K. Hopkins, John Ho-garth, Charles W. Heald, John A. Heald, Alexander Keenan, Perry Lake, Francis La Clare, Jas. Murphy, John McGregor, Stephen R. Manzer, Jas. McNally, Joseph Marrino, Peter Micah, Gideon Nokes, John O'Neal, Alanson Platt, Barney Patten, Peter P. Payne, Curtis P. Pratt, Charles Roby, L. N. Rice, Asa Rood, 2d; Josiah A. Squiers, Wm. F. Steinhour, William

Slammon, Edward Treudo, Josiah Tibbits, Thomas Webster, Grove Wright.

The above company was enlisted by Lieut. Miller, of the U. S. Army, under the directions of Gen. Wool, who was sent to the frontier to see that the neutrality laws were enforced, and to preserve order during the great excitement consequent on the expectation that the "Patriots," as they were then called, were about to rise and overthrow the British rule in Canada. This company was raised to assist Gen. Wool in the endeavor, and though the most who enlisted were friendly to the cause of the Patriots, the majority no doubt thought that if in case of their failure to accomplish their purpose it would be better that they should fall into the hands of friends rather than enemies. Though friendly, there was no design on their part to take any unlawful measures to assist those engaged in endeavoring to overthrow the Canadian Government. When Dr. Nelson surrendered his force to General Wool at the line, near Caldwell's manor, this company was formed in open ranks, and the Patriot force marched between, when they laid down their arms, which were loaded into sleighs and sent to St. Albans with some of the leaders of the Patriots that night, this company being the military guard. It was in service about 20 days.

PAY-ROLL OF CAPT. GOODRICH'S COMPANY of Swanton, 11th regiment, from July 15 to Dec. 8, 1813, who were in action at the battle of Lundy's Lane:

Captain.—Valentine R. Goodrich.

Privates.—Daniel Crawford, Thomas Lackey, Stephen Howard, William Black, Austin Root, L. G. Palmer, Elisha Hoyt, Samuel Gray, A. Lyon, David Moody, George Stearns, Richard L. Stearns, John Estus, Clinton George, Rufus Austin, John Russell, F. Burnham, Timothy Burdick, Orson Brush, George Beals, Jacob Bowker, James Collins, Joseph Clark, Edward Cary, E. Chapman, Thomas Dickinson, John Fox, A. Follett, William Goddard, Peter Jessemore, John Lamphere, Robert Miller, John Martin, Guy Perry, Thomas Reed, O. Hoyt.

Capt. Valentine R. Goodrich was killed in the battle of Lundy's Lane. His niece, Eunice Goodrich Barney, was the mother of Col. Elisha L. Barney of the 6th regiment, who was mortally wounded in the battle of the Wilderness; and is also the mother of Col. Valentine G. Barney of the 9th regiment in service during the war of 1861. It may further be said of Capt. Goodrich that, in the same battle which cost him his life, he was at first severely wounded in or near the knee, and might have withdrawn from the action with honor, but this neither his sense of duty nor his military ardor would permit him to do. He, therefore, retired from the action behind a stump, and tied his handkerchief around the wounded limb, and was again with his men on the field; not long after which a ball struck his watch, making a deep indentation in the case, glancing inward it entered his body and lodged there, which soon after caused his death.

Capt. Goodrich was greatly beloved by the men of his command, and could lead them anywhere, and the few that returned to Swanton after the war were ever lavish in his praise.

SWANTON SOLDIERS AT PLATTSBURGH, who volunteered from Swanton, and were at the battle of Plattsburgh, Sept. 11, 1814.

Captain.—Amasa I. Brown.

Privates.—Enos E. Brown, Lemuel Barney, Oliver Potter, L. Cummings, Jeremiah Potter, John Denio, Burton Freeman, George W. Foster, Jules Keep.

SWANTON COMPANY OF 1839.

The roll of the Swanton Co., 11th Reg. Vt. Militia, in service on the northern frontier April, 1839, is as follows; time of service 13 days:

Captain.—E. B. Pierce.

Lieutenant.—George W. Foster.

Sergeants.—William Robinson, J. W. Spaulding.

Privates.—Chas. Conger, A. B. Pierce, C. P. Pratt, A. H. Mason, Wm. Lackey, C. H. Mead, Wm. Merrick, Amos Skeels, Jr., Harry Bullard, Wm. Lawrence, Lorenzo Laselle, Chas. Pierce, Dwight Dorman, U. C. Wright, F. E. Hoadley, Jesse



A. B. Jewett

COL. 10TH VT. VOL'S



Handwritten signature

COLLEGE AT WARE

Barber, E. C. Wait, James Smith, Lorenzo Kenney, S. W. Newton, C. H. Bullard, J. J. Warner, J. W. Green, Norman Barker, Silas Lackey, Joseph Burnell, Martin Holyoke, Dennison Dorman, A. S. Mears.

SWANTON IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

The part taken by Swanton in the late war being a very important item in its military history, I have thought proper to copy in detail its record as given in the Franklin County Military Chapter, compiled by Warren Gibbs, Esq., of St. Albans, and published in Vol. II. of Vt. Hist. Gazetteer:

[The consequent of allowing one enterprising writer to dip into the history of some good town, capable of taking care of itself, and giving a portion of its best history in his paper before we reach the town, whose right to its own history we must in justice acknowledge and see rendered back, at the expense of publishing the same article twice in the work, a thing we would never otherwise from good taste do—publish over in one volume what has been given in another volume.—ED.]

"Swanton was the first . . . to move to the rescue of a war threatened to the country in 1861. With a few other towns in the State, this town had kept alive the military spirit of the people of earlier days, and the Rebellion found the 'Green Mountain Guards,' an independent company well organized and disciplined for the contest. The echoes of the thunders around Sumpter had scarcely died away when this company was in readiness to be mustered into the service of the United States. It was the first company in the State to be inscribed upon the rolls of honor, and was mustered in, the right of the 1st Reg., Co. A, May 2, 1861. The first citizens of Swanton and Highgate, and a few from other towns, were numbered within the ranks, and figured very conspicuously in the service afterwards. Every commissioned officer re-entered service, and all were rewarded with promotions. Every sergeant was afterwards commissioned, and some of them were

high in rank. One corporal became a major, and a number of privates line officers. Twelve commissioned officers from Swanton re-entered service from this company and three from Highgate. Swanton furnished 21 commissioned officers in the civil war of 1861, viz.:

Col. ALBERT B. JEWETT, of the 10th Reg., served first as 1st lieutenant in Co. A, 1st Reg., during its term of service. He was mustered in colonel of the 10th Reg., Sept. 1, 1862, and continued in command until Apr. 25, 1864, when he resigned.

Capt. ELISHA L. BARNEY, of the 6th regiment, when the war broke out was a merchant doing business in Swanton, and was associated in trade with Col. Albert B. Jewett, under the firm name of Jewett & Barney. He was mustered into service captain of Co. K, 6th Reg., Oct. 15, 1861; wounded Sept. 14, '62; promoted major Oct. 15, '62; lieutenant-col. Dec. 18, '62, and colonel of the regiment March 18, '63. In the terrible battle of the Wilderness, where the greatest havoc of the war was made in the "Old Vermont Brigade," while gallantly leading his regiment against the enemy May 5, Col. Barney was wounded and died of his wounds at Fredericksburg, Va., May 10, '64.

Many other officers and men from Vermont have distinguished themselves in the service, but few have written their names so high upon the scroll of fame. Colonel Barney was an honor to his State; jealous of her good name, he honored his commission, and was the pride of the "Old Brigade."

He was a good disciplinarian, a soldier of undoubted courage and discretion, a Christian gentleman; the men of his command honored and respected him. His remains were brought to Swanton for interment, and the citizens testified their high respect for his memory in the largest funeral gathering ever assembled in town. Col. Barney was 32 years of age at his death.

Lieut.-Col. VALENTINE G. BARNEY, 9th regiment, was mustered into service with the regiment Capt. of Co. A, July 9, '62; promoted lieutenant-col. of the regiment July

1, '63, and mustered out of service June 13, 1865.

Maj. EDGAR N. BULLARD, of the 7th regiment, was mustered into service with the regiment 1st Lieut. of Co. F, Feb. 12, '62; promoted captain Aug. 28, '62; major of the regiment Aug. 29, '65; lieut.-col., Sept. 1st, '65, but not mustered as such; mustered out of service as major April 17, '66. Major Bullard was retained in service as mustering officer one month beyond the muster out of the regiment.

Capt. LAWRENCE D. CLARK, Co. A, 1st Reg., was mustered into service with the regiment May 2, '61, and out with the same Aug. 15, '61. He was afterwards major of the 13th regiment on the roll from town of Highgate.

Capt. JOHN D. SHERIDEN, Capt. Co. C, 5th regiment, was mustered in captain of the company Sept. 16, '61, and resigned July 10, '62. He first entered the service as 2d Lieut. of Co. A, 1st Reg., and served during its term. After he resigned his connection with the 5th regiment he was mustered in a recruit private in Co. F, 11th Reg. Jan. 4, '64; promoted sergt. June 8, '64; 2d lieut. Co. M, Oct. 12, '64; 1st lieut. Co. L, June 6, '65; transferred to Co. A, June 24, '65, and was mustered out of service Aug. 25, '65.

Capt. LORENZO D. BROOKS, recruited company F, 7th regiment, at Swanton, and was mustered into service captain of the company, Feb. 12, '62. He accompanied the regiment to Ship Island, thence to New Orleans and Baton Rouge. In command of his company he was killed in action July 23, '62, on board the steamer "Ceres," opposite Warrenton, Miss., a few miles below Vicksburgh. The following article is furnished by his mother:

Capt. Lorenzo D. Brooks, son of Alonzo and Martha Brooks, of St. Albans Bay, was born Apr. 20, '33, in that part of the town known as St. Albans Point. In January, '62, he was a merchant doing business in Swanton; he heard our country's call "to arms," and speedily closing up his business, offered his services to the government, and went forth to its rescue.

For many years previously, business had

called him much away from his native state. He went West in '54; returning in '56, embarked with friends and relatives for California; spent 3 years in the gold regions, where he realized many of his anticipations; returned home and went into trade with his uncle at Swanton, and had been there 2 years when he so willingly left all behind to go forth to battle for the right; we know not with what high ambitions filling his bosom he marched forward, but we do know before victory was won or his hopes realized how he was stricken down in his manly glory. He was beloved by the officers and men of his whole regiment and kind friends at home. The fatal ball that caused his life-blood to ebb away pierced equally a mother's heart.

Capt. FRIEND H. BARNEY, of company C, 5th regiment, was mustered into service 1st lieutenant of the company, Sept. 16, '61; promoted capt. July 17, '62; wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, '64; mustered out of service Sept. 15, '64.

Capt. HIRAM PLATT, company F, 10th regiment, was mustered into service captain of the company Sept. 1, '62, and resigned April 1, '64.

Capt. GEORGE G. BLAKE, company K, 13th regiment, was mustered into service with the regiment Oct. 10, '62, and mustered out with the same July 21, '63.

Capt. JESSE A. JEWETT, company K, 5th regiment, was mustered into service 2d lieutenant of company C, Sept. 16, '61, promoted 1st lieutenant Dec. 10, '62, captain company K, Mar. 21, '63; resigned May 29, '63.

Capt. STEVEN F. BROWN, company A, 17th regiment, was mustered into service captain of the company Jan. 5, '64, received severe wounds at the battle of the Wilderness May 6, '64, was honorably discharged for this reason Aug. 22, '64; previous to his serving in the 17th, he was 1st lieutenant of company K, 13th regiment, during its term of service.

Capt. ALEXANDER W. CHILTON, of Co. K, 10th Regt., was mustered into service with the regiment, 2d lieutenant of Co. F, Sept. 1, '62; promoted 1st lieut. Co. I, Jan. 1, '63; capt. Co. K, Aug. 27, '64,

and was mustered out of service June 22, '65.

Adj. EUGENE CONSIGNNEY, of the Cav. Regt., was mustered into service sergeant in company M, Dec. 31, '62; promoted 1st serg. Nov. 11, '64; 1st lieutenant May 16, '65; adjutant, June 4, '65, and mustered out of service Aug. 9, '65,

Lieut. BRADFORD S. MURPHY, 1st lieutenant. Co. K, 6th Regt., was mustered into service sergt. in the company, Oct. 15, '61; promoted sergt. major June 24, '62, 2d lieutenant. Dec. 28, '62; 1st lieutenant, Mar. 18, '63; dismissed the service Oct. 8, '63; he served afterward in Co. F, 7th Regt.

Lieut. SAMUEL G. BROWN, Jr., 1st lieutenant. Co. A, 17th Regt., was mustered into service Jan. 5, '64, and died July 5, '64, at Washington, D. C., of typhoid fever.

Lieut. EDWARD VINCLETTE, 1st lieutenant. Co. K, 10th Regt., was mustered into service in Co. F, Sept. 1, '62; promoted 1st sergt. Jan. 1, '64, 2d lieutenant. Co. K, Feb. 9, '65; 1st lieutenant. Mar. 22, '65, and was mustered out of service June 29, '65.

Lieut. HENRY G. STEARNS, 2d lieutenant. Co. F, 7th Regt., was mustered into service 1st sergt. of the company Feb. 12, '62; promoted 2d lieutenant. Aug. 28, '62, and resigned Jan. 27, '63. He afterwards served in Co. E, 11th Regt.

Lieut. SIDNEY S. MOREY, 2d lieutenant. Co. E, 13th Regt., was mustered into service with the regiment 1st sergt. of the company Oct. 10, '62; promoted 2d lieutenant. June 4, '63, and mustered out of service with the regiment July 21, '63.

Rev. VOLNEY M. SIMONS, Methodist, chaplain of the 5th regiment, was mustered into service with the regiment Sept. 16, '61, and resigned in the month of March, '63.

Rev. JOHN B. PERRY, Congregational, chaplain of the 10th Regt., was mustered into service Apr. 14, '65, and was mustered out the 7th of July following; had been for many years the settled pastor of the Congregational church at Swanton Falls, and returned to his charge at the close of the war.

Sergt. HORACE A. HYDE, was mustered into service sergt. Co. B, Cav. Regt. Nov.

19, '61; promoted 1st sergt. Feb. 19, '63; 2d lieutenant Apr. 1, '63; 1st lieutenant. Nov. 19, '64, but was not mustered upon his commission. He was taken prisoner in action, Oct. 11, '63, at Brandy Station, Va., and with many other cavalry boys were conducted to the Rebel prison pens at Andersonville, Ga. His commissioned rank was not revealed to the rebels until the following summer, and he was only known as a sergeant meantime. Exposed to the inclemency of the weather, with miserable and scanty food, filthy camp and foul water, the strongest constitutions were made to yield to the rebels' most powerful ally, death. It became apparent that Lieut. Hyde's name was also enrolled with the battalions that were fast passing away, when he at length yielded to the earnest entreaties of some of his company companions, and his commissioned rank became known to the enemy in order that he might perchance be removed to some more healthy locality. The Union officers in prison were kept separate from the rank and file, and Lieut. Hyde, weakened by disease until he knelt at the altar of death, was removed from the pen to die elsewhere. The parting on that summer afternoon in 1864 between himself and comrades was final; some of them were permitted to breathe the sweet air of freedom again in their Northern homes, but these are the last tidings they brought from the dying Lieutenant. We have since ascertained that he died in Macon, Ga., Sept. 27, 1864. He was a man of ability, loyal, true, and brave, genial and generous; his memory is dear to his former companions in arms.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

In memory of the soldiers from Swanton, who laid down their lives in the civil war of 1861, the town, in accordance with the decision of a large majority of voters in town-meeting assembled, have erected a beautiful monument at a cost of about \$2,000. The original appropriation was \$1,500, and Hon. Wm. H. Blake, one of the selectmen of the town, was authorized to make the purchase. A committee, consisting of Dr. G. M. Hall, Hon. Wm. H.

Blake and C. W. Rich, was appointed by the town to accept and locate the monument, and the site was selected in the village park of Swanton Falls. The monument was placed in position in the fall of 1868. The design is a Grecian "Goddess of Liberty," figure and dress. She stands in a contemplative mood, her countenance representing an expression subdued and sad, but at the same time one of exultation over the great results of the sacrifice for liberty. The base upon which the whole rests is a large block of marble taken from the quarries of Fisk and Barney, of the Isle La Motte, beautifully dressed. It is 5 feet, 6 inches square, and 2 feet, 6 inches high. Upon this base rests an upper base, taken from the same quarry, and made more ornamental, and upon this rests the die. The upper base is 4 feet, 3 inches square and 18 inches high. The die was taken from the Isle La Motte polishing marble quarry, and is more highly wrought and elaborately finished. It measures 2 feet, 8 inches on either face, and is 4 feet high. Upon the sides of the die facing the south-east and west are sculptured the names of the 29 resident soldiers from Swanton who died in the service of the United States. Their names appear according to rank; also the number of the regiment in which they were serving at the time of their death, whether killed upon the battle-field or died of wounds or disease in hospital, or otherwise, together with the name of battle-field or hospital and date of death. On the north face of the die is the following inscription:

ERECTED BY THE TOWN OF SWANTON
in memory of
HER PATRIOT SOLDIERS
who fell in the
WAR OF THE REBELLION.

Upon the die rests the cap or capital. The same is wrought in Grecian moulding, is one foot thick, and surmounted with the figure. The statue is of pure white marble from the Rutland quarries. The whole height of the monument is 20 feet, and the cost, when the grading and

fencing is completed, will be about \$2,000. The work was executed by Daniel J. Perry, a young man, a native of Swanton. This was his first effort of this magnitude, and is a success even beyond the most sanguine expectation of his friends. He was occupied upon the work about a year and a half, with other workmen to assist him on the bases and die, etc. This work does great credit both to the kindly and patriotic feeling of the people of Swanton, and in this respect the town stands alone among the towns of the county.

*MUSTER ROLLS OF SWANTON,
1861-1865.*

The muster roll of enlisted men who served in the civil war of 1861 from Swanton are as follows:

[All privates, unless otherwise designated.]

FIRST REGIMENT.

Mustered in May 2, '61; must. out Aug. 15, '61.

George Allen, A.
Philip D. Arsino, A.
Valentine G. Barney, A; sergeant.
Friend H. Barney, A; sergeant.
George G. Blake, A; sergeant.
Edgar N. Bullard, A; corporal.
Romeo W. Bullard, C.
William H. Bell, A.
William H. Blake, 2d, A.
Samuel G. Brown, A.
Alexander W. Chilton, A.
Richard Coolumb, A.
Andrew J. Crawford, A.
Hiram S. Curry, A; corporal.
Horace A. Hyde, A; sergeant.
Sumner H. Jennison, A.
James Kingsley, A.
Perry Lake, A.
George T. Manzer, A.
Guy C. Martin, A.
James D. Mason, A, musician.
Harrison H. Meigs, A.
William A. Merrick, A.
Bradford S. Murphy, A.
Benjamin Peake, A.
Lorenzo F. Pratt, A.
James H. Rood, A.
Martin B. Rugg, A; corp.; died at Brattleboro.
Zeph. Seymour.
William H. Spencer, A; d. at Brattleboro.

Henry G. Stearns, musician.

William C. Tracy, A.

Seymour H. Wood, C.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Patrick Dolan, B, July 16, '63; killed at Cold Harbor June 3, '64.

George L. Donelson, B, July 16, '63; transferred to vet. res. corps; mustered out July 22, '65.

Edwin C. Lake, F, July 16, '63; transferred to Co. K; dishon. disch. June 12, '65.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

John C. Truax, H, March 7, '65; mustered out of service July 13, '65.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

Peter Bouvier, C, Feb. 6, '64; wounded; mustered out June 29, '66.

Lewis Bovatt, C, Feb. 5, '64; killed at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, '64.

John Coty, C, Feb. 5, '64; mustered out of service June 29, '65.

John Crawford, H, April 19, '64; wounded; discharged June 24, '65.

Franklin Cook, C, Sept. 16, '61; deserted Feb. 4, '64.

John Crown, A, Sept. 16, '61; discharged March 2, '62.

Henry Dugan, C, July 14, '64; mustered out of service June 29, '65.

Thomas Fortune, C, Sept. 16, '61; discharged Jan. 25, '63.

William Henry, C, Sept. 16, '61; killed at Lee's Mills, April 16, '62.

George F. Houghton, C, Sept. 16, '61; mustered out of service June 29, '65.

John Jabbott, C, June 28, '64; died of wounds April 10, '65.

Samuel W. Keyes, C, Sept. 16, '61; discharged August 26, '62.

Philo Micha, C, Sept. 16, '61; discharged April 22, '63.

William L. Micha, C, Sept. 16, '61; killed at Savage Station, Va., June 29, '62.

William Micha, C, Sept. 16, '61; died at Philadelphia, May 22, '65.

Benjamin Peake, C, Oct. 31, '61; promoted sergt.; mustered out June 29, '65.

Joseph Sears, A, Sept. 16, '61; died Dec. 31, 1862.

Tuffield Raymo, C, Feb. 5, '64; mustered out of service June 29, '65.

SIXTH REGIMENT.

Jerry Arsino, wagoner, K, Oct. 15, '61; mustered out of service Oct. 28, '64.

Philip D. Arsino, K, Oct. 15, '61; discharged Feb. 4, '63.

Joseph Bassailon, K, Oct. 15, '61; deserted Aug. 24, '62.

George Belrose, K, Oct. 15, '61; discharged April 3, '62.

Joseph Belrose, K, Oct. 15, '61; deserted; lost time; mustered out June 26, '65.

Darwin A. Blaisdell, K, Oct. 15, '61; tr. to company A; must. out June 26, '65.

Ralph E. Burnell, K, July 16, '63; must. out of service June 26, '65.

Alonzo C. Butterfield, Jr., A, Mar. 8, '65; mustered out of service June 26, '65.

John Columb, K, Oct. 15, '61; mustered out of service Oct. 28, '64.

Joseph Columb, K, Oct. 15, '61; died at Yorktown, Va., Aug. 19, '62.

Richard Columb, K, Oct. 15, '61; killed at Savage Station June 29, '62.

Henry Fisher, K, Oct. 15, '61; discharged by special order, war department.

Felix Gonnia, K, Oct. 15, '61; mustered out of service Oct. 28, '64.

Ira D. Hatch, sergt., K, Oct. 15, '61; deserted Mar. 14, '63.

Joseph Louselle, K, Oct. 15, '61; promoted corporal; mustered out Oct. 28, '64.

Guy C. Martin, corporal, K, Oct. 15, '61; died of wounds July 5, '62.

William A. Merrick, Jr., G, March 8, '65; mustered out of service June 26, '65.

Alexander Micha, K, Dec. 23, '63; deserted, dishon'ble dis. May 12, '65.

David Moore, 2d, K, Oct. 15, '61; deserted Nov. 14, '62.

Bradford S. Murphy, sergt., K, Oct. 15, '61; promoted 1st lieut., March 18, '63.

Joseph Peno, K, Oct. 15, '61; discharged for wounds May 17, '64.

Isaiah Ramo, K, Dec. 22, '63; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, '64.

Amos Robinson, A, July 16, '63; mustered out of service June 26, '65.

Lucius D. Sturgeon, K, Oct. 15, '61; discharged Feb. 18, '63.

James H. Tabor, Jr., K, Oct. 15, '61; tr. to V. R. C. Sept. 1, '63.

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Edward Vinclette, K, Oct. 15, '61; discharged May 31, '62.

Hiram F. Walker, K, Oct. 15, '61; discharged Aug. 22, '62.

Melvin Watson, A, July 15, '63; deserted May 2, '65.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Byron B. Barney, sergt., F, Feb. 12, '62; mustered out of service Aug. 30, '64.

Urial Bundy, F, Feb. 12, '62; discharged Feb. 25, '63.

Stephen B. Clark, F, Feb. 12, '62; died June 26, '62.

Andrew J. Crawford, F, Feb. 12, '62; mustered out of service Aug. 30, '64.

David Currie, F, Dec. 29, '63; mustered out of service Mar. 14, '66.

William Depar, F, Dec. 29, '63; mustered out of service Aug. 24, '65.

John H. Dunning, F, Feb. 12, '62; mustered out of service Aug. 30, '64.

Joseph Gadbois, corporal, F, Feb. 12, '62; deserted Sept. 27, '64.

Henry F. Hogle, corporal, F, Feb. 12, '62; died at New Orleans Sept. 23, '62.

William Hollenbeck, B, Dec. 29, '63; deserted Oct. 31, '64.

Joseph E. Joyal, F, Feb. 12, '62; died at New Orleans Sept. 23, '62.

James T. Lamphere, B, Dec. 29, '63; died at sea Oct. 4, '64.

James D. Mason, F, Feb. 12, '62; died at New Orleans Oct. 25, '62.

Francis McNally, F, Feb. 12, '62; discharged Oct. 10, '62.

John McNally, F, Dec. 29, '63; mustered out of service Mar. 2, '66.

James Miller, F, Feb. 12, '62; deserted Mar. 4, '62.

Robert G. Miller, F, Feb. 12, '62; mustered out of service May 18, '65.

Robert J. Miller, corporal, F, Feb. 12, '62; discharged Feb. 25, '63.

Robert Mulhern, I, Dec. 29, '63; mustered out of service Aug. 18, '65.

Bradford S. Murphy, F, Dec. 29, '63; mustered out of service Mar. 14, '66.

Alexander Petit, B, Dec. 29, '63; died April 10, '64.

James Rood, F, Feb. 12, '62; pro. corp.; deserted Sept. 27, '64.

Thaddeus Rood, F, Feb. 12, '62; deserted Sept. 27, '64.

Charles Side, F, Feb. 12, '64; deserted; returned; dishon. dis. May 12, '65.

Erastus Stearns, music., F, Feb. 12, '62; killed at Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 20, '62.

Henry G. Stearns, sergt., F, Feb. 12, '62; pro. 2d lieut., Aug. 28, '62.

John H. Stearns, F, Feb. 12, '62; died July 17, '62.

Benjamin Washer, F, Feb. 12, '62; died Oct. 4, '62.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Zeri Campbell, F, Feb. 18, '62; discharged June 4, '63.

Constant Merrick, F, Feb. 18, '62; discharged Aug. 22, '63.

William A. Merrick, F, Feb. 18, '62; mustered out of service June 22, '65.

Napoleon Patwin, C, Feb. 18, '62; promoted sergt.; must. out June 28, '63.

John Pague, A, Dec. 29, '63; deserted April 23, '65.

Frank C. Staples, B, March 8, '65; must. out of service June 28, '65.

NINTH REGIMENT.

Franklin Belrose, A, July 9, '62; mustered out of service June 13, '65.

Harrison S. Meigs, sergt., A, July 9, '62; mustered out of service May 13, '65.

Charles W. Walker, wagoner, A, July 9, '62; deserted Oct. 4, '62.

Henry Weston, A, July 9, '62; dischr'g'd; date unknown.

TENTH REGIMENT.

Philip Arsino, corp., F, Sept. 1, '62; reduced to ranks; died July 3, '64.

Alanson M. Aseltyn, F, Sept. 1, '62; pro. corp.; mustered out June 22, '65.

John M. Aseltyn, F, Sept. 1, '62; pro. corp.; kd at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, '64.

Merrit B. Aseltyn, F, Sept. 1, '62; died of wounds Dec. 27, '63.

Albert Belloir, F, Sept. 1, '62; died of wounds July 22, '64.

Phillier Belloir, F, Sept. 1, '62; deserted Dec. 20, '62.

Benjamin F. Brow, F, Sept. 1, '62; pro. corp.; discharged April 14, '65.

Charles M. Brow, F, Sept. 1, '62; died at Washington, D. C., July 18, '64.

Emanuel Brunette, wagoner, F, Sept. 1, '62; must. out of service June 22, '65.
 James Caldwell, F, Sept. 1, '62; wound'd; trans. to V. R. C., Nov. 25, '64.
 Peter Campbell, F, Sept. 1, '62; mustered out of service June 22, '65.
 Frank Gainley, F, Oct. 26, '62; mustered out of service June 29, '65.
 Charles Garron, I, Sept. 1, '62; mustered out of service June 22, '65.
 Elijah Grover, F, Sept. 1, '62; discharged March 22, '64.
 Albert Janes, corp., F, Sept. 1, '62; pro. in U. S. colored troops Dec. 28, '63.
 John Louiselle, F, Sept. 1, '62; pro. corp.; killed at Winchester, Sept. 19, '64.
 John Martin, I, Sept. 1, '62; deserted Oct. 4, '64.
 Joseph Martin, I, Sept. 1, '62; died Jan. 28, '63.
 John McNally, 2d, F, Sept. 1, '62; pro. sergt.; mustered out June 22, '65.
 Washington W. Munsell, F, Sept. 1, '62; musician.
 Thomas Proper, I, April 2, '64; discharged at close of war.
 Levi H. Robinson, sergt., F, Sept. 1, '62; pro. in U. S. colored troops, Aug. 2, '64.
 Charles Roby, Jr., F, Sept. 1, '62; must. out of service June 22, '65.
 Jean B. Rouilliard, F, Sept. 1, '62; pro. corp.; discharged June 3, '65.
 Edward Vinclette, sergt., F, Sept. 1, '62; pro. 1st lieut. May 14, '65.
 Alanson Watson, F, Sept. 1, '62; killed at Cold Harbor June 1, '64.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

Martin L. Clarke, F, Nov. 13, '63; died at Andersonville, Aug. 31, '64.
 Albert M. Donaldson, K, Sept. 1, '62; must. out June 24, '65.
 William R. Donaldson, K, Sept. 1, '62; must. out June 16, '65.
 Michael Hoar, M, Oct. 7, '63; deserted Feb. 1, '65.
 John Jordan, M, Oct. 7, '63; des. Jan. 1, '65.
 Perry Lake, Jr., M, Oct. 7, '63; tr. to Co. A; mustered out Aug. 25, '65.
 Gardner C. Mead, M, Oct. 7, '63; deserted Nov. 22, '64.
 Edward Medore, M, Oct. 7, '63; pro. corp; tr. to A; must. out Aug. 25, '65.

Maxham Murray, F, Nov. 19, '63; des. Aug. 29, '64.
 Thomas Patterson, C, Nov. 18, '63; tr. to Co. B; absent Aug. 25, '65.
 John D. Sheridan, E, Jan. 4, '64; pro. 1st lieut. Co. L, June 6, '65.
 Henry G. Stearns, E, Jan. 4, '64; trans. to Co. A; must. out Aug. 25, '65.
 George H. Smith, F, Dec. 11, '63; dis. March 10, '65.
 Riley Watson, M, Oct. 7, '63; deserted Oct. 16, '64.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

George L. Barney, K, Oct. 10, '62; must. out July 21, '63.
 Charles A. Burr, K, Oct. 10, '62; must. out July 21, '63.
 John W. Breau, K, Oct. 10, '62; musician; must. out July 21, '63.
 Harlan P. Bullard, K, Oct. 10, '62; corp; must. out July 21, '63.
 Charles Burnell, K, Oct. 10, '62; dis. Jan. 20, '63.
 Homer A. Burnell, K, Oct. 10, '62; dis. Feb. 25, '63.
 Clark H. Butterfield, K, Oct. 10, '62; mustered out July 21, '63.
 Orange A. Comstock, K, Oct. 10, '62; mustered out July 21, '63.
 Edgar Currier, K, Oct. 10, '62; mustered out July 21, '63.
 Myron C. Dorman, K, Oct. 10, '62; must. out July 21, '63.
 Frank E. Felt, K, Oct. 10, '62; mustered out July 21, '63.
 DeForest W. Hatch, K, Oct. 10, '62; mustered out July 21, '63.
 Martin V. Hicks, K, Oct. 10, '62; corp; mustered out July 21, '63.
 Oscar B. Hubbard, K, Oct. 10, '62; pro. corp; died May 16, '63.
 George H. Jennison, K, Oct. 10, '62; must. out July 21, '63.
 Sumner H. Jennison, K, Oct. 10, '62; sergt; mustered out July 21, '63.
 James Kingsley, K, Oct. 10, '62; mustered out July 21, '63.
 Lewis G. Labounty, K, Oct. 10, '62; musician; mustered out July 21, '63.
 Perry Lake, H, Oct. 10, '62; mustered out July 21, '63.

James Maloney, K, Oct. 10, '62; mustered out July 21, '63.
 Daniel Manahan, K, Oct. 10, '62; must. out July 21, '63.
 George A. Mead, K, Oct. 10, '62; must. out July 21, '63.
 John Mollo, K, Oct. 10, '62; mustered out July 21, '63.
 Sidney S. Morey, K, Oct. 10, '62; sergt; promoted 2d lieut. Co. E, June 4, '63.
 Rodney Orcutt, K, Oct. 10, '62; mustered out July 21, '63.
 Sidney Orcutt, K, Oct. 10, '62; mustered out July 21, '63.
 Oliver Parizo, K, Oct. 10, '62; mustered out July 21, '63.
 Eli H. Richardson, K, Oct. 10, '62; must. out July 21, '63.
 Henry Roby, K, Oct. 10, '62; mustered out July 21, '63.
 Ralph O. Sturtevant, K, Oct. 10, '62; mustered out July 21, '63.
 Byron Tuller, K, Oct. 10, '62; pro. corp; mustered out July 21, '63.
 Jeremiah Vanclette, K, Oct. 10, '62; mustered out July 21, '63.
 William A. Wright, K, Oct. 10, '62; pro. corporal; mustered out July 21, '63.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.

Francis Curtis, D, Mar. 3, '64; transferred to Co. F; died of wounds, June 17, '64.
 William H. King, A, Jan. 5, '64; pro. corp.; died May 9, '65.
 William Moore, K, Sept. 8, '64; mustered out of service July 14, '65.
 Antoine Raymond, D, Mar. 3, '64; transferred to Co. A; deserted Mar. 15, '64.
 William Shoreham, A, Jan. 5, '64; deserted Mar. 13, '64.

CAVALRY REGIMENT.

William Bailey, H, Dec. 16, '63; tr. to Co. B; must. out July 3, '65.
 Rufus M. Bliss, B, Nov. 19, '61; promoted corp.; must. out Nov. 18, '64.
 Otis H. Brainard, L, Sept. 29, '62; died Jan. 4, '64.
 Eugene Consigny, Sergt., M, Dec. 31, '62; pro. adj. June 22, '65.
 Thomas Caine, G, Dec. 21, '63; tr. to Co. E; must. out Aug. 9, '65.

Myron Craig, K, Nov. 16, '64; tr. to Co. C; absent.
 William M. Depar, B, Nov. 19, '61; discharged Oct. 23, '62.
 Horace A. Hyde, Sergt., B, Nov. 19, '61; pro. 1st lieut. Nov. 19, '64.
 Perry Lake, M, Dec. 31, '62; discharged July 29, '64.
 William H. Munsell, L, Sept. 29, '62; must. out May 17, '65.
 Franklin B. Newton, B, Nov. 19, '61; pro. corp.; must. out Nov. 18, '64.
 William Trendell, M, Apr. 14, '64; tr. to Co. F; must. out Aug. 9, '65.
 Alfred K. Wanzer, B, Nov. 19, '61; tr. to Co. E; must. out Aug. 9, '65.
 Seymour H. Wood, Sergt. L, Sept. 29, '62; tr. to V. R. C.; dis. July 11, '65.

FRONTIER CAVALRY.

R. Lester Barney, M, Jan. 10, '65; must. out of service June 27, '65.
 C. Hamilton Blake, M, Jan. 10, '65; must. out of service June 27, '65.
 Hotia W. Farrar, Corp., M, Jan. 10, '65; must. out June 27, '65.
 Daniel Manahan, M, Jan. 10, '65; must. out June 27, '65.

IN THE NAVY.

Levi Morse, volunteered for one year.
 Philander Winters, volunt'd for one year.

UNITED STATES ARMY.

Henry Jersey, killed at Harper's Ferry, Sept. 11, '64.
 William Charity, colored.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Joseph Burdois, Sept. 8, '64; deserted.
 Joseph Brown, Aug. 29, '64; deserted.
 James Doran, Dec. 29, '63; deserted before leaving the State.
 Alfred Hendrakson, Nov. 5, '63; deserted before leaving the State.
 Albert Juat, Aug. 29, '64; deserted before leaving the State.
 William H. Moritz, Dec. 29, '63; deserted before leaving the State.
 Wallace Sartwell, Nov. 5, '63; deserted before leaving the State.
 Jeremiah Vanclette, Jan. 4, '64; dischar'd Apr. 20, '65.

RECAPITULATION	
<i>of troops in service from Swanton in the civil war of 1861.</i>	
1st Regt., 3 months men in 1861,	36
Vols. for 3 yrs. previous to Oct. 17, 1863,	114
Vols. for 3 yrs. subsequent to Oct. 17, 1863,	47
Vols. for 9 months in 1862,	35
Vols. for 1 year,	8
Vols. re-enlisted for 3 years,	14
Drafted, entered service,	6
Drafted, procured substitutes,	4
Enrolled men which furnished subs.	6
Not credited by name 3 years men,	14
No. of men in actual service,	284
Drafted and paid commutation,	3
Whole number,	287
Killed in battle,	13
Died of wounds and disease,	28
Discharged for wounds, disabilities, etc,	34
Resigned officers,	6
Finished term by re-enlistment,	14
Deserted,	28
Not fully accounted for,	8
No account of	22
Mustered out of service,	131
Total,	284

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS.

There have been two parties in Swanton almost from the first—Democrats and Federalist and Republican, Whig and Tory, etc. Parties have usually been pretty evenly divided, and perhaps it has been well that such has been the case. One party has served as a check upon the other, tending to preserve each from dangerous extremes. Political differences were strongly marked as early as 1804. The parties then existing were Federalists and Democrats. The fact that they were pretty evenly divided led each party to exert itself to the utmost in order to carry the day. Party spirit has often run very high, and it has been in some instances with good feeling. This, it is said, was particularly the case with Mr. James Brown

and Mr. Samuel Keyes. They would each work with their might in opposition to each other, and after election would sit down and talk the matter over with the best of feelings.

It is told of one of the candidates for representative (Jas. Brown): The Hog Islanders being generally opposed to him, he tied up a bundle election morning, and started off for Hog island, enquiring of those he met who were on their way to election which road would be the better for him to take in going over into New York State. "What!" they said, "are you going away to-day? It is election day." "Yes, I am going over to York State; the election has been put off till next week." By this means the voters (Mr. Keyes' friends) were kept at home, and he by a roundabout way returned to the Falls and secured his election.

During the time of the embargo, and especially during the last war with England, party spirit ran high. It even extended itself into social relations. It is said that in some cases ladies refused to receive attentions from gentlemen simply on the ground of difference in political sentiments. In one instance, as it is credibly reported, a marriage engagement was broken up for this reason alone. It is said that politicians would sometimes take such as were likely to be easily induced to vote for the one who would furnish the most liquor, and get them intoxicated, keeping them so for days. When the time for voting came they would lead them well protected to the ballot-box from the place in which they had kept them confined; in order that they might secure their votes.

During the last war with England, Democrats were politically opposed to smuggling, and usually did what they could to detect instances of it. Political interests have ever been predominant in this town. So much has this been the case that it is said that a schoolboy, being asked by his teacher what was the principal employment of the people of Swanton, very innocently answered, "Talking politics, sir."

THE PATRIOT WAR

(Written by Rev. J. B. Perry, which I copy from papers which came into my hands after his decease.)

As it is commonly called, had no small influence upon the citizens of Vermont all along the frontier, and more especially upon those of the towns of much consideration. Swanton Falls was a position, central, in all this vicinity, as respects the struggle which was then going on, and a rallying point for the Canadians who were this side of the line. Hence, this conflict becomes in an important sense a part of the history of Swanton, for it continued during the rebellion to be the rendezvous of the refugees.

This outbreak occurred in the autumn of 1837. As it was preceded by much dissatisfaction, we will look at some of the causes which finally led to it, before noticing what transpired in this place and the immediate vicinity. For many preceding years the Canadians had endeavored to obtain a redress of the wrongs which they continued to think they were suffering from the English government. Having failed in most of their efforts, they became very much dissatisfied with their position. There was in Montreal a celebrated meeting of those who were called radicals as early as Dec. 13, 1827. Their grievances, as they thought, continued to augment, and then came a corresponding increase of their dissatisfaction with the Provincial government as it was administered.

In February, 1834, the famous "92 Resolutions" were passed by the House of Assembly. These, however, fail d to secure relief, or to produce the desired effect. Another measure was accordingly tried. In 183—, the House of Assembly voted only 8 months' allowance for the carrying on of the government. This, instead of bringing relief, only led the Provincial governor to borrow from the public chest.

Matters went on in this way until meetings began to be called for the consideration of the state of the country; also for the devising of means of redress by a legitimate and constitutional course, as they maintained, if it could be made to succeed, otherwise by a resort ultimately

to arms. A meeting of this kind was held at Napierville, in the county of La Cadie, in the summer of 1836. On the following March, 1837, Lord John Russell's coercive resolutions were passed. These refusing to make the reforms which were demanded, only tended to increase the exasperation and add fuel to the already existing flame of discontent. October 23 and 24, 1837, occurred the great meeting of the disaffected Canadians at St. Charles. At this meeting certain resolutions, setting forth their grievances and aims, were adopted and addresses were made by Papineau and others. Five counties were at length united in opposition to the government. La Cadie being soon after added, there were 6 counties in the league.

November 4, (5) arrangements were made, by which there was a meeting of both parties at St. Athanase. Compromises attempted without effect. On the 6th of Nov. a skirmish occurred at La Colle Mills, a place lying between Chambly and Longueile. The English troops made an attack Nov. 23 on St. Dennis. This place was bravely defended by Dr. Wolfred Nelson, the government forces being defeated by his strenuous exertions.

November 25, occurred the great fight at St. Charles, and the rout of the patriots. Upon this defeat, they fled in all directions, many of them seeking refuge in the United States. Soon after this, several of the leading radicals came to Swanton, and made in part, or altogether, this place their head-quarters when they were this side of the line. Among others were Dr. Robert Nelson, Dr. Cote, S. M. R. Bouchette, Col. Gagnou, and A. Drolet.

They came in part, perhaps to avoid arrest, and escape the other dangers, to which they would be exposed if they remained at home. No doubt they also had in view another aim. They tried to awaken, so far as possible, amongst the States' people, an interest in their cause. There is no question that the citizens of Swanton and of the neighboring towns, almost universally sympathized with the Canadian radicals at the time. Upon there taking refuge here, they doubtless

gave them all the help and encouragement they could. Several meetings were held in this place, which were affecting, and calculated to awaken sympathy, and while they were here, they were for the most part kept and cared for by the citizens, arms were procured for them from various quarters. Occasionally there were as many as 150 refugees here at a time, tho' ordinarily the number was smaller. There was, however, no formal organization amongst them while here, so far as I have been able to learn.

THE AFFRAY AT MOORE'S CORNER.

There was thus a large number of Canadian refugees at Swanton Falls. Some had come from sheer fear, and to escape danger, others were truly devoted to the cause, which they had espoused, and had made this their present abode, as a convenient rallying place. Those belonging to the latter class were anxious to make an early descent into Canada. Mr. Papineau arrived in Swanton, Nov. 29, and formed the contemplated movement. But the number of patriots here, who were ready for such an undertaking, was too small. Accordingly on the 30th of November, Col. Julius Gagnou, who had been stopping for some time in this place, was sent with two others to the county of La Cadie, in Canada, for recruits, to assist such in the States as should be disposed to make an entry into the British province. Col. Gagnou, having fulfilled his mission, returned to Swanton Dec. 5, with [84 men] such men as he hastily collected in the county of La Cadie, and these were added to the patriots already assembled. E. Malhoit, Esq., having been previously appointed by the patriots to take command of this expedition, three officers were chosen to act under him, these were R. S. M. Bouchette, Esq., Julius Gagnou, Esq. and Mr. Jacot Bouchard, of St. Marguerite-de-Blairfindie. Having received arms at Swanton, and being prepared to move, they were found to number about 200.

It has been said that there was really no organization of them while in Swanton. This perhaps is not strictly true, though the organization was very superficial.

They had, according to Dr. Cote, 112 guns, many of which were unfit for use, 6000 cartridges, 2 small kegs of grape shot, 3 kegs of cannon powder made into cartridges, 14 iron pikes with wooden handles, 1 3-pounder in bad order, and a 4-pounder not quite so bad; the whole accompanied by 2 beautiful flags, which had been worked by the patriotic and generous-hearted young ladies of S—, and on which were inscribed the Canadian emblems, in the handsomest and most beautiful manner. This force left Swanton Falls about 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Dec. 6, with the intention of remaining on the Vermont side of the line until the next morning.

It was well known on the other side of the line that an inroad into the Province was contemplated by Canadian refugees in the States. The loyalists of the counties of Stanstead, Shefford, Missisquoi, had accordingly mustered what force they could, and were in expectation of arms from Montreal. These had been sent to Isle aux Noix, and thence to Philipsburgh. Capt. Kemp, a loyalist of Freleighsburgh, was at the head of some volunteers in wagons on the morning of the very day the Canadians collected by Col. Gagnou crossed the line in going to Swanton. By the exercise of a little care and adroitness, the patriots had been able to avoid the notice of the volunteers under Capt. Kemp. On reaching the Bay, however, he soon learned through British emissaries from Swanton, in regard to the whole matter—the strength of the patriot force, and the amount of their equipments, and that they were intending on the afternoon of the same day, Dec. 6, to pass back into Canada, reinforced by patriots at Swanton. Accordingly, rallying all the volunteers he could, who were then gathering in and about the Bay, and equipping them with the arms which had just arrived, having been sent on from Isle aux Noix with all dispatch, he had a force of about 600 men. With these he decided to lay an ambuscade for the patriot force, as they made the attempt to cross the line into Canada. When the patriots arrived at Saxe's Mills, in the north part of High-

gate, and about 3 miles from Missisquoi Bay, they learned for the first time that there was a large number of tory volunteers at the Bay, well armed and prepared to meet them; they were then at some loss what course to take. Upon this, one of the patriots informed the commander that he knew of a road by which they could enter Canada and avoid the British. After some deliberation, the officers concluded to take this road, and enter the Province that night. Orders were accordingly given to march by the road indicated, which leads across the line to Moore's Corner, and so on north. The tories having learned through their spies the course taken by the patriots, left a small force at the Bay, and proceeded at once with the main body to Moore's Corner, posting themselves on a high ledge to the N. W. of the Corner, where they would be well protected themselves, and at the same time have a fair view and complete range of the refugees as they passed.

The radicals, having no suspicion of an ambuscade, or of any other hindrance at that time of night, marched on in a careless manner until they reached the Corner, when they were suddenly saluted by a discharge of muskets from the ledge of rocks, on and behind which the British volunteers were posted. Taken thus by surprise, the commander labored at great disadvantage; his men being divided into 3 divisions and not well disciplined, in the darkness could not be readily formed into a regular line.

Mr. Bouchette, having harangued the troops, was stationed with those under his direction near Mr. Moore's house, and a well-directed fire was begun upon the assailants. He was himself soon entirely disabled by a ball which struck him in the ankle. His division, however, kept up the fire after he fell. Col. Gagnou, as he came up, took a firm stand with his men as directed, and returned the fire of the tories. After receiving two severe wounds he was carried from the field of action. The captain who had charge of the artillery was, it is said, missing from the very beginning of the engagement. Because

of his absence, there was great embarrassment in that department to which he belonged. This occasioned much confusion, and an almost entire failure of aid to the other divisions from the artillery. Col. Malhoit was wounded in the early part of the engagement. Observing that a baggage wagon was so much in advance that it would be likely to be lost in case of a retreat, he went forward to order it into the rear. When in this exposed situation a ball struck him in the leg. [One of the horses attached to this wagon being soon after shot, the contents finally fell into the hands of the tories.] The firing was kept up incessantly for 15 or 20 minutes. Col. Malhoit soon finding the assailants had greatly the advantage in position, that many of his men had disappeared, that only a few stood firm at their posts, and being himself wholly unacquainted with the ground in that neighborhood, concluded that it would be utterly useless for him to prolong the engagement under such circumstances. He accordingly ordered a retreat, upon which the patriots made their way as best they could for the line. Joseph Duquette was one of the last to leave the ground, displaying a coolness and bravery admired by all who witnessed his demeanor. Three prisoners fell into the hands of the British, also a few guns, about 2,000 cartridges, 2 barrels of cannon powder, 14 iron pikes, 2 cannon and the patriot colors. Among the prisoners was Mr. Bouchette. He was left on the field, not being missed by his companions until it was too late to remove him. Being soon after discovered by the loyalists, he was taken a prisoner, conducted to Missisquoi bay, thence on the morrow to Isle aux Noix, where he was confined for a while. While here it is said that he suffered much, though his sufferings were much alleviated by the kind treatment which he received from Mr. John Johnson, the son of an officer, who sent him food and wines from his own table. Being unable to walk, he was taken to St. Johns in a carriage, and thence removed to the city jail in Montreal.

A young man, by the name of Herbert

Pattenande, of the first Grand Ligne, in the county of L'Acadie, was the only one killed on the patriot side. Whether the Tories met with any loss of life is not with any certainty known.

Cols. Malhoit and Gagnou, though in a measure disabled, proceeded after this disaster, with most of the other patriots, thence to Swanton, where they were kindly received and entertained. There was one, however, who was not so fortunate: Andre Hebert, from that part of Richelieu which lies between St. Johns and Pointe-a-la-nule. While fighting bravely in the battle of the 6th, he was wounded by a musket ball in the knee joint. Thus disabled, he crept to a small brook in the vicinity, and secreted himself beneath the bridge which spanned it. Weakened by loss of blood, he was soon rendered senseless. The next morning, on recovering his senses, he found that the water, which had risen during the night, was completely overflowing him, except his face. After very great difficulty he succeeded in extricating himself from this part of his perilous position. Having, however, more fear of falling into the hands of the Tories than of death, his situation was still very trying. He at last succeeded in crawling through an immense thicket of thorn bushes, when he discovered some houses near by, but dared not approach them or make himself known, lest he should fall into unmerciful hands. He accordingly passed a second December night without food, and exposed to the inclemency of the weather. Another day having come, the pain from his wound, his weakness from loss of blood, and his long want of food, were more than he could well bear without an effort to obtain relief. Having, accordingly, made his way with difficulty to the nearest dwelling, he was refused admittance, and cruelly repulsed by a woman, who seemed to be the mistress. Constrained to seek relief, he continued his painful course to the next house, where he was received by the inmates with kindness. Being put to bed, his wound was dressed, and warm drinks administered, and such care bestowed as at length began to

restore the circulation of his blood, which had almost ceased to circulate. A messenger was speedily sent to his friends at Swanton, who forthwith despatched a vehicle, by which he was conveyed to the Falls, and restored to the main body of his refugee countrymen. After much nursing and kind attention, he finally recovered his health to a great extent, though he was doomed to remain a cripple for the rest of his days.

Though the patriots met with some discouragements, they were on the other hand cheered by many expressions of public sympathy. In various parts of the country meetings were held, at which resolutions were adopted condemning the government of Canada, the outrages committed, as well as the efforts made by the U. S. government and citizens to preserve order, and holding out encouragement to the patriots to persevere in their undertakings. Expressions of this kind were made in Montpelier, Burlington, Vergennes, Middlebury, Essex, Cambridge, Johnson, St. Albans, Swanton and other places. Of these meetings and those in this neighborhood, a few only can be noticed, and them briefly. The meeting at Johnson was held Jan. 4, 1838. At this meeting, of which Hon. David P. Noyes was president, several enthusiastic speeches were made, and a long series of resolutions were drafted and adopted, as expressions of the citizens, and calculated to encourage the Canadians. January 5, an adjourned public meeting was held in St. Albans, to take into consideration the state of things on the frontier, and to petition Congress for the repeal of the neutrality act. Of this meeting, Jephtha Bradley was chosen president, G. W. Brown and I. B. Bowditch secretaries. Resolutions were adopted and a memorial to Congress. This memorial was signed by many prominent citizens, whose names are before me as I write. Here, perhaps, it should be added that Gen. Scott, having arrived in town during the sessions of the meeting, was waited upon by a committee and invited to speak. In accepting the invitation, he referred to the public sentiment as honorable, where rightly directed,

but as in danger of over-riding all constitutional restraints, and went on to vindicate the policy of the government. His remarks, however, met with little favor.

In the latter part of the same day, a meeting was also held in Swanton, being called to order by Bradford Scott. Hon. Jas. Fisk was chosen president, and H. K. Hopkins, Esq. and T. B. Cilley, M. D., were appointed secretaries. A long list of resolutions were adopted, and spirited speeches were made by G. W. Foster, N. L. Whittemore and Judge Fisk. It was also voted that a subscription paper be circulated for the purpose of procuring arms. [Another meeting on the 12th.] Such was the expression of public sentiment. While a calm and orderly course was followed and recommended by some, a large majority were in an excited state. Under these circumstances, it is no wonder that the work went on.

Shortly after this time, (Dec. 12, 1837,) a memorial was drawn up, and signed by 23 individuals in Burlington, and addressed to Gov. Jennison. This paper set forth regret at the course taken by many, in favoring the cause of the Canadian patriots, and called upon the Governor to use such means as will be most efficient, in keeping our citizens from taking part in the rebellion, and thus in maintaining the neutrality law inviolate. The next day, Dec. 13, 1837, his excellency, S. H. Jennison, governor of Vermont, issued a proclamation for the preservation of order on the northern borders. Referring to the fact, that we are at peace with Great Britain, to the representation that in a few instances arms had been furnished and hostile forces organized within the State, and to the breach of neutrality, implied in such a course, he cautions his fellow citizens "against all acts that may subject them to penalties, or in any way compromise the government." Not far from the same time, though probably a little later in the month, a call was extended to the patriots, to meet at Middlebury on the 31st of December. The purpose of this meeting was a free deliberation amongst the refugees, and the devising of plans in

respect to their future course. A large number responded to the call. Mr. Papineau, who had then been residing for some time in Albany, was also present. It was finally decided that they should again take the field, under the guidance of experienced officers. The Canadians maintained, (with how much truth I know not) that sympathy had been extended and encouragement given to them by able men in the United States, and even officers belonging the army. With these inducements before them, they were emboldened, it is said, to adopt such policy as they did at this meeting, and with a very flattering prospect, as they thought, of ultimate success. When, however, Mr. Papineau returned to Albany, he learned that most of the aid, on which the patriots had relied from the States, would fail to be secured. It became evident that the general government was determined to enforce the neutrality laws, and so far as possible to dissuade all citizens from active sympathy with the radicals. Generals Scott, Wool, and Brady, were ordered by the President to repair to the frontier, for the prevention of all violation of law and order, and the due preservation of peace. Gen. Wool was especially instructed to act under the direction of Gov. Jennison, and in concert with him, in maintaining quiet in this vicinity. Because of this failure of sympathy and help from those in authority, the zeal of many patriots waxed cold. Under these circumstances, and from this cause, or from some other, Mr. Papineau, from this time forth, took no active part with his countrymen.

The work went on according to the plans adopted at the meeting in Middlebury. On the failure of Mr. Papineau to act, Dr. Robert Nelson, who was then stopping in St. Albans and Swanton, was earnestly solicited to take upon himself the management of the affair, and at length consented to do so. Under his direction preparations were begun and vigorously carried forward, and speedily matured. After some preliminary arrangements had been entered into with Mr. Mackenzie, of the Upper Province, Dr. Nelson decided

The University of Chicago, under the leadership of its President, has been engaged in a series of studies which have led to the discovery of new and important facts in the history of the world. These studies have been conducted in a systematic and thorough manner, and the results have been published in a series of volumes which are now being distributed to the public. The first volume, which is now in the hands of the printer, contains a detailed account of the history of the world from the beginning of time to the present day. It is a work of great value and interest, and it is hoped that it will be widely read and appreciated. The second volume, which is also in the hands of the printer, contains a detailed account of the history of the world from the beginning of time to the present day. It is a work of great value and interest, and it is hoped that it will be widely read and appreciated. The third volume, which is also in the hands of the printer, contains a detailed account of the history of the world from the beginning of time to the present day. It is a work of great value and interest, and it is hoped that it will be widely read and appreciated. The fourth volume, which is also in the hands of the printer, contains a detailed account of the history of the world from the beginning of time to the present day. It is a work of great value and interest, and it is hoped that it will be widely read and appreciated. The fifth volume, which is also in the hands of the printer, contains a detailed account of the history of the world from the beginning of time to the present day. It is a work of great value and interest, and it is hoped that it will be widely read and appreciated. The sixth volume, which is also in the hands of the printer, contains a detailed account of the history of the world from the beginning of time to the present day. It is a work of great value and interest, and it is hoped that it will be widely read and appreciated. The seventh volume, which is also in the hands of the printer, contains a detailed account of the history of the world from the beginning of time to the present day. It is a work of great value and interest, and it is hoped that it will be widely read and appreciated. The eighth volume, which is also in the hands of the printer, contains a detailed account of the history of the world from the beginning of time to the present day. It is a work of great value and interest, and it is hoped that it will be widely read and appreciated. The ninth volume, which is also in the hands of the printer, contains a detailed account of the history of the world from the beginning of time to the present day. It is a work of great value and interest, and it is hoped that it will be widely read and appreciated. The tenth volume, which is also in the hands of the printer, contains a detailed account of the history of the world from the beginning of time to the present day. It is a work of great value and interest, and it is hoped that it will be widely read and appreciated.

that an entry should be soon made into Lower Canada on the part of the refugees. This was to take place on the 28th of February, and without any organization of themselves in the limit of the United States. With this plan in view, the patriots who were in the State of New York, and who had remained entirely unorganized, were directed to repair to Vermont in the expectation that Missisquoi bay, or Caldwell's manor, would be the rallying point where all might meet, organize, and once more raise the standard of liberty. Such was the policy of the patriots at this time. Under the guidance of Dr. Nelson, everything seemed to go on well. The refugees were assembling from all quarters, and preparations were made for their proper equipment. Assistance was obtained from various sources, and many assurances of help held out, which continued to inspire the radicals with confidence. Meanwhile there was no lack of vigilance on the part of those appointed to secure quiet on the borders. In the month of February, 1838, under the direction of Gen. Wool, a company of volunteers was raised in Swanton. This step, undertaken on the part of the government, was for the preservation of the neutrality of the citizens, for the maintenance of good order, and professedly for the security and welfare of all concerned. At the same time, however, it was tacitly understood by most of the volunteers that they were to do nothing to hinder or imperil the cause of the refugees; that while they were enrolled as United States troops, it was, at most, a formal compliance with the direction of the president. Then there was a force raised for the suppression of all outbursts which might be made in behalf of the radicals, while yet the sympathy of a large majority of the citizens of this place and of adjoining towns was doubtless with the patriots. Almost all were disposed to aid them so far as they could in whatever was regarded as their laudable efforts to redress what wrongs they were suffering, and to gain their independence of the British power.

Gen. Wool, however, and the Governor

of Vermont, whatever may have been the sympathies of the people at large, were intent on the enforcement of the neutrality law. A sharp lookout was consequently maintained, and an effort made to intercept arms intended for the refugees, and to frustrate their plans so far as they were inconsistent with the strictest neutrality. Gen. Wool accordingly sent direct Lieut. Scott, of this place, with a number of men, to Troy, Vt., while he ordered Capt. Platt to repair with the remains of the force to Alburgh [as Mr. Perry has not got the facts in this place exactly as they were, I would correct them by saying that Lieut. Scott was sent with men to North Troy some 2 weeks previous to Capt. Platt being ordered to Alburgh. The writer, also, who was 2d lieutenant, was sent with a squad of men to Highgate Falls a day or two previous, to intercept any military stores which might be on their way to the radical camp. Both detachments were recalled, and joined the company of Capt. Platt at Swanton previous to its being ordered to Alburgh. The company remained at Alburgh city, as it is called, that night, and the next day was ordered to the line, where they received the Canadian patriots, as they were then called, when they gave themselves up to the United States authorities—G. BARNEY], that they might more closely observe the movements of the patriots and seize ammunition and arms, as well as prevent every unlawful gathering this side of the line. Most of the military stores of the radicals were seized, or at least failed to reach their place of destination. The men also were captured or turned back from their undertaking. Col. Chas. G. Bryant, while on his way from Maine to Canada, was arrested at Chazy Landing, N. Y., and the arms which he was carrying to the patriots were taken from him. He, however, made his escape, and at last found his way to the camp of the patriots in the Province, and so it was with a large part of them who attempted to reach Caldwell's manor. It accordingly resulted that only about 100 men succeeded in eluding the U. S. force and crossing the line. On the

last of February the greatest part of their military stores at that time or previously had been intercepted by the U. S. authorities. No sooner had the few who had avoided seizure established themselves at Caldwell's manor, than Gen. Wool so arranged the guards along the line as to cut off all communication between the camps of the radicals and the U. S. territory. This rendered their situation anything but pleasant. They were separated from their sympathizers south of the line. The ammunition and guns on which they relied had been for the most part seized. Their friends in the States could not come to their relief. It was at the same time impossible for them to turn back without a surrendering of themselves and of their cause.

Their position, however, was more unfavorable on the Canada side. On consenting to take the lead of the patriots, Dr. Nelson issued two proclamations. In the first he set forth the cause of their dissatisfaction with the English government, and the great aim they had in view in their declaration of independence. In the manifesto he appealed to the Canadians to take up arms in favor of the government, which it was proposed to establish. Many listened gladly to these proclamations, and repaired to the appointed place of meeting. When, however, they came in and failed to find their expected generals in camp, they were disappointed, learning that most of the munitions of war expected from the States had been seized, and that their comrades had turned back, they were filled with chagrin, and on looking about and seeing the unpropitious situation of their affairs, they lost heart, and returned to their homes.

But their condition became still more perilous in view of the provincial government army, which was coming even then. On the 1st of March, the day after they had taken their stand at Caldwell's manor, the troops under the English commander made their appearance. This was a strong force, well armed and equipped, and many times their superiors in numbers. Thus situated, only a handful of men with few

arms, and scantily provisioned, without other necessities, with the U. S. force in their rear, the trained soldiers of the British in their front, they were truly in a hazardous state. As if to dampen their last hope and drive them to desperation, bad news was at that moment brought into camp from the most reliable intelligence, that the effort of Mackenzie opposite Kingston had proved a failure.

Under these circumstances, only one course not utterly ruinous, seemed to be left; they could surrender to Gen. Wool. He had before informed them that if they engaged with the British and retreated into Vermont, he should deem it his duty to fire upon them. Accordingly consulting prudence, which is often the better part of valor, they decided to recross the line, lay down their arms, and give themselves up to the authorities of the U. S. government, which were in readiness to receive them. This they did on the afternoon of the same day, with no little chagrin and grief, that the cause in which most of them had embarked, no doubt sincerely, though with misguided zeal, should thus come to naught. By order of Gen. Wool, Drs. Nelson and Cote were put under military arrest. Having been taken to St. Albans, they were bailed to appear at Windsor, Vt., and answer to the charge of breach of neutrality. Accordingly, on the 21st of the ensuing May, at the next session of the court, they made their appearance, and after a patient investigation of the case, they were both *honorably* discharged. Such was the termination of the first rebellion in Canada—a struggle which brought suffering and sorrow and woe on thousands, which hurried not a few to an untimely end, and failed to bring relief to the many, for whose sakes wisely or imprudently they had been willing to peril their lives and their all.

THE SECOND REBELLION IN CANADA.

The Canadians being much dissatisfied with Lord John Russell's coercion measures of March, 1837, to which the Parliament of Great Britain at that time assented, and proving restive under them, the ministers

in the month of February, 1838, passed a bill to respect the constitution of Lower Canada, and govern that province by a governor and special council. Sir John Colborne, not having succeeded in his efforts to carry out the coercion measures satisfactorily, was removed from the head of Provincial administration, and March 31 of the same year, Lord Durham was appointed Gov. General and High Commissioner of British North America.

Lord Durham having arrived at Quebec on May 28, there was hope that he would be disposed to release all those confined in prison. He having got 8 to make a petition to himself, in which were some concessions made with a view to the liberation of all the prisoners, he took advantage of those concessions, and by his special council ordered those who had made them to be transported to Bermuda without a trial by their peers, as the magna charta guarantees. These were Wolfred Nelson, Robt. S. M. Bouchette, T. H. Goddee, Simeon Narchesseault, Bonaventure Viger, Henri Alphonse, Garvin Luc H. Masson, Rodolph Des Rivières. Sixteen others were banished to the United States without trial or examination. These were L. J. Papineau, speaker of the assembly, R. Nelson, M. P. P., E. E. Rodier, M. P. P., E. B. O'Callaghan, M. P. P., L. Duvernay, M. P. P., C. H. O. Cote, M. P. P., J. Gagnou, T. S. Brown, E. Chartier, priest, G. Cartier, lawyer, L. Perreault, proprietor of the *Vindicator*, J. Ryan, Sen., P. P. Demaray, N. P., Dr. J. F. Davignon, and S. Gauthier. Both the latter and the Bermuda exiles were informed that death awaited them should they return to the Province. He then proclaimed a general amnesty, excluding from the benefits of it to political prisoners.

That Lord Durham's course was open to exception is evident from the fact that when his edicts were published in England, being brought before the House of Lords by Lord Brougham, and likewise before the House of Commons, were censured, and a bill of indemnity was at once passed by both houses of Parliament, and sanctioned by them. Filled with chagrin at this, he

abandoned his post as governor early in Nov., 1838, and retired to England, where he soon after died.

J. B. P.

Mr. Perry, doubtless, when he commenced the history of the 2d Rebellion, intended to give it in full as he has the first, but for some reason seems to have went no further, at least no continuous history is to be found among his papers. I have therefore given a brief sketch of the leading events so far as regards Swanton, from the time when Mr. Perry left it.

G. B.

Notwithstanding the reverses suffered by the radicals, as they were called, measures were taken to prosecute their cause, and early in the summer of 1838 rumors were afloat that another effort was about to be made to retrieve their falling fortunes. We shall not attempt to give a history of what is termed the second Canadian rebellion, but simply speak of it so far as Swanton was affected. Our government soon became informed of the designs of the patriots, and Lieut. Freeman was ordered here in the summer of '38 with a detachment of regular U. S. soldiers, after which another detachment of regulars were sent by Gov. Jennison under the command of Capt. Porter. They staid until winter, being quartered in the old Keyes store, now, 1875, occupied by Blake & Lawrence. Leaving here sometime in December, they went to Alburgh, where they remained during the winter. Capt. Porter returned here in 1839, and was here in all about one year.

The people of Swanton, though friendly to the patriot cause, did not become so much excited in their favor as they had been during the previous year. The U. S. troops being stationed here may have had something to do with this, but it is more likely that most of the people had lost faith in their cause. The rising took place at Napierville about Nov. 3, 1838; there was also a battle fought at Oldtown Nov. 9, the radicals being defeated at all points, and many prisoners taken by the British troops, some of which were hanged, and many others transported to the penal colonies of the home government.

The troubles along the frontier, how-

ever, did not cease. Many buildings were burned (it was supposed by loyalists) along the line in Alburgh and Highgate during the spring of 1839. Finding that affairs were assuming a threatening aspect, Brigadier-Gen. Nason promptly repaired to the frontier and called out the militia to guard against this vandal incendiarism. Capt. Hogle of the militia company of the west part of the town, and Capt. Rounds of the east part, were both ordered with their commands to the line, or near there. They at once responded to the call.

The people finally settled down to their accustomed pursuits, and many doubtless regretted that they had expressed so much sympathy for a cause which turned out so disastrously.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES AND ORGANIZATIONS.

The earliest religious services within the borders of this town was undoubtedly performed by the French Jesuits, and of the Indians with whom they were established.

At the later settlement of the town, the first instance of religious service, beyond that of family worship, of which we have evidence, took place without doubt at or about the time of the organization of the Baptist church in the east part of the town in 1796. The next was on the West road, in 1798. This meeting was held in a barn belonging to Levi Hathaway, on the place occupied in after years by C. H. Bullard as a wagon-shop, it being on the West road, so called, a few rods south of the brick house built by Daniel Bullard, Sr., now occupied by Mr. Dorman. The following are reported to have taken part in the exercises, viz: Levi Hathaway, Thomas Best, Father Austin, and Amasa Howe. [John Pratt is our authority, he being then 14 years old.] Of the above named, Thomas Best was a Methodist, then living in Highgate; the others seem to have been Congregationalists, as they with others were organized into a Congregational church not long after, Jan. 1801.

There was for years here, as in other towns, a question as to whom the land for the first settled minister, the propagation

right, &c., properly belonged. The following, among many other references to it, are found on the town records. In the warning for a meeting held Sept. 7, 1802, "To see if the town will agree to divide the minister's right of land between the two societies, to wit: the standing order and the Baptist," it is to be observed, that this was a year or more after the organization of the Congregational church, and about 6 years after the establishment of the Baptist society. It appears there was no action taken on this article.

In 1805, we find this article, "To see if the town will agree to divide the ministerial right of land with the Baptist society." This was dismissed.

In 1824, it was "Voted that the selectmen be a committee to make an arrangement with the agent of the Episcopalian society respecting the lands in Swanton, called propogation rights."

Again, also, in Jan., 1825, a town meeting was called, at the request of Stephen S. Brown, Jas. Brown, Cornelius Wood, and Elisha Barney, "To see if the town will make any, and, if any, what, disposition of the ministerial right of land in said town."

The matter was finally settled by dividing the property equally between the Congregationalist, Baptist, and Methodist societies this very year.

It is somewhat interesting to trace the effect of early influences in the formation of society and especially in giving its religious coloring. The eastern part of the town was settled at an early day by people of Baptist proclivities, so when they began to feel the need of a religious teacher, they very naturally called a Baptist; the effect has been to make more Baptists in this than other parts of the town.

So those inclined to Congregationalism settled on the middle and west roads to a considerable extent, and their descendants mostly follow in the footsteps of their predecessors, or at least, incline that way.

Those west of the Falls seem to have had little or no religious bias, and the influence of Methodist efforts being first brought to bear on them, have made this

part of the town more prolific of adherents to their peculiar doctrines and usages than in other sections. While at the Falls, where all sorts are mixed, there may not be traced the distinction as closely as in other parts.

There is, probably, as much of a disposition as ever before to adhere to denominational lines; but I think I am fully warranted in saying, that with one or two exceptions, there was never before, among the leading religious denominations in this section, so little of bigotry and intolerance as at the present time; each in the spirit of harmony and brotherly love seems intent on carrying forward the good work of making the world better in their own peculiar way, content, if others, not their immediate followers, are but casting out devils, to bid them God speed.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN SWANTON.

BY REV. E. J. RANSLOW, PASTOR.

1801 TO 1874.

This church was organized Sunday, Jan. 4, 1801. The following persons united at that time:

Levi Hathaway, Esther Hathaway, John Austin, Esther Austin, Ephraim Owen, May Owen, Jonathan Brooks, Hannah Brooks, Asa Abell, Amasa Howe.

Amasa Howe was chosen church clerk. In the following April the church directed a committee to write to Rev. David Huntington, but it seems that nothing came of it, as we have no record that he even preached to the people a single Sabbath. For the first 16 years of this church's history there does not seem to have been made a very vigorous effort for the support of a settled pastor. That old pioneer, Rev. Father Wooster of Fairfield, came often, and not only stirred up the gifts of the church, but also presided at their business meetings. Besides him, we find that small sums were paid at different times to Rev. Calvin Ingalls, Rev. Alvin Sanderson and Rev. Mr. Marshall. It is evident, however, that a calm, decided man was sadly needed during these 16 years for the pilotage of this little Christian band. Never has the church made so much history in so short a time. In their zeal to

promote orthodoxy, the members spent days and weeks in the trial of those who were supposed to be guilty of some breach of covenant. We may well conclude, from the nature of the evidence in more than one case, individuals paid off private wrongs through the tribunal of the church. At all events it was a most stormy period, and could not have been very productive in Christian charity. During this early period also there was no building for religious purposes in the town. Services were held irregularly at school houses, and business meetings frequently at the private residences of members.

In 1816-'17 the old church edifice was erected at the Center, and in 1822-'23 the brick church at the Falls. We have now come to the first period in which the church made earnest effort to obtain a continual Sabbath service. March, 1817, a committee was appointed to confer with the Congregational church of Highgate to see if they would agree to call Rev. Benjamin Wooster, of Fairfield, to become pastor of the two societies. This effort failed, and Mr. Wooster remained in Fairfield. In July, 1819, a committee waited on Rev. Phineas Kingsley, who had preached in Swanton a few weeks, and he was engaged to supply the church one-half the time, at an annual salary of \$225. The remainder of his time was spent in Highgate. Mr. Kingsley was thus employed till near the end of 1823.

The church was then without a pastor till the last part of the year 1824, when a call was extended to Rev. Eben. H. Dorman, then preaching at Georgia. He accepted, and was installed its first settled pastor Jan. 13, 1825. At this time the brick church at the Falls was finished, and was owned jointly by Quakers, Congregationalists, Methodists and Episcopalians. The house at the Center was the property of Baptists and Congregationalists. Both, however, in time became the sole property of the Congregational church.

In 1844 a petition was presented asking for the dismissal of members and the formation of a second church at Swanton Falls. A committee reported against this,

and the matter was not pressed. Rev. Mr. Dorman continued pastor till Dec. 11, 1855, when he was dismissed with the title of senior pastor. On the same day Rev. J. B. Perry was installed as active pastor of the church. He was dismissed Dec. 5, 1865. Rev. A. T. Deming was installed Oct. 9, 1866, and dismissed Oct. 21, 1868. In June, 1869, Rev. E. J. Ranslow, the present acting pastor (Oct. 1874), began his labors with this people.

The deacons of this church and the time of their consecration are as follows:

Amasa Howe, Jan., 1802; Levi Hathaway, elected Jan. 7, 1809, but never ordained.

Elias Olds, Amos Skeeles, Benjamin Fay, Dec. 27, 1815.

Alonzo Green, Chas. Smith, Nov. 6, '42.

Roswell Mears, May 10, 1846.

Hervey Stone, Wm. Hickok, Jan. 6, '55.

Harlan P. Bullard, March 6, 1864.

Geo. G. Blake, Jan. 7, 1866.

Elliott Frink, Jan. 5, 1868.

C. F. Lawrence, Feb. 28, 1874.

The whole number of names on the church record is not far from 450. This church has enjoyed very few marked revivals. The largest number uniting in one year was in 1831, under Rev. Mr. Dorman, when 38 were received. Only in two other years has there been a number added nearly as large as this; but on the other hand, so far as we can learn, no year has passed without some additions. The present membership is 142. The services which formerly were divided between the Center and the Falls are now held exclusively at the Falls.

Since 1869 a parsonage has been built at an expense of \$3000, and the old brick church rebuilt at a cost of nearly \$12,000. There is at present harmonious feeling in the church and a spirit of kindness toward other denominations. With the material prosperity which is enjoyed and the strength of members given by the blessing of God, there is no apparent reason why this church should not be a power for good.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 1874-1882.

BY REV. J. H. BABBITT.

During the winter of 1874-'5 there was a revival, which resulted in an addition to the church roll of 36 members on profession of faith.

Mr. Ranslow closed his labor here in Oct. 1875. He was immediately succeeded in November by Rev. John Rogers, who died, after a brief illness, Feb. 20, 1876. Mr. Rogers, in his short stay, greatly endeared himself to the people.

The church was supplied a few months of 1876 by Mr. N. T. Dyer.

Rev. J. H. Babbitt, the present acting pastor, commenced service for the church Jan. 1, 1877. Repairs were made on the parsonage and church building during the summer following, at an expense of about \$450. Early in 1879 the first bell was procured for the church, weighing 1,000 pounds. Each of these later years has witnessed some material improvement to the church property and a good degree of benevolent work. The present membership of the church, as recorded, is 174. H. F. Martin was made deacon Feb. 27, 1875; Francis Smith, Mar. 3, 1877; C. C. Long, Dec. 31, 1881.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF REV. C. H. DORMAN.

BY THE REV. J. B. PERRY.

I copy this as I find it among the papers that came into my hands as written out. G. B.

The Rev. Eben Hills Dorman was born in Charlotte, Aug. 23, 1790. When about 16 years of age, he became hopefully interested in the subject of religion, under the ministration of the Rev. Mr. Baldwin, and made a public profession of religion, uniting with the Congregational church in his native town. Desiring to become an ambassador of Christ, he soon after commenced study, with the ministry of reconciliation in view. In this, he met with many discouragements. There was a lack of good schools in his neighborhood at the time, besides his means were limited. He met all these obstacles bravely, engaged at times in teaching, and resorting to other expedients to eke out his scanty resources. He continued thus to do, availing himself



Eben H. Dorman



Wm. H. H. H. H.

of the best schools within his reach, until it was thought advisable for him to enter upon the study of theology. About 1812, he put himself under the instruction of Rev. Holland Weeks, of Pittsford, in this State. After studying with him a while, he resorted to Rev. Lemuel Haynes of West Rutland, for further instruction. He also studied for a while, as I understood him to say, with Rev. John Dennison of Jericho.

Having thus gone through the then usual course of studies preparatory to the ministry, he received approbation to preach from the Rutland association, May 30, 1814, (not Sept. 1813). Soon after this, he went to Cambridge, where he continued until 1815. While he was laboring in Cambridge, he was invited to become the pastor of the Congregational churches in Fairfax and Georgia. Having accepted this call, he was duly ordained and installed pastor of the two churches, Nov. 15, 1815, the exercises being in Georgia, and Rev. Samuel Austin, D. D., at that time president of the University of Vermont, preaching the ordination sermon. Jan. 16, 1816, Mr. Dorman was joined in marriage to Mrs. Lucretia, widow of Rev. John Dennison of Jericho, and daughter of Hon. Amos Kellogg of Pittsford.

In both Fairfax and Georgia he enjoyed precious seasons of revival. At such times, as he once informed me, he was in the habit of visiting from house to house through a neighborhood during the day, giving out an appointment for prayer-meeting or preaching in the school-house in the evening.

The people in Georgia having become able to sustain preaching the whole time, desired his undivided labors. He having accordingly resigned his pastoral office in Fairfax, a council was called, and he was dismissed from that charge, Dec. 22, 1823. It is to be added that the people of Fairfax entertained a strong affection for Mr. Dorman until the last, and were reluctant to dispense with his labors.

From this time on for about a year his labors were wholly confined to Georgia. He finally, after many doubts, decided in

his own mind that it was best that he should be relieved of his remaining charge. He accordingly applied for a council. This the majority of the church at first firmly opposed. Having, however, finally consented to his leaving, a council was convened and he was duly dismissed Nov. 15, 1824, just 9 years to a day from his settlement, though something more than 9 years since the commencement of his labors in Georgia. Late in the autumn or early in the winter of the same year, Mr. Dorman came to Swanton, where he had preached, as he informed me, for one or two Sabbaths in 1815 or '16. On the following January a call was extended to him here to become pastor. He was duly installed Feb. 9, 1825.

The church having a claim on two houses of worship in the town, Mr. Dorman labored in each alternately, until ill health compelled him to forego all ministerial duties. Take him all in all, he was a man of no ordinary ability. He was possessed of a good mind, of sound judgment, and of a warm Christian heart. As a preacher, he was plain and pungent; as a pastor, faithful and kind; as a counsellor reliable and judicious. Being very generally respected as a man and as a Christian, he exerted a decided and healthful influence, not only in his own parish but throughout the county.

Of him more particularly it is needless for me to speak, as his praise is in all the churches.

J. B. P.

[From a copy of resolutions adopted doubtless by his congregation, found by Mr. Barney among the papers left by Mr. Perry, we select the following:]

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Dorman we are called to mourn the loss of a father, pastor and friend—of a revered Father in Israel, to whom we learned in childhood to look up to with affectionate confidence and respect—of a faithful pastor, who broke for us the bread of Life, joined us together in marriage, baptised our children, and buried our dead—of a devoted friend and instructor, by whose teaching we were led into the truth as it is in Jesus, from whose lips we received blessed words of consolation, and to whom

under God we are largely indebted for our religious nurture :

Resolved, also, That we cordially tender our sympathy to the faithful companion who, having been the sharer of the sorrows and joys of his whole ministry, still survives ; to the several members and different branches of the family bereft of its patriarchal head ; as well as to the large circle of relatives and friends, now called to mourn his departure :

Resolved, moreover, That we proffer our sincere thanks to Rev. Dr. Parmelee for his instructive and interesting funeral discourse, commemorative of the labors, services and virtues of the deceased :

Resolved, finally, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mrs. Dorman and family, as a testimonial of our respect for departed worth ; also a copy to the editors of the *Vermont Chronicle* and of the Franklin county papers for publication.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SWANTON.

The Baptist church was organized in the east part of the town in 1796, and the Congregationalist on the Middle road, so called, in 1801. But we have no evidence to show that there had been any religious meetings at the Falls until the Rev. Reuben Harris, a Methodist minister, made an appointment to preach in the school-house on the west side of the river in 1806. From Elisha Rood, who was a Methodist at that time, or became one soon after, I learned many years ago, that R. Harris was the first Methodist minister that ever preached at Swanton Falls, and to ascertain the year, in the published minutes of the M. E. Church I find that R. Harris was the stationed preacher on Fletcher and Dunham circuit in 1806. That circuit then took in many of the frontier towns in Canada, and extended south, probably as far as Burlington. We see by the minutes, that in the years previous, and for years after, that Mr. Harris had no appointment to any circuit in this northern section. Hence we conclude that 1806 was the time of his making this appointment.

When it became known among the people that there was such an appointment, some were not disposed to hear him. Accordingly five persons who regarded themselves as respectable, being most of them heads of families, went to the place

before the hour of service, with a bottle of rum and a pack of cards, and commenced playing, and were so engaged when Mr. Harris arrived. They affected great politeness, and invited him to take a seat at the table with them. At this juncture Mr. Levi Scott came in, and being incensed at the course of his neighbors, invited the minister to his house, where he preached his first sermon. After the service, Mr. Scott and others having invited him to continue his appointments, he did so, and no further opposition was made to his occupying the school-house. One of the five persons above mentioned became a few years after an influential member of the M. E. church, and continued such until his death some 40 years after. These facts I have from E. O. Goodrich, who became after this occurrence one of the members of the church on its organization.

From the time Mr. Harris ceased to preach at the Falls, there seems to have been no religious services for several years, until the Rev. Geo. Powers commenced holding meetings about 1815. He having been admitted to the New York Conference in 1805, and having filled several Conference appointments, became a local preacher, and settled on a small farm near St. Albans Point about the year 1808, and held meetings, as occasion seemed to demand, along the Maquam shore, and occasionally at Father Rood's, on the Missisquoi river.

He at length sold out on St. Albans Point and removed to Swanton, locating on a small farm on the Maquam road, about half mile south of the Falls, at present owned by T. B. Marvin. This was in 1812, after which he enlisted in the U. S. army, doing service there about 2 years. On returning home he commenced holding meetings at the school-house, on west side of the river, and a deep religious feeling was awakened in the neighborhood ; and, although there had not as yet been any Methodist church organized in town, there were a number of persons that belonged to that church, as early as 1805 or '6, and were probably connected with the church at St. Albans Point, organized by Laban

Clark in 1801. Their names, so far as can be recollected, are Mr. & Mrs. Moses Hicks, Mr. & Mrs. Martin Manzer, Mr. & Mrs. John Dunbar, Mr. & Mrs. Elisha Rood. These facts I have obtained from Mr. Justus Powers, son of Geo. Powers above mentioned, who has been a member of the church from nearly the time of its organization, and is now one of the oldest members and is highly respected.

This was about the religious condition of things at the Falls when the Rev. Almon Dunbar, being the regular appointed circuit preacher on St. Albans circuit, commenced preaching here regularly, once in four weeks, perhaps oftener. The religious awakening became general, and resulted in the formation of a church here in the year 1816. The records being lost, or at least, not to be had, there has been some doubt as to the year in which this took place, and our reasons for fixing this as the date are as follows: all agree that Rev. Almon Dunbar organized the church. He was appointed to St. Albans charge, to which Swanton was attached, in 1815 and '16. Conference sitting in May, he could not well have got on to his circuit—being a four weeks one—and done much service at the Falls until late in the year, and doubtless before the church was formed; the time had run over to 1816, and we think it could not have been later than '16, as I find mention made among the papers left by my father, that in 1817 there was great religious declension, which would not have been a fitting time for the organization of a church. For these reasons, and the fact that the aged members used to fix it as early as 1816, we conclude this must be the date. It probably took place in the early months of the year, when the evenings were favorable for religious meetings.

The members composing the first class were, Elisha Barney, Ezekiel O. Goodrich and wife, Mrs. Dr. Charles Hall, and Miss Zelinda Jackson, who afterward became the wife of Benj. Meigs, Esq. Elisha Barney was appointed the leader, and continued such for many years, which I learn from his papers left in my hands. My mother, Mrs. Mehetable Barney, with many

others, united with the church a short time after.

In the summer of 1819, J. B. Stratton being presiding elder, and Buel Goodsell and James Covell the circuit preachers, the first Methodist quarterly meeting in Swanton was held in a large building on the hill north of where the forge once stood, belonging to Elisha Barney, part of which was used as a wood-house, and the other part as a wagon and lumber house, and the upper floor was used as a granery. Before such a meeting was contemplated, about 15 cords of wood had been stored in the lower part of the building, all of which, after the meeting was determined upon, had to be removed. After this was accomplished, a part of the upper floor was removed, leaving the floor remaining on either side, which when seated answered as a gallery. A temporary pulpit was erected, which for the occasion answered well the purposes for a meeting of this kind.

The writer of this was then about 8 years old, and on him was imposed the task of removing the wood. Having some weeks in which to perform this work, and obtaining what help he could from neighboring boys, he had the work accomplished in time for the meeting. This was his first real work for the M. E. church, but by no means the last, and although the task then performed could hardly be said to be a labor of love, but rather compulsory, yet, although young, he was so much pleased with the meeting, and it made so pleasant and favorable impression on his mind, that to the present day he has not ceased to feel a warm interest in and desire for the prosperity of the M. E. church; and can at this time, (March, 1882) now some 62 years from that day, look with much satisfaction at the contrast between the condition of the church then and now.

The quarterly meetings in those days were deemed of considerable importance, and were looked forward to by the membership with much interest, and they came long distances to have a good time, and generally had it. At this meeting the building was filled to overflowing, and much good was apparently the result.

Not long after the organization of the church at the Falls there were meetings established at the school-house at Maquam, about 3 miles south of the Falls, and a class formed there, and for many years this was a strong and efficient society. The Free Will Baptists also held meetings at the same place, and had a large society. For many years there would be one or more services of the Baptists and one or more of the Methodists every Sabbath, both generally cordially uniting in their religious services. Time has, however, worked its changes. The generation then active have mostly passed away, with many of their children. Many have removed to other parts, and but few have come in to take their places. The small farms, one after another, have been absorbed into the larger ones, and that section of the town which once had a population sufficient to fill the large school-house there, can now hardly get enough together for a respectable meeting, and for many years past the meetings of both the Baptists and Methodists have been discontinued there, and the few who are disposed to give attention to religious matters come to the Falls to attend religious services.

On the south part of the Island, or West Swanton, there was also a class formed at an early day, about 1820 or before, and meetings were kept up there for years, and much good accomplished, but now that part of the Island is comparatively depopulated, and meetings have long since been abandoned. As the meetings were given up at the south end, they were commenced at the north part of the Island; and this has been a regular preaching place for many years, and a respectable society has been maintained there to the present day.

The Methodists at the Falls continued to hold regular meetings at the school-house for the most part until the completion of the old Brick meeting-house as it is called. This house was built by Elisha Barney, and the original design was, that it should be a pewed house, the pulpit-right to be owned equally by four denominations: Congregationalists, Methodist, Episcopa-

lians and Quakers. The house seldom being wanted by the two latter, it was left for the use of the two former, and was used by each for years every alternate Sabbath. For many years the Methodist arrangement was for the preacher to preach and meet the class at Swanton in the forenoon, then go to Maquam and do the same there, and generally attend a third appointment at the Island, or at Father Rood's, on Missisquoi river, about 2 miles below the Falls. This state of things continued without marked change for years.

The people in the village and vicinity claimed to be Universalists in sentiment; had for several years considered themselves entitled to a share in the pulpit-right of the meeting-house; entertaining these views, they thought it no injustice to occupy it a portion of the time, and accordingly made an appointment for preaching by a minister of that persuasion on the same day and at the same time of the regular appointment for Methodist preaching. This was several years after the settlement of the controversy between the Universalists and Congregationalists with regard to the house. This coming to the knowledge of the Methodists, they held their services at the time at the old brick school-house, and continued to do so for some time, until at length, the subject of building a church for their exclusive use became agitated, and as the community generally seemed to favor the enterprise, it was undertaken, and a brick house of fair proportions, with a good bell, favorably located, was erected in 1847 and completed in 1848.

At the commencement of regular preaching in 1815, Swanton, with Highgate and other towns was a part of St. Albans circuit, and there was circuit preaching but once in four weeks. In a few years, however, two preachers were placed upon the circuit, when we had preaching every two weeks, alternately, by the two preachers. This arrangement continued until 1828, when the circuit was divided, and Swanton and Highgate became a circuit with one minister only. His family lived in Highgate, at the parsonage near the old yellow meeting-house—as it was called—some 3

or 4 miles north of the Falls. Here the membership from Swanton often met with those of Highgate at quarterly and other meetings; here they listened to the "preached word" from voices long since silent in death. The old meeting-house with the parsonage disappeared long ago. As the writer makes this record, a thousand pleasant memories are awakened and cluster around the once hallowed place where the purest pleasures earth afford have been enjoyed, where many have sought and found the pearl of great price, and commenced a new and pure life, and where ties have been formed that death cannot sever. With the house the generation that worshipped there have nearly all passed away, and those that have succeeded them have now a new and beautiful house of worship at the Falls with a comfortable parsonage. Highgate and Swanton continued as one charge until about the time of the completion of the church at Swanton Falls, when they became separate charges, Swanton becoming a station with a minister residing there, and preaching every Sabbath.

During the pastorate of Orin Gregg, in 1852, there was awakened a great religious interest, the influence of which is apparent to this day, and will never cease to be felt. Many who had been indifferent to religious subjects and some that opposed religion became devoted Christians, among them no less than four young men that afterwards became useful ministers of the gospel, and are now occupying important stations in the Methodist ministry. A few years later there was a religious revival at West Swanton, and among those whose hearts were renewed were two young men, who became devoted and efficient ministers.

The M. E. church in Swanton may be proud of the record she has made in furnishing young men to minister at her altars. Among them may be mentioned

Rev. JAMES R. GOODRICH, who was born about 1806, and become connected with the New York Conference in 1828, and was appointed that year to Pittsford circuit, Vt., as junior preacher, Salmon Stebbins being the preacher in charge. He continued to fill the appointments made

him to various stations from year to year until, his health failing, he took a supernumerary relation, and desisted from preaching for about two years, when, on finding his health improved, he took a transfer in 1837 to the Illinois Conference, and was appointed missionary to the Indians at Green Bay and vicinity, visiting the tribes on the borders of Lake Superior. He afterward became presiding elder on Chicago district. His health partially failing, he to some extent desisted from preaching, and became a partner with his brother in the mercantile business in Dubuque, Iowa. Having acquired a competence, he retired from business, and is at this time [1882] living in feeble health in Dubuque.

Rev. STEPHEN D. BROWN, son of Hon. Stephen S. Brown, was born in Swanton about 1815. His school days were passed here until about the age of 15, when he with his father's family removed to St. Albans. A few years later he became a professed disciple of the Saviour. He studied the profession of law in his father's office, and for a few years engaged in its practice. Not being satisfied with his calling, and feeling impelled by a sense of duty, he desisted from the practice of the legal profession, and became a minister of the gospel. Becoming a member of the Troy Conference in 1837, he was that year appointed to Wilmington circuit, N. Y., and from that time to the present he has been in the itinerant ranks. He has held some of the most important appointments both in the Troy and New York Conferences. As a preacher and pastor he ranks among the first, and has ever been popular among the people. His record is so well known in all this region that it would perhaps be superfluous to extend this sketch further than to say that he is now the presiding elder of New York City district.

Since the foregoing was written, we learn with great sorrow that this good and useful man died in Yorkville, near New York City, Feb. 19, 1875.

Rev. HUBBARD C. FARRAR, son of H. B. Farrar, Esq., born in Swanton about 1836, became a professed Christian and united

with the M. E. church in 1852, when about 17 years of age; not long after, believing himself divinely called to the work of the ministry, he at once took measures to qualify himself for this important work, and entered the Vermont University at Burlington, from which he was graduated with honor, and soon after became a member of the Troy Conference. He has since taken and successfully filled his appointments from year to year, some of which have been important—and is now, March, (1882,) about closing a 3 years' pastorate at Gloversville, N. Y., a village of some 7000 inhabitants, and as I see in the last No. of the *Christian Advocate*, he leaves the church there with an addition of 75 probationers and with general prosperity in all its departments. He is an energetic, hard-working, successful popular minister.

Rev. A. B. TRUAX was born in Swanton, Feb. 28, 1834; professed conversion in 1852; entered the traveling ministry 1858; has commanded good appointments and been an efficient worker in his Master's vineyard; is now in the prime of life, and now, 1882, stationed at Brattleboro.

Rev. W. C. ROBINSON, born at Russelltown, P. Q., June 24, 1831. He was teaching school in Swanton at the time the series of meetings were being held in 1852 by Rev. O. Gregg, when his mind was attracted to the subject of religion, and after long reflection and a severe struggle with himself, he fully decided to become a Christian, and connected himself with the M. E. church. He entered the traveling ministry in 1859 and has done good service thus far in the cause of his Master.

Rev. SYLVESTER DONALDSON was born in Alburgh, July 8, 1837, but Swanton has been his home from childhood. He made a profession of religion at an early age, and soon after felt himself called to the work of the ministry, and took measures to prepare himself for its responsible duties by attending the Biblical Institute at Concord, N. H. He entered the traveling ministry, uniting with the Vt. Conference in 1864. He is a working minister, intent on doing good, and has been acceptable to the people where he has been appointed

to labor, and is a good preacher. Now, (1882) laboring at Essex.

Rev. CHURCH TABOR was born in South Hero, July 25, 1835. With his parents he came to Swanton when a child. When about 17 or 18 years of age he became pious, and from a sense of duty felt impelled to preach the Gospel. He therefore attended the Biblical Institute in Concord for the requisite length of time, and entered the ministry in 1863, and became connected with the Vt. Conference in 1866. His preaching talent is good, and his labors have been successful. He is now, (1882,) presiding elder in Montpelier district.

Rev. MILES R. BARNEY, son of H. W. Barney, Esq., and nephew of the writer, born in Swanton, Oct. 11th, 1836. He awoke to a new and spiritual life at a camp-meeting in Alburgh, September, 1856, from which time his purpose seemed to be, not merely to enjoy religion, but to spread it and induce his fellowmen to obtain it. He entered the Biblical Institute, and after remaining there the time required, he entered the ministry, joining the New England Conference, and received appointments in Massachusetts for several years, until the failing health of his father induced him to take a local relation, and return to Swanton. After the death of his father he was appointed to Highgate charge, and is now (1874) in his 3d year there, and at this time, we learn, doing efficient work in the vineyard there, (1882.) He has since taken a local relation, and is residing at Swanton Falls.

ASAHEL HONSINGER, son of Michael Honsinger, was converted about 1840, when but a youth living at his home on the Island. He was very zealous to promote the cause of religion, and soon felt divinely called to give himself to the ministry of the word. He took pains to educate himself, and commenced his work as a traveling preacher in the M. E. church, joining the Troy Conference. After laboring acceptably to the people of the various charges to which he was appointed, his health in a manner failed, and he became a local preacher, and has his resi-

dence now in the vicinity of Saratoga Springs.

Such is the record that Swanton shows of the men she has produced, who have been, and now are, laboring for the elevation of mankind.

During the year 1867, the Rev. H. F. Austin being appointed that year to this charge, the meeting house was much enlarged and otherwise improved.

In the spring of 1868 the Vermont Conference held its session here, the people of all denominations opening their doors to entertain the ministers. It was an occasion of rare interest to the people generally, and many doubtless were profited. The next spring there was more than usual attention given to the subject of religion. Meetings were kept up every evening for several weeks, and about 40 professed conversion, and many of them became members of the church.

METHODIST PREACHERS AT SWANTON.

The following are the ministers of the M. E. church that have been regularly appointed by the proper authorities to this charge and others connected with it, and have preached here at the times indicated by the figures after their names. The appointments are made generally in April or May, making the time of one Conference year a part of two calendar years:

Reuben Harris, 1806; Almon Dunbar, 1815-16; J. McDaniel, 1817; J. B. Stratton and Buel Goodsell, 1818; Buel Goodsell and James Covell, 1819; Nicholas White and Seymour Landon, 1820; Almon Dunbar and James Covell, 1821; Almon Dunbar and Cyrus Prindle, 1822; James Quinlan and Lucius Baldwin, 1823; John J. Matthias and Samuel Covell, 1824; Phineas Doan and Lorin Clark, 1825; Salmon Stebbins and Orin Pier, 1826-27; St. Albans circuit, divided in 1828, and Swanton and Highgate formed into one circuit; Samuel Weaver, 1828-29; Dillon Stephens, 1830-31; Jacob Leonard, 1832-33; William Richards, 1834; John Graves and James R. Goodrich, [supernumerary], 1835; Chester Chamberlin and J. R. Goodrich, [sup.],

1836; A. Lyon, 1837-39; O. E. Spicer, 1839-40; Alexander Dickson 1840, '42; John Seage, 1843-45; Charles Leonard, 1845-47; John D. White, 1848-49; Z. H. Brown, 1849-50; Orin Gregg, 1851, '53; William Miller, Horace Warner and A. Carroll, 1853-54; S. W. Clemens, 1854-55; S. S. Merrill, 1855-56; W. W. Bakewell, 1856-57; Manly Witherell, 1857, '59; V. M. Simons, 1859-60; John M. Weaver, 1860-61; V. M. Simons, May, 1861 to September, '61; G. A. Silverstein, Sept., '61, to May, '62; William R. Puffer, 1862-63; J. S. Mott, 1863, '65; B. F. Livingston, 1865, '67; H. F. Austin, 1867, '69; James Robinson, 1869-70; S. D. Elkins, 1870, '72; W. Underwood, 1872-73; J. D. Beeman, 1874-75; N. W. Wilder, 1875-76; W. H. Hyde, 1876-79; J. D. Beeman, 1879-82.

PRESIDING ELDERS APPOINTED TO THIS DISTRICT.

John B. Stratton, from 1820 to '24; Buel Goodsell, 1824-26; Lewis Pease, 1827-28; John Clark, 1828-31; S. D. Furgeson, 1831-34; P. C. Oakley, 1834-36; Merrit Bates, 1837-41; Joshua Poor, 1841-45; Hiram Meeker, 1845-49; Stephen D. Brown, 1849-51; John Frazer, 1851-54; C. R. Morris, 1854-58; George C. Wells, 1858-61; D. B. McKenzie, 1861-64; Zina H. Brown, 1864-66; P. P. Ray, 1866-70; W. D. Malcom, 1870-74; A. L. Cooper, 1874-78; P. N. Granger, 1878-82.

LOCAL PREACHERS SINCE THE ORGANIZATION.

Jonathan Manzer, Lemuel Stewart, Enos Asselstyn, Amos Heald, Sylvester Donaldson, Miles R. Barney.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Heman Hopkins, about 5 years; Elisha Barney, 5; Geo. Barney, in all about 20; H. J. Moore, 2; Rev. M. Witherill, 2; L. D. Clark, 2 or 3; Rev. B. F. Livingston, 1; Rev. S. D. Elkins, 1; R. Lester Barney, 4; Rev. Miles R. Barney, 3 or 4; H. C. Barnes, 4; is supt. 1882.

STEWARDS.

Elisha Barney, Collins W. Goodrich, Justus Powers, Henry Denio, Heman Hop-

kins, A. B. Manzer, Wm. L. Sowles, Lucius N. Rice, L. D. Clark, Hiram R. Pratt, C. H. Mead, John Hyde, David Lawrence, James Donaldson, S. G. Brown, D. T. Corliss, E. H. Richardson, D. Brundage, Freeborn E. Bell, Bryant Hall, Truman E. Mead, James M. Tabor, Jr., Hoyt R. Wilder, Rollin Smith, R. Lester Barney, Chancey Lyon, Wm. Giddings, Wm. H. Collins, Geo. Barney, J. Sanborn.

CLASS LEADERS.

Elisha Barney, Heman Hopkins, Henry Denio, Justus Powers, Elisha Rood, A. B. Manzer, Isaac Manzer, Enos Asselstyne, Benona Clark, Amos Heald, A. B. Chappell, Geo. Barney, L. D. Clark, Martin Hicks, Wm. Honsinger, John Smith, Asa Clark, C. H. Mead, H. R. Pratt, Church Tabor, Sylvester Donaldson, A. B. Truax, Elisha L. Barney, Wm. L. Sowles, E. H. Richardson, S. G. Brown, James M. Tabor, Jr., Hoyt R. Wilder, Aseneth Niles, Chancey Lyon, Bryant Hall, Chancey Temple, R. Lester Barney, D. McDonald, Miles R. Barney.

STATUS, 1874.

Membership, 136; probationers, 14; scholars in sabbath school, 183; average attendance, 131; no. of books in library, 850; total expense of sabbath school for the year, \$45; total amount paid minister, including house rent, \$1150; amount raised for benevolent purposes, \$94.44.

STATUS, 1882.

Membership, 152; probationers, 51; scholars in sabbath school, 300; average attendance, 175; no. books in library, 500; total expense of sabbath school for the year, \$50; total amount of minister's salary, including house rent, \$1000; amount raised for benevolent purposes, \$230.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

BY MEMBERS OF THAT CHURCH.

When the subject of building a meeting-house at Swanton Falls was agitated in 1822, Mr. Samuel Hoffman having come with his family a year or two previously from New York, being a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, he claimed that this denomination should have a share in the house. The articles of agreement

therefore under which the house was built provided that the pulpit-right should belong equally to four denominations, viz.: Congregationalist, Methodist, Episcopalian, and Quaker. After the completion of the house in 1824, the Episcopalians held services there occasionally for a few years, Bishop Hopkins coming from Burlington once or twice a year and preaching to the people. The writer well remembers his preaching a sermon about 1829, giving expression to very decided Armenian views, which gave offence to some persons holding the opposite or Calvinistic doctrines.

About the year 1828 or '9, Mr. Hoffman, who had been one of the most prominent members of this church, left the place for New York; after which, according to the recollection of the writer, services of this denomination were not often held, their right to the house passing (it was claimed) into the hands of the Congregationalists.

In the summer of 1867 the Rev. J. B. Pitman commenced holding services at Swanton and Highgate. The idea of establishing the services of the church permanently was not then entertained by the people; even some friendly to the church regarded the idea as Utopian, and when suggested met it with much indifference.

There were living at Swanton at that time the following confirmed members of the church: Hon. V. S. Ferris, Wm. L. Sowles (member of Methodist church) and his wife, Mrs. Dr. Saxton, Mrs. Dr. W. Bourdon, Mrs. H. M. Stone, and Colonel Kidder. Baptised members, viz.: Mrs. W. W. Keyes, Mrs. Agnes Hatch, Mrs. Dr. D. J. Morrill, Dr. G. M. Hall, Dr. O. Saxton, and the Hon. Henry A. Burt.

Nov. 1, 1867, at an informal meeting at the Bank, it was resolved to take immediate steps to organize a parish. The Sunday following, the Rev. Mr. Pitman gave notice that a meeting for organizing a parish would be held in the Academy hall on Monday evening. The meeting was held according to notice, and a parish organized under the name of "The Parish of the Holy Trinity," the name being adopt-

ed at the suggestion of Dr. G. M. Hall. The following gentlemen were elected wardens and vestrymen: Judge V. S. Ferris, senior warden; Hon. H. A. Burt, junior warden; Dr. G. M. Hall, Norman Laselle, Col. A. B. Jewett, Henry M. Stone, and Dr. D. J. Morrill, vestrymen. Thus "The Parish of the Holy Trinity" was duly organized, and entered on its work in due and regular form. According to appointment, Bishop Bissell visited Swanton July 4th. Sunday, July 5, morning service, sermon, and the holy communion was enjoyed. Services were again held at 4 o'clock, P. M., and a class of 21 adults was presented by the rector to the bishop and the church to receive the sacred rite of confirmation. The services were held all day in the Methodist house of worship, and a resolution of thanks was passed by the vestry, and presented to the M. E. church and their pastor, the Rev. H. F. Austin.

About the time of, or soon after, the organization of the parish, the church made purchase of a house and lot formerly belonging to Dea. A. S. Farrar, which is a few rods easterly of the Congregational meeting-house, and adjoining said meeting-house lot. This was purchased for a parsonage, and was occupied as such by the pastor, Mr. Pitman, during his pastorate. A further object had in view in this purchase was to secure the vacant space on the corner of said lot, opposite the residence of Judge Sowles, for a church lot, on which they could build a church when circumstances should favor the undertaking.

Mr. Pitman closed his pastorate here June 15, 1872, and went to Malone, N. Y., after which for a time lay services only were held, the Hon. V. S. Ferris officiating. The time was not long, however, before the services of Dr. Josiah Swett, of Fairfax, were secured. He commenced his labors as rector of the parish in July, 1872, holding services every alternate Sunday in the Academy hall, until the fall of 1876, when a chapel, capable of seating 150 persons, and costing about \$2000, was erected on the church lot, and an organ which had been donated to the parish dur-

ing the rectorship of Rev. J. B. Pitman, by the church of Woodstock, but for want of a place to set it had not been put in repair, was now repaired for \$150, and placed in the new chapel. The parish now possessed a very convenient and pleasant place of worship and was free from debt. At this time the congregation was materially increased.

On the first Sunday after Easter, 1877, the Rev. Dr. Swett ended his pastorate of Holy Trinity church. From this time until July lay services were held.

In July Rev. Thomas W. Haskins, rector of St. Luke's church, St. Albans, commenced holding services every Sunday afternoon, continuing them until Oct. 1878, when he resigned.

Lay services were again held until Jan. 1st, 1879, when the Rev. J. I. Bliss, of Burlington, was engaged as rector. Alternate Sundays, both morning and evening, he preached, on other Sundays lay services being held. During the rectorship of Mr. Haskins and of Mr. Bliss, the attendance of public worship was considerably increased, the chapel generally being filled.

Soon after the close of the labors of Mr. Bliss in Nov. 1880, Rev. Thomas Burgess of St. Albans, was appointed rector of the parish. To the present time Mr. Burgess has continued in that capacity to hold services every Sunday afternoon. Although the church from its beginning has in numbers considerably increased, yet the death of many of the most able and prominent members has left her financially but little, if any stronger, than was her condition years ago.

CATHOLIC CHURCH IN SWANTON.

BY MRS. JULIA C. SMALLEY.

There were but few Catholic families in Swanton when Rev. J. O'Callaghan came to Burlington in 1830. In common with all the villages of Northern Vermont, Swanton received occasional visits from that devoted and untiring missionary. The Very Rev. Father Mignault from Chambly, Vicar General of the Diocese of Boston, came also from time to time to minister to the Canadians in all that region.

When Rev. G. A. Hamilton was placed at St. Albans, in 1847, the number of Catholics in Swanton had increased sufficiently to warrant an attempt to build a church for their use. Measures to that effect were immediately set on foot, and by the most self-sacrificing efforts and generous zeal on the part of the people, a comfortable brick edifice was erected on ground given by James McNalley for that purpose. Swanton was visited by the priest from St. Albans until the fall of 1854, when Rev. J. L. Lionnett was appointed its pastor, and remained in charge of the parish until he was succeeded by Rev. L. Cam, the present pastor, in 18—.

At the midnight mass of Christmas, in 1858, the church edifice, which had cost the people such severe efforts to build, took fire, and was soon in ruins. Some of the altar furniture and pictures were saved. Without delay, Father Cam began courageously his preparations for building a new church across the street from the site of the former one. He prosecuted the work with such diligent exertions and marvelous energy, in the face of appalling difficulties from limited means and the scanty help his congregation, large in numbers but extremely meagre as to resources, were able to render, that on the feast of All Saints, the first day of the following Nov., mass was offered within its walls for a people whose hearts were overflowing with gratitude to the Giver of all good for this great blessing, and for the faithful pastor His Providence had placed over them.

When the building was completed and the debt paid, it was solemnly dedicated for the worship of God, in honor of the blessed Virgin Mary.

As we write of those times and events, what a "cloud of witnesses" seem to surround us, whose familiar faces were never missing from the holy services of the sanctuary, and whose hands were ever ready to aid and contribute to all good works, as far as their means would allow, until we laid them to their final sleep within the sacred enclosure surrounding the church they loved so well. May they rest in peace!

They are many interesting circumstances connected with the church history of Swanton, which set a distinctive mark upon its record. Evidences are not wanting to prove that it was one of the earliest stations established within the borders of Vermont by the zealous missionary Fathers of the Jesuit and Recollet orders in Canada, for the conversion of the natives.

In the early part of this century, the St. Regis Indians still held a tradition of the first visit of a priest in the summer of 1613, to Swanton, and thence to all the scattered encampments along the eastern shores of the placid lake discovered four years earlier by Samuel Champlain, to which he gave his name.

It is pleasant to think of that humble chapel near the old "Indian corn field" on the east side of Missisquoi river in Swanton, and of the venerable "Black Gown" surrounded by the converted "children of larger growth"—first fruits of his labor—who had erected it, and who continued to occupy it for their worship until they discovered it was not within the original territory of "New France," when they removed the very stones of the walls so sacred to them beyond the limits of the English colonies—probably to Missisquoi Bay. As we call up these scenes in the wilderness, on the banks of the beautiful Missisquoi, and contemplate in fancy's mirror the devoted missionary giving his earnest and plain instructions and explanations of the Christian doctrine to his flock, the simple children of that wilderness; their dusky faces all upturned to him, and their ears drinking with rapt attention the message of the "Great Spirit" delivered by His servant; when we see them in child-like faith accepting that message, renouncing with prompt docility those habitudes of their savage life, inconsistent with its precepts, to conform themselves diligently to these precepts, so contrary to all the impulses of the savage nature, we must unhesitatingly confess that the "Finger of God was there."

It seems mysterious that a work so happily originated and successfully carried on

for a series of years in that vicinity, should at length have disappeared so silently, entirely and for so long an interval, that only the faintest marks of its former existence can now be traced.

—
LAURA POMEROY SMALLEY.

BY E. MARVIN SMALLEY.

This lady after a life of activity and usefulness, died at Swanton, July 21, 1863, in her 70th year, leaving many friends in the community where she lived so long. She was born in Middlebury, in 1793; and while quite young, was removed (with her father's family) to the eastern part of this county, while it was yet comparatively new and unsettled. In consequence she was permitted to enjoy few advantages for even the rudest education. Such, however, were the qualities of her mind, that she acquired an education much above the average afforded in those days, owing to her perseverance and natural love of study. She was endowed with acute powers of perception, which, coupled with an ambitious energy, laid a strong grasp upon the slender opportunities which lay within her reach and bent them to her purpose of self-cultivation. With occasional aid from her elder brother, the late Zerah Smalley, M. D., (who was liberally educated, and a man of scholastic attainments,) and profiting by access to a few well-selected books loaned by sympathizing and appreciative friends, she found herself arrived at womanhood, possessed of attainments by no means contemptible. For some time she gave herself up to teaching—an avocation she was fond and proud of—and there are left many people in the eastern parts of this and Chittenden counties, who retain grateful memories of her faithful tuition. After long and laborious service, broken in upon by many sore trials and domestic afflictions, she came to St. Albans with impaired health, to reside with her younger brother, B. H. Smalley, Esq., (now of Swanton) a little more than 25 years ago. Her natural vigor of constitution was shattered, and for the next 10 or 12 years she experienced a great deal of sickness. Ultimately, however, she was

so far restored as to enjoy comparatively firm and comfortable health, until August, 1861, when she was first stricken with paralysis, from the effects of which she never fully recovered; remaining an invalid and more or less helpless at times until her death. In 1847, Miss Smalley was admitted into the communion of the Roman Catholic Church at St. Albans—then under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Geo. A. Hamilton—and ever after remained a firm and devoted adherent to that faith. Her character was what is styled an "original" one. She was gifted with a vivid imagination and a very retentive memory; and her stores of legends, old stories, historical romances and quaint songs (sung in her own peculiarly melodious voice) made her the acceptable companion, as her genial manners and conversation made her the welcome guest, at many a fireside, and the particular favorite of young people and children. In the interchange of witty repartee she had few equals; and they were rash who ventured to excite her just indignation. There was a point, and an emphasis to her expressions, which left no doubt as to their meaning and application, and shamed the discomfited person who would cast ridicule upon anything that was dear to her—and she, like all persons of a positive character, had many objects and subjects to which she was fondly attached. Perhaps one trait in her character which endeared her to her neighbors and acquaintances as much as any of her peculiarities, was her unwearied kindness at the bedside of the sick and the abode of poverty. In assiduity in ministering to the sick and afflicted, she found her pleasure, as long as her strength lasted, and "Aunt Laura" will long be remembered among the poor with a blessing upon her memory. Her sympathies were easily wrought upon, and very strong when excited; so that her bitterest enemy (so far as she could have any) would turn her resentment into compassion upon an appeal to her charity of disposition.

Thus she lived among mankind, mingling much in her earlier years with the busy world; sorely tried by sorrows and

afflictions, but passing the down-hill of life by easy steps and among pleasant surroundings, and laying down quietly at the end, resting in the luxurious enjoyment of a religious faith which made her every hope and aspiration peaceful. (1863.)

LAURA'S LAMENT FOR HER NIECE.

BY L. P. S.

'Tis ever thus—oh! ever thus,
The blossoms of to-day.
The loved, the bright, the beautiful,
Are first to fade away.
Oh! why, All Righteous Father, why?
Wake "the unconscious dust!"
Why raise our expectations high,
Then disappoint our trust?

Was it in mercy, or in wrath,
This transient flower was lent
To shed its fragrance o'er our path,
Then leave us to lament?
Oh! better far without the ray
Of joy that ends in pain!
Of hopes that blossom for a day,
Then turn to dust again!

But, hush! rebellious heart be still!
Be every thought subdued,
Submissive to His holy will,
The only—wise and good!
The Father chastens whom He loves,
He takes what He has given;
The children whom he most approves
He earliest marks for Heaven.

[Miss Laura Smalley we knew, pleasantly, some 20 years ago. E. Marvin was the great pet of Aunt Laura, and wrote from his heart her obituary, whom he could sometimes tease rarely—in that dear old past. Says the *Burlington Free Press*, in a notice of his death:

He was for a time a student of the U. V. M., class of '54, but left before graduation; studied law and practiced in this city, St. Albans, Swanton and Chicago; published for some time the *Burlington Sentinel*, and for the last few years had been connected editorially with the *Chicago Railway Review*.

He "died of dropsy" in the summer of the year, in the very summer of life, but as one who knew the natural, large, warm heart of his and his faith, might have expected, like a sweet, penitent child, gathered in the tender arms of the last sacraments of his church to her bosom. He was buried from St. Mary's Catholic church, St. Albans, and sleeps in the family burial-plot in St. Albans' old cemetery.

The niece whom Aunt Laura laments in her scarcely reconciled verse was the only

daughter of her brother, Benjamin H., Esq., in whose family she resided; who died in her beauty and sweetness, at 17. The greedily, insatiable consumer of youth and beauty, that devoured slowly, irremediably at St. Albans that lovely sister-stalk in Judge Aldis's house, a similar three-fold stalk of rare flowers in Bradley Barlow's home, and so many other opening roses of young womanhood in St. Albans, Swanton—along these lake-shore towns—gathered an opening bud of much preciousness from the Smalley family, Mar. 2, 1853. Cynthia Smalley, this sweet girl, was a companion of the Aldis and Barlow girls, of the charming Fay girls, of St. Albans, who still fragrantly remember her. Miss Melusina Fay —, the accomplished writer, was one of her young girl-companions. Mrs. Smalley, we think, has never entirely ceased to mourn this painful bereavement.

MRS. JULIA C. SMALLEY.

To Swanton also belongs the honor of being the home of the author of the first book written in Franklin Co.: "The Young Converts," 12 mo. 263 pp., by Mrs. Smalley, published by P. O'Shea, New York; revised by Mrs. Smalley, by request, and republished by Rev. Z. Druon, of St. Albans, in 1861. This second edition, which was mostly confined to the letters of those young ladies, was not by any means so happy a book as the first edition, but made a neat and suitable prize book for the convent schools, for which we think it was chiefly intended. The original book, however, which all antiquarians take most pride in, "Memoirs of the Three Sisters," a true story, told with much freshness and that sweet fervor that takes any heart, was not only a favorite with converts both East and West, but widely, for a Catholic book, read and admired by Protestants as well.

Mrs. Smalley has not written largely, at all, but well, whatever she has written. She wrote the Catholic church paper in this work for St. Albans, she has written it, also, for this history of Swanton. She wrote the biographical sketch for the Hon.

The American Medical Association is a non-profit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of the medical profession and the public. It is organized into a national association and a number of local associations. The national association is organized into a number of departments, each of which is responsible for a particular branch of the medical profession. The local associations are organized into a number of districts, each of which is responsible for a particular branch of the medical profession.

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Stephen Royce, of Berkshire, in vol. II. She has published a number of interesting papers in the "Catholic World Magazine," New York, as "Incidents of the Reign of Terror" (a story of French refugees), "Traces of an Indian Legend," "Progress *versus* Grooves," "One Hundred Years Ago," etc. More seldom, but occasionally, she has written in verse. We find among our papers from her pen:

TO MY FRIEND IN AFFLICTION.

BY JULIA C. SMALLEY.

Do you remember, dearest,
How, many years ago,
We laid a lovely little flower
Beneath the frost and snow?
And how it chilled our hearts, my love,
In those wintry days of old,
To think our little darling lay
Out in the cold!

Again, when eighteen years had joined
That saddened year before,
On such another wintry day
Another flower we bore,
And with it laid our fondest hopes
Beside that grave of old,
Leaving our broken hearts with them,
Out in the cold!

The storms howl wildly 'round us now,
And life's stern winter sheds,
'Mild driving blasts, its frost and snow
On our defenceless heads.
But we'll think of that fair Home in which
Our flowers their sweets unfold,
And hope it may receive us soon,
Out of the cold!

LINES

written on the fly-leaf of a copy of the "Young Converts," presented to a very dear young convert in Ohio:

As ocean's faithful shell, howe'er remote,
Or long absented from the sounding shore,
Still holds the echo of each ocean-note
Imprisoned deep within its bosom's core!
So, deep within our living human hearts
The voices of the past are echoing still,
And as each loved one from the earth departs,
The swelling cadence owns a deeper thrill;
And Heaven's own symphonies pervade the cell,
Emptied of earth, that angels there may dwell!

J. C. S.

[The young lady referred to above, Miss Mary Libbie Smalley, of Jefferson, Ohio, a niece of Mr. Smalley's,—Benj. H., Esq.]

I have no permission to publish these names. It is more interesting and valuable in history to have names and authority for everything. Folks must keep the knowledge of anything that adds a new

tint of color to a fact away from a historian, I believe, if they would not have it used. I am so happy as to be very well acquainted with Mrs. Smalley, and the largest fault I know in this lady, she has buried her talent too much—a Catholic virtue, I know; but so her friends mostly feel; for I know not another woman of more deep and sweet culture in the State.—Ed.]

THE BAPTIST CHURCH IN SWANTON.

March 12, 1796, an ecclesiastical council was called to organize a Baptist church in Swanton, which was composed of Elder William Marsh, Dea. Simon Huntington, and Ezekiel Sears from the church at Caldwell Manor, P. Q., and Dea. John Cressey from Fairfax. There were 11 members present at the council, which constituted the church at its organization. Daniel Rowley and John Calkins were chosen deacons. In two years they had 17 members, and Elder Thomas Brown was called and ordained Jan. 16, 1798. One of the present leading members, Mr. Jonas Brown, thinks Elder Thomas Brown was the father of the late Hon. S. S. Brown. Elder Brown continued his ministrations about two years.

A Baptist society was formed in the east part of the town in 1803. At that time, application was made to the town for the privilege of holding a Baptist society meeting on the east road, to choose a moderator, society clerk, and other officers. The meeting was held, and the Baptist society organized, by the choice of Jno. Baker moderator, Wm. Green clerk, Stephen Robinson treasurer, Israel Robinson collector, Joshua Calkins, Wm. Green, Jno. Baker, committee; Asa Green, Isaac Lackey and Otis Freeman, assessors (1st town book, p. 119). Several of these were not members of the church, some of these were Congregationalists, there being no Congregational church near. The organization continued for many years. Preaching was supported on the grand list.

In 1802 Elder Josiah Orcutt was employed to preach, but his term of service seems to have been short, as Elder Jesse Smith commenced preaching for them in

1803, and in June 1804 was regularly settled as pastor.

In 1808 ELDER JOSIAH ORCUTT was again employed, and continued to supply the pulpit until 1811 or '12, soon after which his death occurred.

ELDER PHINEAS CULVER began to preach for the Baptist church and society in Swanton June 25, 1814, and continued to act as pastor until 1818, when

ELDER ROSELL MEARS was employed as pastor. His labors were continued until 1829. At this time arrangements were made by which Elder Culver was to supply the pulpit one half of the time, and Elder Mears the other half. This arrangement continued until 1831, when

ELDER DANIEL SABIN commenced to supply the pulpit one half of the time, and continued to do so until 1841. Under his labors in 1840, there was an unusual religious interest manifested and 35 were received into church fellowship.

Rev. JAMES M. BEEMAN began his ministrations May 1841, and continued one year. From this time to 1846 it does not appear that the church was served with regular preaching, when the Rev. N. Clark commenced and continued until '47. After this

Rev. P. CRESSEY became pastor, serving some years until Rev. Palmer C. Himes began in Sept. 1852, and continued until April 1853, when the students from Fairfax supplied the pulpit one year. Rev. G. W. Bixby became pastor and served until 1860. The students then supplied the pulpit for two or three years. After which in 1865, H. C. Leavitt assumed the pastorate, and continued until 1868, when Rev. E. P. Merrifield became pastor one year. Then A. L. Gilbert 3 years, when, about 1872, Rev. A. L. Armes became pastor and served 11-2 years. Between 1816 and '20 the Baptist and Congregational churches built the meeting-house at Swanton Center. Jan. 1, 1850, the Baptists dedicated their house of worship at East Swanton, Rev. P. Cressey being then pastor.

The whole number of persons who have been members of the Baptist church up to 1860 is 518, 180 males, 338 females; of

these there were received by baptism 126 males and 266 females. Since 1860 there have been 26 members added. The present number of the membership is 68.

Rev. PHINEAS CULVER, [found among the papers of Mr. Perry that came into my hands; it is not in his hand writing but was doubtless written at his request by some Baptist clergyman, or other friend of Mr. Culver about the year 1861. G. B.] a clergyman of the Baptist denomination, removed from Champlain, N. Y. to Swanton in 1814. He was settled as pastor over the Baptist church in the latter place and continued in that relation from 1814 to 1818. This church at the time of his settlement was in a low and feeble state. His pastoral labors were every way successful, additions to their numbers began with the labors of "Elder Culver," and the year 1816 witnessed an unprecedented revival of religion. Nearly 100 persons were baptized into the church, among these were the Hon. George Green, Rev. F. W. Emerson, Ezra Lathrop and others. Through the efforts of Mr. Culver, seconded by those of Capt. Hubbard, a wealthy farmer of Swanton Center, the first meeting-house in the town was built. This was in 1816 Capt. Hubbard donated the land. One half of the house belonged to the Baptists, and the other was controlled by a society called the "Friendly Society."

Sectarian feelings ran high in those days. Mr. Culver was a thorough biblical expositor, possessed a powerful memory, had the Bible nearly at his tongue's end, was an acute reasoner and a hard theological antagonist to encounter. Polemics in theology in those days were in much higher vogue than now. There are some octogenarians yet in Swanton and vicinity, who can call to mind the invitations to a public discussion of their respective creeds, and that passed from Elder Culver to Revs. Mr. Wooster, of Fairfield, Mr. Dorman, of Georgia, and Mr. Cheney, of Milton. None of the invitations were accepted. Mr. Culver's views of the Jewish and Christian Sabbath were some 50 years in advance of his denomination and of the theology of his day. He believed that the

Christian Sabbath rested on very different authority from that for the Jewish Sabbath, that the latter with the rest of the Jewish rituals was abrogated; while the authority for the former was found not in any positive precept, but in the example and practice of the Apostles and early Christians, coupled with the fitness and appropriateness of the day as commemorative of the resurrection of Christ. His views exposed him to the severest theological denunciations. They were the theme of religious discussions for years in Swanton and vicinity. Two councils of his own denomination were called "to put him down for heresy," as it was then styled. But the ability and good temper with which he defended his views and positions, together with the firm support given him by his church, enabled him to triumph over his enemies. His labors were greatly blessed in after years.

He died in 1834, leaving 9 children, among whom are E. D. Culver, of Brooklyn, N. Y., well known to the people of Vermont, and James D. Culver, late Mayor of Ogdensburgh, N. Y. There are many yet living in Swanton who remember Elder Culver with lasting affection.

The foregoing was all written previous to 1876. On the call of Miss Hemenway for the "History" to date, I addressed a letter to the pastor of this church, but have failed to get a reply.—G. B., March, 1882.

FREE WILL BAPTISTS.

At an early day it is believed there were several families of this denomination settled at Maquam, and in that vicinity. It is thought they had no regular preaching there until about the year 1825, when two ministers from New Hampshire came there in company. One, whose name was Hazleton, was a Free Will Baptist, and the other, whose name was Boston, is understood to have belonged to the denomination called "Christians." They commenced holding meetings, and labored harmoniously together. Their labors resulted in a very general spiritual awakening, and many persons connected them-

selves with that denomination. The Methodists, who had had a society in that part of the town for several years previous, also shared in the fruits of this revival. Attention was given to religion by the people in this section in a marked degree for several years.

According to the recollection of the writer, Messrs. Hazleton and Boston remained and labored there about two years. After they left, Elder Hall and Elder Kilburn served the society a while, after which a minister by the name of Elder Ewers commenced to preach to the people there. During his pastorate of some 5 years, the subject of baptism was much agitated, the people in that section being pretty evenly divided in opinion upon the subject.—About 1828 or '9, the Rev. John Clark, presiding elder of the Methodist Episcopal church, preached a sermon at the school-house there upon this subject, taking the pedo-baptist view, and going over the whole ground. This caused great excitement and discussion, and though the sermon probably made no converts from the Baptist church, yet it had the effect to confirm the Methodists in their faith, and probably saved the church there from disintegration.

Mr. Ewers left about 1833, but previous to leaving became a convert of the Universalist faith. He moved to Canada, and it is believed died in that faith.

The Baptists had other ministers in after years preaching at times at Maquam, and at a neighborhood called the city, but the society, like the Methodist in that section, gradually declined until neither they or the Methodists have had regular preaching in that part of the town for many years.

UNIVERSALISTS.

There were persons in town at an early period who professed to be Universalists in sentiment, but no effort was made to secure the services of a minister of that denomination until about the year 1830 or '31, at which time, according to the recollection of the writer, a request was made of the Congregational church, by one or more persons professing Universalism, to permit a Universalist minister to preach in

the meeting-house on the day they worshipped there. This request was refused. Several that took sides with the Universalists were owners of slips in the house, and felt it unjust to be excluded from a place of worship which they had helped to build, and as the consent of the Congregational church could not be obtained to allow a minister of the Universalist faith to occupy the pulpit, it was resolved to occupy it without their consent. An appointment was therefore made that a Universalist minister, the Rev. Mr. Wright, would preach in the meeting-house at the same hour that the Congregationalists had held their stated service there. The house was well filled some little time previous to the usual hour of opening service by the adherents of both parties. Mr. Wright had taken his place in the pulpit, and commenced the reading of the opening hymn on time, perhaps a little before, and while he was thus engaged, Mr. E. H. Dorman, who was then the pastor of the Congregational church, entered the house, passing down the aisle and up the stairs into the pulpit. He, as pastor, demanded the pulpit. Mr. Wright continued the reading of his hymn without giving the slightest attention to the demands made; whereupon Mr. Dorman turned and said that his congregation would find him at the school-house, some 50 rods distant. He with his congregation then left the house. There was intense excitement, but the scene passed without violence, which some had apprehended. The Congregationalists brought a suit against the leaders for the recovery of their house, they very naturally feeling that they had suffered great injustice in consequence of their refusing what they could not conscientiously grant, and feeling that though people might hold pew property who differed from them in their religious views, yet they had no right to the control of the pulpit. This suit, though brought before the courts, was been put over from time to time, for the reason, it was said, that the court had a great reluctance to deciding a controversy of this kind. The suit was finally, about 1840 or '41, taken out of court, each party

paying their own costs, with the tacit understanding that the Congregationalists might occupy the meeting-house as they had done previous to the controversy, without being molested.

A Universalist society was formed about 1832, and proper officers chosen. (The writer has made efforts to obtain the records of the society, but has been unsuccessful, and is therefore compelled to depend on his recollection and that of others for the brief history here given.) Rev. Eli Ballou is believed to be the first minister of that denomination to hold regular stated services. He came here about 1833, and remained until about 1837, or '38. Some time previous to Mr. Ballou leaving, the Rev. Joseph Baker came here to reside, and taught school a while, and after Mr. Ballou left, served the society as their minister, remaining until 1839 or 40. (In 1843, he was preaching in St. Albans.) It is believed the society had no regular preaching from 1840 to 1846 or '7, about which time the Rev. W. J. Goss commenced to preach regularly once in two or four weeks, and continued his ministrations a year or two. After which we find (by the Vermont Register) that Rev. D. Mott served as their minister in 1851 or '2, since which it is thought there has been no stated preaching in the place by clergymen of that denomination. Mr. Ballou has, however, been occasionally sent for to Montpelier to preach on funeral occasions.

EDUCATION.

In the original charter of this town granted by Gov. Wentworth, the usual provision was made for education. To the lands so set apart, one finds frequent reference in the early records of the town. Votes were occasionally passed at the annual town meetings, respecting the application of the proceeds from the school lands. A committee of 9 was appointed in March, 1797, to divide the town into districts, for each of which a trustee was appointed at a town meeting in April, the same year. These districts were from time to time divided, and subdivided, as we find in 1804, that it was "voted to divide the

first district into two, and 2 years later to set off a new district in the northeast part of the town."

In 1812, the town consisted of 11 districts. They probably continued without much variation for many years, for in 1830 the districts did not exceed 12. In 1831, they were increased to 14; and in 1838, a new district was formed "down the river." In 1848, district No. 9 was "authorized to divide into two districts." This decision being carried into effect the next year, the town at this time consisted of 17 districts.

In 1853, there was a "new district." This consisted in the alteration and more definite determination of some boundaries, without change in the number of districts, which has continued the same to the present.

The school lands it would seem from various town votes respecting them, were early laid out. In 1802, it was "voted that the selectmen be empowered to give leases of the public lands or school lands" in Swanton. It seems from the records, that there was occasionally some difficulty in the management of these lands, for in 1815, we find S. Hathaway chosen to prosecute for, or defend, the title of the public school lands. Probably the proceeds of these lands were in the early years of the town sometimes devoted to other than school purposes. This would seem evident from the fact, that in 1810 it was voted that the rents and profits of the public school lots in Swanton be appropriated to the use of schools. A similar vote was taken in 1812.

The desire for free schools did not prevail so widely at an early day as at present. One of the articles inserted in the warning for a town meeting in 1805, was, "To see if the town will raise a sum of money on the grand list for the support of schools for one year." This article was dismissed.

It is interesting to note the gradual advancement in public sentiment on many points connected with education, as exhibited by the records of the town or of school districts, through a long series of years. On many points, respecting which a general apathy prevailed 50 years ago, there

is now a lively interest. Districts which were then strongly opposed to raising the salary of teachers on the grand list, are to-day defraying the whole expense of education in this way.

In 1803, according to the recollection of my mother, Miss Lydia Hyde taught the first school in town in a corn-house belonging to Mr. Levi Scott, on the west side of the river. Soon after this in the same year, or possibly the year after, a school was taught by Lydia Dewey, in a shop belonging to Capt. Heman Hopkins. It was then the custom that those sending children to school should board the teacher, and this custom prevailed for nearly 30 years after.

I find on my father's old book where he gives Heman Hopkins credit for boarding both Lydia Hyde and Lydia Dewey, three weeks, at one dollar per week, under date of 1803. From this it seems he employed Hopkins to board the teacher, instead of boarding her at his own residence, which was an arrangement often made between neighbors respecting the board of the teacher.

The first school-house built in town was on the west side of the river. It stood on the hill occupying the ground just in front of the present school-house. It was erected in the year 1805 or '6. Edward Coit taught school here in the winter 1807 and '8. Bradford Scott attended that school. Mr. Ira Hill was employed in 1815 or '16 as teacher, receiving for his services \$500. He had as an assistant Miss Almira Poinero. The number of pupils was about 100. There was a temporary addition built to the house to accommodate the large number of scholars. Of this school some of the older citizens used to speak with much praise and enthusiasm.

The second school-house at Swanton Falls was built about the year 1816, and stood about 4 or 5 rods east of where the present Congregational church now stands and occupied the northern extremity of the lot now owned by the Episcopal church.

We look with interest upon the names of those who took an active part in education at an early day. It is with such a

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feeling that we learn who were appointed Trustees of the several districts formed. In 1797, according to the town records, the first trustees of school districts were Isaac Aselstyne, John Pratt, Amasa Howe, Dr. Ela Smith, Joshua Calkins, Israel Robinson and Asa Lewis. These seem to have held their offices from year to year. New ones being appointed only in cases of resignation, or removal from the district or other like reasons. In 1828 we find the first record of the appointment of a superintending committee of common schools. This consisted of Rev. E. H. Dorman, Lewis James, Stephen S. Brown, George Green, Arison Soule, Cornelius Wood and Geo. W. Foster. There are records of appointment of such committee for six successive years, (1828 to '33 inclusive,) Rev. Mr. Dorman being one of the number for the whole period.

The first mention of "Town Superintendent of Common Schools" occurs in the record of 1846. For that year Warren Robinson was appointed; the next year Chas. W. Rich. Warren Robinson again in 1848, Jno. Barney '49 and Rev. A. J. Sampson for 1850. During the next 3 years no appointments were made. C. B. Hurlburt served in 1856; W. C. Sanford, '55, Rev. H. J. Moore, '56, Rev. J. B. Perry from 1857 to 1862.

SWANTON FALLS ACADEMY.

In 1846, a movement was made towards the building of an academy. The building was erected by Nelson Bullard, about the year 1846. The basement being designed for a town hall, and upper story for academical purposes.

The first principal was H. R. Stebbings, who taught one year, and was succeeded by Rev. A. J. Sampson, who began in March, 1849, and continued to May, 1850 (5 terms).

Samuel Case was the next principal, in connection with whose exertions a good apparatus, illustrative of Natural Philosophy, was added. The school about this time was incorporated as an academy. In 1851, unfortunately for the town and for all the interests of education, the edifice

was destroyed by fire; but through the activity of Mr. Case and others who co-operated with him, a new building more commodious than the first was erected in 1852; the lower portion of which, like that of the former edifice, was intended for a town hall, while the second story was divided into school and recitation rooms.

Mr. Case was succeeded by Henry C. Adams, whose health failing, Mr. McLaughlin taught for a few months. Calvin B. Hurlburt was the next principal. Wm. C. Sanford followed Mr. Hurlburt. The Rev. H. J. Moore, assisted by Mrs. Moore and others, was principal for two years, about the years 1856, '7. C. J. S. Wells took charge of the school in Sept., 1857, and continued until the summer of '60, usually employing an assistant during the fall term. Since that time, Mr. Ayer has taught one term; Mr. James one term; Mr. Hyde taught in 1861.

The number of pupils in the academy has varied very much at different periods. There has been times when the number of pupils here in the fall term has been about 100, indeed for several years they ranged from 50 to 100.

GRADED UNION SCHOOL.

During the autumn of 1860, attention was more than usual turned toward the subject of common schools. There had been previously some that thought of placing the academy on the basis of a common school, which should be open to all. Each of the two districts on the east side of the river had far too many children for a single school, and it seemed desirable to adopt a plan which should be at once economical and efficient in bringing the means of instruction within the reach of all, and a graded union school was fixed upon as the most feasible plan. In Jan., 1861, a union district was formed, and a committee appointed to secure the passage of a bill so to enlarge the powers of the union district as to allow the comparting and grading of the schools to any desirable extent. Such a bill having been passed by the legislature, was adopted by the union district in Nov., 1861. The children were at once

divided into three grades, and three schools established. These three grades forming the nucleus of a primary, intermediate and high-school. The district having power to divide each grade into two or more graded departments as occasion might require.

Fortunately for the district, the services of Prof. C. D. Mead was secured as principal of this school, who organized it on the basis contemplated, having two or more subordinate teachers, and continued his services in this capacity, with great acceptance to the community, until 1871. After which Mr. Mead became principal of the high school at Johnson for about a year, and after this teacher in a high school connected with Middlebury College, retaining that position at the present (1882).

On the retirement of Mr. Mead as principal at Swanton, Prof. T. W. Huntington assumed that relation, and retained it until about the first of 1873, giving very general satisfaction. He is now engaged in the study of medicine in the medical department of Harvard University.

During the year 1873 and part of '74, Prof. W. A. Learned was principal, and was regarded an excellent teacher.

In the fall of 1874, Prof. W. N. Phelps became principal, and remained as such until the winter of 1877, when he left.

Prof. H. Hill, of Isle La Motte, a graduate of the University of Vermont, took the school after Prof. Phelps had left, and commenced in March, 1877. He was a young man of good ability, well cultivated, and gave very general satisfaction. He left in the spring of 1879 to become the principal of the academy at Chateaugay, N. Y., and soon after became the husband of the daughter of Francis Smith, Esq., of this village.

Prof. H. B. Chittenden took the place of Mr. Hill as principal of our high school. He commenced Sept. 1, 1879, and continues his services to the present time (March, 1882), having continuously with him three other teachers, to whom he gives a general oversight. His services have been very acceptable to the people generally.

LYCEUMS.

FROM MR. PERCY'S MSS.

In this town, as in many others, lyceums and debating societies have been from time to time established and for a while sustained. These, no doubt, when properly conducted, contribute to increase intelligence and to awaken many to habits of thoughtfulness whose minds might otherwise have remained unaffected.

There was a lyceum or literary society established here about 1850 in connection with the Academy. Occasionally lectures were delivered, though ordinarily the exercises were confined to debates. This continued with varying success for several years, say to 1857, and was no doubt a means of improvement to the students in the school, as well as to such citizens as participated in the exercises.

Several feeling the need of something which should foster scientific inquiry in themselves, and tend to awaken an interest in the community, called a meeting of all interested in literary and scientific investigation, which resulted in the organization of an association called the "Citizens' Lyceum." The leading exercise was to be a lecture, usually on some scientific subject, ordinarily occupying from 30 minutes to an hour, after which the subject came before the body for discussion. No regular disputants were to be chosen or appointed, for the reason that ordinarily the taking of sides and simply endeavoring to maintain them, leads to narrow and contracted views, each ignoring all truth not favorable to his own position. Thus a broader field was open for inquiry, and the utmost freedom allowed to the discussion, which tends to bring the truth to light in its manifold and diversified phases.

From this association, the meetings of which were weekly and continued from 4 to 5 months in the year, great and perceptible good has resulted. Light was brought to bear on many minds on a thousand points which would else have remained in darkness. Broader views were entertained by all who were in the habit of participating in the discussions.

The lectures were usually prepared by citizens, though occasionally the lyceum was favored by a speaker from abroad. Thus much has been said on this point that it may incite people generally in our State to engage in literary and scientific investigations.

J. B. P.

The community is greatly indebted to Mr. Perry for the prominent part he took in organizing, encouraging and sustaining the association spoken of. He with his coadjutor, Dr. G. M. Hall, favored the lyceums with frequent lectures, taking advanced views upon all subjects discussed. This association was kept up and made interesting mainly by the influence and exertion of these two men until a short time previous to Mr. Perry's leaving, since which time there have been but few meetings, and but few persons seem to be interested in the matter.

Mr. Perry also deserves much credit for the part he took in changing the Academy into a graded school of a high order, he being at the time town superintendent of common schools.

NEWSPAPERS.

Several efforts have been made to sustain papers here, but never with marked success. Those that have been established have usually continued only for a few months, or at most for a few years, often, though perhaps not always, with loss to the proprietors. This, however, is only the history of a large proportion of the papers throughout the State, indeed I may add through the whole country.

The North American was started in 1838, the first number being issued April 10, and continued in weekly numbers to Aug. 12, 1841. It was published at first by H. P. Thomas, and edited by Canadians and Americans, the Canadians being here as refugees during the rebellion, or the so-called "Patriot war" of Canada. It was of course designed to advocate what was called the cause of freedom, and to uphold the course of those who had come out as radicals against the English government. The last year or more it was published by J. B. Ryan.

The Loco Foco was the name of a small sheet issued at Swanton for a few weeks in the autumn of 1839. Its name indicates its political views which it was its aim to advocate. The first number bears date Aug. 15, 1839. A lawyer who was opposed to the views it advocated, called it "a scurrilous little sheet."

The Swanton Herald.—Messrs. Ripley & Chamberlain commenced the publication of this paper in 1852; continued until the spring of '53, when Rev. A. J. Sampson began to publish and edit the paper, and continued one year.

The Franklin County Herald was the next paper issued at Swanton Falls. The first number appeared Nov. 5, 1853, under the management of Drury Brothers, Lucius H. Drury being editor. This was intended to support politically the democratic party. It was continued until some time in the winter of 1855.

The American Journal.—The first number of this paper was issued March 10, 1855, H. N. Drury being the publisher, Revs. Wm. A. Miller and A. J. Sampson editors. Their motto was "Independent in all things, neutral in nothing." It was in reality published by an association of the citizens of Swanton for the express purpose of establishing a good family paper, sound in its morals, and calculated to benefit the community. In these respects it was not a failure, but the cause of its failure lay rather in the want of a sufficient financial basis, with perhaps a little more energy by those having the matter in hand. Messrs. Miller and Sampson ceased to act as editors March 14, 1856. After this, Albert Sowles became editor, and H. N. Drury publisher. The 51st and last number of the 2d volume appeared March 27, 1857.

The Swanton Journal, was the next paper issued in this place. The first number appeared May 15, 1857, under the direction of H. N. Drury, as editor and proprietor. It continued until Nov. 6, 1857, when it was discontinued, and Mr. Drury went to Burlington to reside.

The Synchronist.—Is the euphonious title of the next paper established in Swanton,

and, therefore, the first of the great American writers, who, in the history of the American literature, stands out as a figure of the first rank. He was born in 1796, in the town of Andover, Massachusetts, and died in 1862, in the town of Andover, Massachusetts. He was a man of great talent, and his works are of great value to the American literature. He was a man of great talent, and his works are of great value to the American literature.

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indicating that the editor meant to be up with the times. It was edited and published by John Sawyer, Jr. At first it was a bi-weekly, afterward a weekly. The first number appeared in Sept. 1859, the last in 1860. Mr. Sawyer was a native of Franklin, was graduated at Burlington August, 1859, and went into the army with the 1st regiment.

The Franklin County Herald and Swanton Advertiser was started in 1862, the 1st number being issued Mar. 7, by J. Ketchum Averill, editor and proprietor. This was continued in Swanton until August of the same year, when it was removed to St. Albans, where its publication continued under the name of the *Franklin County Herald*. It was not, however, continued for a great length of time. It was severe in its criticisms on the administration of Mr. Lincoln and the conduct of the war. The owners of the press at Swanton, on which the paper was printed, not relishing the idea of furnishing a press to sustain a policy they could not approve, remonstrated. This led to the removal of the paper to St. Albans. Mr. Averill soon after the discontinuance of his paper, went into the army with the 7th New York volunteers, and died at Morris Island, S. C., December, 1863.

Franklin Journal. The publication of this paper was commenced February, 1870, by A. N. Merchant, who was both publisher and proprietor. After about one year, the press on which it was printed was removed from Swanton, and the paper continued to be issued from another place. It was one of that class of papers whose outside is printed in one place, and the inside in another. It afforded much good reading for a family, but did not prove as beneficial to the business community as it would have been had its issue been continued from the press in Swanton. It continued to be issued under the above name for about 4 years, when it was purchased by C. S. Kinsley & Co., of Burlington, Vt., and has continued to be issued at Burlington up to the present time, January 1875, the name changed to the *The Franklin County Journal*. It is a good paper, but

the people in Swanton and vicinity, especially the business portion, do not feel the interest in, or give it the encouragement they would by advertising, etc., had it been issued from a press in town.

This paper was not long after this discontinued, or at least it was not taken by the people in this section.

There was no newspaper published in town for several years, when Mr. T. M. Tobin started a paper called the "*Swanton Courier*," issuing the first number March 10, 1877. This, though not a large sheet, has been made interesting on account of the great variety of local items with which it supplies the people in its weekly visits. It has also been a benefit as a medium for advertising. The office of the "*Courier*" is at present (March, 1882), in the Blake block.

A newspaper called "*The Vermont Sentry*" was established in the village in the month of Jan. 1882. It is an eight-page paper, with patent outsides, has a good proportion of reading matter, well selected, and is well supplied with local items. With some it is matter of doubt if two newspapers can be sustained here, but the doubters should remember we are growing.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

At an early day, almost every one in town was in the habit of using ardent spirits. This was more particularly the case on public days, and usually every Saturday there was a gathering of the people at the public houses. They seldom thus met without many becoming the worse for drinking. At elections this was especially noticable. Ordinarily for a day or two before such an occurrence, it was customary for each party to get such as they could under the influence of liquor that they might secure their vote. Total abstinence, to use the language of another, was not regarded as one of the cardinal virtues by the early inhabitants. Rum was thought a necessity. Rum must be had at raisings, at haying bees, and at logging and chopping bees. Rum must be had at huskings, sheep washings and quiltings. Rum must be had when one was born, and while he

lived and when he died. It must be had when they met and when they parted. It must be had in hot weather to make them cool, and in cold weather to make them warm; at trainings, at shows, at elections, at horse racing, and at card playing. It must be had when sick to restore health, and in health to prevent sickness. And so on to the end of the chapter, it was rum, rum, rum, at all times and on all occasions. Such was the state of things for years. Nearly all drank ardent spirits, and had the liquors of those days been drugged as they are at the present day, many more would doubtless have destroyed themselves as drunkards, not living out half their days. Professors of religion, almost without exceptions, were in the habit of drinking occasionally though as is quaintly remarked by one, "it was not considered hardly Christian-like to get staggering drunk." Business was of course often neglected, much time and money wasted, health impaired, suffering endured, families broken up, credit ruined, crimes perpetrated, and not unfrequently miserable lives ended by delirium tremens. The writer can call to mind at least a round dozen since his remembrance, that have gone down to drunkards' graves, and nearly all by delirium tremens. A committee appointed about the year 1847, to learn the effects of intemperance, among other things reported "that nearly every farm on the road leading from the Falls to Maquam, and nearly every one there, was lost to the first owners from this cause alone." And it was not much better, it is to be feared, on the Island, and in some other parts of the town.

Mr. Elisha Barney, father of the writer, is entitled to the credit of being the first to raise any building of importance without furnishing spirituous liquors for the occasion. This was a saw-mill, put up in 1828, at the west end of the bridge, where the shop of E. H. Richardson now stands. He had a hard time of it, but by hiring some and coaxing others, he finally after two or three days succeeded in getting it up, costing doubtless ten times as much as it would had he furnished the liquor; but

it was a matter of principle, and he would not yield.

About this time, 1827 or '8, the subject of temperance began to receive more attention, and temperance meetings were held in various parts of the country. In Swanton, Elisha Barney took an active and leading part. He prepared the first temperance pledge, and presented it first for signatures at a school-meeting, held on the west side of the river, in the year 1828 or '9. The writer was present and signed the pledge at that time, and several others, among whom was Bradford Scott. This was a temperance, not a total abstinence pledge, as it did not prohibit the drinking of wine or cider. This, it was afterward found, did not go far enough, and that the only cure for those addicted to habits of intemperance was total abstinence from all that can intoxicate, and this pledge, with the agitation accompanying it, has worked wonders.

In those early days of the temperance reform there was much agitation of the subject and many temperance meetings held. The writer well remembers a stirring address upon the subject, delivered by the Hon. Stephen S. Brown, at the old brick school-house, about 1831. Many who had previously been engaged in the sale of liquors abandoned it, but after a few years of agitation the cause was suffered to decline, until about 1840 the Washingtonian movement commenced, and speakers were employed to rouse the country to action.

Jan. 2, 1842, a Mr. Pease from Starksboro, who had been employed in the Washingtonian movement, and a Mr. Henry, of Waterbury, a reformed man, held a meeting at the Falls, and made stirring speeches in favor of the pledge of total abstinence, and a pledge of this kind was that evening circulated, and 47 names procured.

This meeting adjourned to the 10th inst. An address was then delivered by Rev. Mr. Dixon, and 52 names secured. At this meeting it was resolved to organize a temperance society, and a committee was appointed, consisting of Rev. Mr.

Dixon, Geo. Barney, I. A. Vanduzee, V. S. Ferris and O. F. Lamphere to draft a constitution, and report to the next meeting, to be held on the 17th inst. This committee reported a constitution at the time, which was adopted, and I. A. Vanduzee was chosen president, Geo. Barney vice-president, and Franklin V. Goodrich secretary. There was also a large visiting committee chosen, and provision made for the holding annual meetings for the election of officers. The pledge was circulated and 33 names obtained.

The meeting adjourned to Feb. 8, was addressed by O. F. Lamphere, and 10 names secured, and again adjourned to Feb. 21, at which time it was addressed by Rev. Mr. Beeman, and 20 names obtained, making up to this time 266 names.

Meetings were held weekly in different parts of the town until the 5th of April. The meetings were then discontinued until Dec. 3, 1842. Mr. Hyde, a reformed man, who had been a hard drinker, then held a meeting and delivered an excellent address. Having a miniature distillery with him, he extracted alcohol from what was said to be the pure juice of the grape, in presence of the audience. Space forbids our giving the doings of the meetings of this society. Suffice it to say they were kept up from year to year for about 15 years, and generally met every week during the winter months, and speakers procured at home or from abroad to deliver addresses, the good effects of which can scarcely be computed. The continuous agitation of the subject produced a healthy public sentiment, so that the large majority of the town became opposed to the vending or drinking of spirituous liquors, insomuch, that we find by the records that in 1847 there were votes in town cast for license, 33; against, 159. 1848, for license, 41; against, 128. 1849, for license, 38; against, 196. The votes for the "the liquor law, passed Nov. 1852," were 189; against it, 96.

SWANTON TEMPERANCE SOC'Y OFFICERS.

Those who have held the prominent offices in the temperance society here for a succession of years:

1842, I. A. Vanduzee, president; Geo. Barney, vice-president; Franklin V. Goodrich, secretary.

1843, Harvey Stone, president; V. S. Ferris, vice-president; A. M. Clark, secretary.

1844, N. L. Whittemore, president; A. S. Farrar, vice-president; Wm. H. Blake, secretary.

1845, Rufus L. Barney, president; I. A. Vanduzee, vice-president; E. S. Meigs, secretary.

1846, George Barney, president; A. D. Story, vice-president; W. D. Vanduzee, secretary.

1847, Joseph Blake, president; Harry Asselstyn, vice-president; A. W. Saxe, secretary.

1848, H. Asselstyn, president; H. Gates, vice-president; N. J. Marvin, secretary.

1849, W. H. Blake, president; A. W. Saxe, vice-president; L. D. Clark, secretary.

1850, Rev. Z. H. Brown, president; Rev. A. J. Sampson, vice-president; Chas. J. Ferris, secretary.

1851, Rev. A. J. Sampson, president; Wm. Lawrence, vice-president; George W. Rowell, secretary.

The records of meetings after this are not to be found, but the organization was kept up several years and meetings maintained; but after the passage of the prohibitory liquor law, as it is called, there was not the enthusiasm manifested or the same effort put forth as previously, nearly all the friends of temperance doubtless feeling that the law would accomplish the extirpation of intemperance without their further effort, which they have found to be a great mistake. The law, without doubt, has been, and is at present, of great benefit to this town; yet we are constrained to say it has not accomplished all the good it might had the friends earnestly pressed its enforcement. We are aware there are those who affect to believe, and possibly are sincere in the belief, that there are more spirituous liquors drunk now than under the old license system, but to those who, with the writer, have seen the evils of rumselling and drinking under the old

license system in days of yore, it needs no argument to satisfy them that the state of things under the present law, although not all that could be desired, yet are a vast improvement on the old system.

About the year 1850 there was an "Order of Rechabites" organized here, and for a time their efforts seemed to accomplish much good. Many hard drinkers reformed; and for a while every thing appeared promising, but the order soon broke up, it being the result of internal dissensions. From what is known it would seem that admission could be obtained at too cheap a rate, and that there was not sufficient care used in the admission of members. The consequence was, too large an element found admission not controlled by sound temperance principles, and purposely, it is said, broke up the organization.

The order of "Sons of Temperance" was established here about 1858, and for a while their efforts were productive of good; but in two or three years it was suffered to die out, more on account of the indifference of its members, than for any other cause.

After this, about the year 1870, the "Good Templars" organized, and have thus far been efficient and the results have been good. They have rented and fitted up in the most inviting manner a spacious room in the Dorman block, and have held their weekly meetings for years, and the evidences of vitality and efficiency are as good now as when the order was established. And it is to be hoped it will not follow in the footsteps of its "Illustrious predecessors," but rather live, and grow, and flourish until there shall be no more need of temperance organizations.

Spirituuous liquors are now, 1874, doubtless illegally and clandestinely sold to some extent, but we think we are fully warranted in saying that in comparison to the amount once sold, it is exceedingly small.

March, 1882, the Good Templars "still live," and it is hoped are a power for good; indeed we have good reason to believe it is so. They have encouraged lecturers to come and agitate the subject, and in this way keep before the people the evils of in-

temperance. In the winter and spring of 1878, Mr. Wm. Maxwell, an eloquent temperance lecturer, came here and delivered a series of stirring lectures upon the subject, and secured the pledges of a great number of persons to the total abstainer's pledge, among which were many that had been hard drinkers. After he left, the interest in a measure died away, yet we have reason to believe that good was accomplished. We have from time to time a lecture upon the subject, and there are frequent suits brought against the violators of the law, and there is no spirituuous liquors sold openly in the place except at the Town Agency, and there only in limited quantities.

PROMINENT CITIZENS, OTHER THAN PROFESSIONAL.

In each different period of the history of this town as well as of others, there have been some who have stood forth more prominent than others, and who demand a passing word. These were the first settlers and those who have taken a more active part in the welfare and public business of the town. The earliest settler of a place always deserve a passing notice, and there are many citizens as the years run on, not connected with any profession, who deserve to be remembered as public benefactors in their immediate vicinity, and more or less abroad, the biography of which we shall sketch briefly. There may be many, however, that are equally deserving a memorial sketch, that are not mentioned for want of space, or more generally for needful information.

The reader should bear in mind that nearly all of the following biographical sketches were written in 1874 or '75, when the immediate publication of this history was contemplated. The date of the writing of those since is given with the sketch.

SILAS HATHAWAY,

at one time the proprietor of nearly all the lands in the town of Swanton, came to reside here about the year 1800, was town representative in 1802; kept goods for sale, and remained for a few years, when he removed to St. Albans. He not only held the title to the most of the lands in Swan-

ton, but was an extensive owner in other towns, and it is said, and probably with truth, that at one time he could travel from Canada line to Burlington on his own land. But notwithstanding his extensive landed estate he died leaving but little property to his family. It is but a short time since that even a stone marked his grave, which was furnished the present year (1874) from the marble establishment of G. Barney & Sons. For further account, reference is had to the history of St. Albans vol. II, Vermont Historical Gazetteer. [The 2d volume of this work.—ED.]

JONATHAN FERRIS

was born at West Chester, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1765, and died in Swanton, Oct. 1, 1829. He, with his brother, Elijah Ferris, bought from Silas Hathaway a tract of land, as appears from indenture dated May 3, 1803, which in brief was bounded as follows:

Commenced where the then Highgate line intersected Maquam Creek, thence following the creek to Maquam Bay; thence southerly following the shore of the Lake one and a half miles; thence south-easterly parallel with Highgate line, three miles; thence north-easterly until it meets the Highgate line; thence on Highgate line to place of beginning. So running as to include 5000 acres of land, no more and no less, exclusive of such lands as have heretofore been conveyed by said Hathaway.

This tract, as may readily be seen, includes all the Falls with all the land on which the village now stands, and all the land included within the bend of the river, from where the Highgate line intersects the river eastwardly from the Falls to where the river intersects said Highgate line northwardly from the Falls, together with a large amount not embraced within the bend of the river. The consideration set up in the deed to this tract of land is \$40,000; but I am informed by V. S. Ferris, Esq., son of Jonathan, that the actual amount paid was \$22,000 only. He came here to reside with his family in 1807, and for the first few years occupied a house then standing near the site of the house where Col. Jewett now resides. In 1810, he entered the large brick house standing

at the northerly end of the village square, and occupied it until his death.

He contributed much in various ways to the prosperity of the town; and to him we are indebted for the laying out of our village, for its ample building lots, and its regular, straight and broad streets, and the whole plan of the village does credit to its author. In his religious belief and by profession he belonged to the "Society of Friends."

He married Ursula Catlin, born in Litchfield, Ct., May 27, 1780. Mrs. Ferris was a woman of unusual excellence of character. With great modesty, she united remarkable firmness. She survived her husband nearly 30 years. She became a member of the Congregational church April 8, 1832. For many years previous she had indulged a hope, and continued through life to adorn the doctrine which she professed, dying Mar. 31, 1858. Their children were Helen A., married Dr. H. H. Brayton Mar. 23, 1831, who died in California; J. Alexander, now residing in California; Lynde C., became a physician and practiced several years in New York, dying at the residence of his brother, near Boston, in 1874; Valentine S., married for his first wife the daughter of Judge Wm. Brayton; she dying about '55, he married Mrs. Emma Everest Gates, widow of Dr. Horatio Gates, is now residing in Swanton; Maria A., married R. F. Fletcher, Esq., who died in Minnesota, she afterward dying in Paris, France; Edwin M., married Miss Catharine Everest; he died about 1858; his wife is still living; Almira E., married P. T. Washburn, Esq., who afterward became adjutant general and governor of the State of Vermont. [See history of Ludlow for dates. ED.] Mortimer C., went to Boston in early life, where he married and engaged in mercantile pursuits, and became very wealthy; Charles J., died at sea while on his way to California.

LEMUEL LASELL

was born in Lanesboro, Mass., June 24, 1760. He came from his native place to Swanton, 1788, a single man. Having made claim to land on which C. H. Meade

now lives, he commenced clearing it, and in the autumn returned to Lanesboro. Leaving there the next spring with a yoke of oxen for Swanton, he was accompanied a part of the way by Ezra Meach, after of Shelburne, and a member of Congress, [see vol. Shelburne history in this work] who was then a lad of 14 years of age, and brought the traps on his back for the purpose of trapping, in which business he engaged to some extent. The following incident related to the writer by Mr. Uriah Lasell, (son of Lemuel) previous to his death is deserving of preservation. As the two (Meach and Lasell) journeyed toward Swanton they arrived at night, weary with the day's walking, at the hut of Adonijah Brooks, in the town of Keene, this side of Whitehall. They got permission to remain there over night, but Mr. Brooks was unable to afford them the most luxurious entertainment, as his house had been burned but a short time previous by the Indians, and if they remained over the night the condition was they should sleep on the floor, to which the tired travellers gladly assented.

Mr. Brooks had a daughter some 14 yrs. of age, who had but a short time previous gathered what was then known as cat-tail from the swamps in quantity sufficient to make herself a bed. This she made up that night for the weary travellers, and they enjoyed much their night's rest. When on their journey the next day, young Meach, speaking of their excellent reception of the night previous, observed to his companion, that is fine girl, to give up her own bed for our accommodation and comfort. Yes, replied Lasell, she is so, and her father is coming to our part of the country soon to settle, and I shall take her, if I can get her, for my wife. Some 2 years after this Mr. Brooks settled on St. Albans Point, the acquaintance was renewed, and the girl that kindly furnished her own bed for the comfort of the tired travellers, became the wife of Mr. Lasell, a numerous posterity being the result of this union.

I was informed by Uriah, also, that the dam across the river here was commenced in 1789, and partially completed, when it

was swept off by a flood, and that Thomas Butterfield, agent for Ira Allen, then let the contract to his father Lemuel and his Uncle Elias Lasell to rebuild the dam, and they completed it in 1790.

Mrs. N. Bullard, a daughter of Mr. Lasell, informs me that she had often heard it said that when her father and his brother commenced to build the dam, there were but 3 axes in town. Mr. Lasell continued to live on the Mead farm on which he first settled until 1802, when he removed to St. Albans Point, where he passed the remainder of his days. He was the first militia captain in town, and was also chosen to fill other town offices.

CONRAD ASELTINE,

one of the first settlers west of the Falls, came on here with three of his sons from Claverick, N.Y., in 1788. He returned the same year leaving one son behind, and the next year, 1789, moved his family to town, coming all the way from Whitehall on the ice to Maquam Bay, and from thence through what is known as the Aseltine marsh to the Wagoner place (now the Barney farm) on the river. He settled the same year on the place where Truman E. Mead now resides, on the road leading across from the river to Maquam Bay. He raised apple trees from seed brought with him, and set out a fine orchard, which yielded fruit in abundance for many years. The trees are nearly all gone to decay, a few only of the old trunks now remaining.

He was the father of 8 children: Isaac, John; Henry, Peter, Andrew; Jane, who married Matthew Lampman, Lydia, who married Andrew Decker, Margaret, who married William Emery.

At the time of his coming to Swanton there were no mills at the Falls, and he was compelled to get his milling done at Saxe's mills in Highgate, going and returning by water, in a canoe.

DANIEL B. MEIGS,

was born in Guilford, Windham County, in 1762. When about 20 years of age he settled in Sunderland, Bennington County. In 1784, he with one Bradley, a kinsman, left Sunderland on a trip, the design of

which was to explore the town of Georgia and St. Albans, with a view to settlement. They went on foot to Whitehall, when they found passage in a batteau to the outlet of Lake George. They thence proceeded in a canoe and on foot as far as Onion River [the Winooski River]. Mr. Bradley being discouraged, they turned back to Sunderland. Mr. Meigs, however, not to be thwarted in his desire of exploring these northern towns, started out again the next year, 1785. This time he went alone. He came on horse-back as far as Ira Allen's in Colchester, where he left his horse and proceeded on foot, accompanied by a Mr. Hitchcock of Colchester; there was no road to speak of; they were guided by blazed trees. Having missed their way, they were compelled to remain out over night, but finally reached St. Albans where they found Mr. Weldon, who had himself just returned to take possession of lands which he had taken up before the Revolution, and which had remained unoccupied during the war. No lot lines were then run. Mr. Meigs having "made a pitch," returned to Sunderland. During the next winter, 1786, he moved his family, a wife and one child, to St. Albans; after reaching Whitehall, he took the ice and proceeded by the lake to Georgia. At that time, he says, there were only two houses in Burlington. In March, 1786, he erected a rude dwelling about 3 miles from St. Albans Bay, and some $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile eastwardly from where the village of St. Albans is now located. During the spring he cleared about 2 acres of land, which he sowed with grain. During the autumn of the same year, 19 Indians came out from St. Francis. They were ostensibly occupied in digging ginseng. The whites, as there were then only five or six of them in the neighborhood, were apprehensive of danger. The Indians, however, offered no violence, and in about a month returned to their homes, greatly to the relief of the new settlers.

Mr. Meigs finding he had not made the best selection of land, sold his improvements and made another "pitch" about 100 rods north of the first. The ensuing

spring, by changing work with his neighbor Brooks, he cleared 5 acres of land on his new farm without a team. The first year his crops failed; the next year they were good, and ever after he enjoyed a good degree of prosperity.

In October, 1785, his second child was born, being the first known in the town of St. Albans. In April, 1800, he bought of Silas Hathaway a lot of 100 acres of land in Swanton, and located here about that time and passed the remainder of his days. He died Dec. 19, 1849, in his 88th year, and was interred in the burial-place on "the west road." An anecdote told of him by Mr. Houghton, who formerly lived in Guilford, illustrates the summary way of obtaining justice sometimes resorted to at that day. While residing in Guilford, Mr. Meigs sold a man a yoke of oxen for \$60, agreeing to wait two months for the pay. When it became due he called on him for it, but the man refused to pay, denying that he owed him. Mr. Meigs told him he would allow a week's grace, and if he did not pay for the oxen then, he would slap him. At the expiration of the time he went, as proposed, for his pay. It was again refused, upon which young Meigs, who was very large and athletic, took the man by the nape of the neck, drew him across his knees, and gave him three smart slaps with his hand; the man groaned for pain. Meigs asked if he would pay, but received no, for reply. He then made another application of three slaps, more severely than at first, when the man gave another groan. On being asked again if he would pay, answered, yes. He then paid Meigs to his satisfaction. This affair rendered Meigs famous in the place, while the other man was glad to leave for parts unknown.

Another anecdote is related that is connected with Mr. Meigs' political life. Some years after becoming a resident of Swanton, when there was much excitement on politics, he was up as a candidate for town representative. As the voting was going on, Meigs' friends came to him greatly excited, saying: "Uncle Dan, your opposers are lying about you, and you must go

and contradict them." "Lying, are they," said Meigs, "well, let them lie, they can't hurt me in that way; it's the truth I'm afraid of."

Mr. Meigs was a prominent citizen both in St. Albans and Swanton; in the latter place he for many years took a prominent part in town business, and was placed in positions of trust. He was constable in St. Albans from 1788 to '91; also for the year 1794. In 1803 and '27, he was one of the listers in Swanton, grand juror in 1828, first constable in 1811, selectman 1805 to '10 inclusive, 1812, 1818 to 1821 inclusive, and in 1832. In 1820, he represented the town in the Legislature.

Two more anecdotes of Meigs told the writer later:

Mr. Meigs had a brother-in-law, Capt. Hollenbeck, well known as a man of strong will, and of very decided political and religious views. The two were in accord as to religion, both being strong Universalists, but squarely opposed to each other in politics, Meigs being a democrat of the old school, while Hollenbeck was a whig. At a certain time Meigs thought to visit his son, Bronson, then living some distance in Canada, and invited Hollenbeck to ride there with him in his sleigh. The invitation was accepted, and all went well for a few hours, when unfortunately they got to discussing political matters, and both became much excited; finally Hollenbeck called Meigs a fool. This was too much for Meigs in his then heated condition, and he at once said to Hollenbeck, "Get out of my sleigh." No sooner said than Hollenbeck was out of the sleigh. Meigs drove on alone, leaving Hollenbeck to plod his way through the snow on foot as best he could. On arriving at his son's, Meigs told him how matters were, when the son took a team and went after Hollenbeck and brought him in; but the blood of both was up, and it is said they did not speak to each other while there, which it would seem must have detracted somewhat from the pleasure of their visit.

To show that Hollenbeck had confidence in Meigs' religious views, and in his ability to defend them, the following is told: On

a certain occasion they were both at a tavern, and with others conversing upon the topics of the day, when a man came in and introduced the subject of religion, strongly opposing the Universalist doctrine. Hollenbeck at length began to walk the floor, saying nothing, but being apparently much excited, until at length he said with great earnestness, "Take him, Dan, I can't stand it any longer!"

RUFUS BARNEY, SR.,

son of Elisha, Sr., was born in Taunton, Mass. He settled in Bennington, Vt., where he acquired a competency, and became the father of several sons and daughters, some of whom arrived at adult age, his son Lemuel having attained nearly to his majority, and his daughter Silence marrying Levi Scott, his brother Elisha (father of the writer), being much younger. He (Rufus), in order it would seem to give his brother and sons a fair start in life, determined on securing some favorable location in the then northern wilds of Vermont, where they might settle and engage in the manufacture of iron or some other business.

Elisha being on a visit to his brother in 1798, a visit to Northern Vermont was determined upon [as see previous]. When they came to Swanton, and, as before told, purchased of Silas Hathaway the equal undivided half of 200 acres of land on the west side of the river, being 200 rods wide from the dam down the stream, and from the center of the river half a mile back, the deed bearing date Feb. 23, 1799. The other half of this tract was owned by Simeon Hathaway, of Bennington. This tract, as will at once be seen, takes in all the falls and water privilege on west side of the river. In the after division of the water privilege there was a line drawn from about where the north corner of the large house belonging to Fletcher Tarbell now stands almost directly east, perhaps a little south, running to the center of the river so as to pass the point of rocks at the head of the island about 5 rods to the south. Above this line was to belong to Simeon Hathaway, and below this to the

Barneys, which was then known as the forge privilege.

Capt. Rufus, as he was called, came on here in the spring of 1799, as aforetold, and commenced the forge flume, which extended from the dam to the forge pond, about on the line of the present Wing dam. The space now covered by the forge pond was then covered with heavy timber. A channel had to be dug through and the forge dam built, and the place where the forge brook now runs channeled through. At that time and under the circumstances this was considered an immense work. It was but partially completed the first year. He returned to Bennington in the fall of 1799, and about the month of May, 1800, came on here again, bringing men with him. His brother Elisha and family having preceded him, as before related, and also his son-in-law, Levi Scott, having arrived the March previous, all hands resumed work, and the forge was started in the fall of 1800. Capt. Rufus returned in the fall to Bennington, but came up the next year and the year after to give proper direction to the business, and when he saw (it is to be presumed) that they could get along without his aid, he, in 1803, gave up the concern into the hands of his brother and sons, taking no farther interest in the business only to come up to see how they were doing every two or three years until about 1814, when he made his last visit to Swanton.

I have been the more particular in this sketch for the reason that without the pecuniary aid of Capt. Rufus and the energy he brought to bear upon this undertaking, the west side of the river would doubtless have remained undeveloped for many years, and the iron business at Swanton possibly would never have been thought of, or at the most would not have taken the shape it did, and probably the Barneys, now so plenty in Swanton, would have peopled some other region. From what I have learned from those who were acquainted with Capt. Rufus, I conclude he was a man of broad views, intelligent, of kindly feelings, strong will and much force

of character, with considerable dignity of bearing.

JOHN DUNBAR, SR.,

was born about the year 1769, and died in Swanton, Dec. 7, 1846. He left Taunton, Mass., with his family in the spring of 1799. His was the first family to settle on the west side of the river at the Falls. They moved into a log-house, standing near or on the place now owned and occupied by the Widow B. Scott. Mr. Dunbar assisted in building the first forge, and after its completion made iron in the same. A few years after he became the miller of the place, and attended the old brick grist-mill (now, 1875, a part of the new tannery) for very many years.

He raised a large family of sons and daughters. The oldest son, John, is now living, an aged man and quite feeble, in Richford. The youngest, Almon C., is now the only one of the family living in this place. He has followed the occupation of his father, and attended one or the other of the grist-mills here for many years.

Mr. Dunbar was respected as a temperate, industrious and honest man. Lucinda, his wife, outlived him several years, dying in Swanton, Feb. 28, 1861, aged 91 years.

ELISHA BARNEY,

son of Elisha Barney, the father of the writer, was one of the early settlers at Swanton Falls; was born in Taunton, Mass., July 17, 1776, and united in marriage to Mehitable Leonard, daughter of Rufus Leonard, of Taunton, Mass., May 15, 1795. The fruit of this union was 7 children, 3 dying in childhood, viz.: Eveline, Seth W. and James Alanson. The remaining daughter married Robert Foster, July 22, 1818. Her death occurred Jan. 19, 1835. My father died November, 1, 1837. My mother survived him more than 30 years, dying June 5, 1871, aged 95 years. Horatio W., one of the three sons in this family who survived their father, died July 19, 1872; another, Rufus L., the eldest, died Feb. 26, 1874. George, the youngest of the family, is the only survivor, and sadly makes the record that of the group composing once a happy family he is now the only one living.

My father's first visit to Swanton was made as recorded in the previous notice of his brother, in the autumn of 1798, and he made his first purchase here, in company with his brother Rufus, as described in the sketch of Rufus Barney of the water privilege on the west side of the river of Silas Hathaway in Feb. 1798. [For his success in the business of making iron here, see page previous.]

About the year 1803 he erected a frame dwelling-house where now stands the two-story brick house eastwardly from the Vt. and Canada R. R. depot, owned and occupied by his son, the late R. L. Barney, for a number of years previous to his decease, now occupied by Rufus Lester Barney, son of the writer. Some few years after this my father purchased a piece of land and house situated some 30 rods north of the old forge, where he resided most of his days. The old house is now demolished, and a new one occupies its site.

About the year 1806 he built a saw-mill where the Bullard carriage-shop now stands. In March, 1811, he removed to Sutton, P. Q., engaging there in the iron business, but the troubles between this and the mother country coming on, he thought proper to break up his business there and return to Swanton the next year. In 1821 he, in company with his son-in-law, Robert Foster, built a new forge near the old one. In 1823 and '24 he built the old brick meeting-house at much pecuniary loss. In 1827 he, with his two sons, Horatio and George, went to erect a forge in the wilds of Venango Co., Penn., near the Alleghany river, some 30 miles above Oil creek. Oil then bubbled up and came to the surface of the Alleghany river where we frequently had to cross it. Little was dreamed at that day of the vast amount of oil and consequent wealth that would at this day be developed by boring of those rocks.

Returning to Swanton in the fall of 1827, he commenced work upon a saw-mill erected at the west end of the bridge, on the site now (1874) occupied by E. Richardson's shop. About the year 1823

he caused the west side of the river at the Falls to be laid out in regular village lots, and the plan was a good one, but at that day it was not appreciated, and there was such a diversity of interests, and the importance of having lots and streets in regular order seemed so small to those who should have been most interested, that but little attention was paid to it.

From the papers of Mr. Perry we extract the following:

Mr. Barney was an active business man and labored to promote the welfare of the town. Being honest, temperate and industrious, he was very generally respected. For many years he served as justice of the peace, and enjoyed the confidence of the community. He was also for more than 20 years a leading and honored member of the M. E. church in this place, and died as such, sustained by the comforts of the Gospel.

To this we add, from papers he left we learn he became a class-leader on the organization of the first Methodist class formed in town in 1816. His papers also inform us that in early life he was disposed to be religious, but after the commencement of his business life, he openly opposed experimental religion, and became an avowed deist, and held these views until about 35 years of age. About this time he had a warm discussion with a religious man, he endeavoring to sustain his deistical views and opposing religion, when at length each had exhausted his arguments in support of their peculiar views, and they were about to separate, his friend remarked, "Well, Uncle Elisha, if religion does us no good, it can do us no harm." This remark made a sudden, deep and lasting impression. He at once said to himself, what a fool I am to oppose what can do me no harm. He immediately decided to cease his opposition to religion, and investigate its merits, and the consequence was he at length embraced it with all his heart, and ever after led a devoted, consistent Christian life, often making large sacrifices of his time and money to advance the cause of true religion. He sympathized with those in trouble, and was ever ready to assist them; in fact his disposition to help those that applied to him for assistance

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often brought upon himself pecuniary embarrassment, and he suffered great losses by placing undue confidence in the undeserving.

He was a warm friend of temperance, and to him belongs the distinction of drawing up and circulating the first temperance pledge in town as before stated. To him also belongs the honor of raising the first building in town, without any kind of spirituous liquors as before mentioned.

In his domestic relations he was affectionate and kind, having a great regard for the welfare of his children; in his business, honest, energetic and persevering. In religious matters, sincere, devoted and self-sacrificing.

As a fitting close of this sketch we copy a record which we find on a blank leaf of the old family Bible, in his own hand writing. "Dec. 16, 1835, this day I have read the old Testament through 22 times by course, and the new Testament as many times, except I have overlooked and made some mistake in chapters or verses which may be the case." There is also a record dated Jan. 28, 1837, a few months previous to his death, showing he had at that date read through the old testament twice after the previous date; 24 times through in a life-time is a handsome record for Biblical reading.

LEMUEL BARNEY,

son of Rufus Barney of Bennington, was born at Bennington, 1779, and died in Swanton, June 10, 1861, in his 82d year. He married Miss Anna Hinman in Caanan, Conn., 1799, who survived him a short time, dying in Swanton April 29, 1863. The circumstances connected with his coming to Swanton are mentioned in connection with the history of the manufacture of iron, previous. He erected a large house some 20 rods west of the forge about the year 1807, where he resided most of his days, and raised a family of 9 children: Sally, John, Charles, Rufus, Friend, Jane, Ward, Mary Ann, and Anna.

He was one of the company that commenced the manufacture of iron in Swanton, and retained an interest in the business for many years. He afterward came

into possession of a saw-mill, which was then standing a little below where the Bulard carriage shop now stands. He carried on lumber business for several years, and in connection with it kept goods. He was hard of hearing, and inclined to be reticent in his manner; was a man of decided views, particularly in regard to politics, being a democrat of the old school. An anecdote is told of him which will give a pretty good idea of his strong political bias.

For many years after the organization of the town, the office of town clerk was held by persons in different parts of the town, but a large share of the time by those residing in the eastern part. About the year 1844, when party lines were closely drawn between whigs and democrats, the voters at the Falls and in its vicinity determined for the time being to give up their party preference and all unite in electing a man living at the Falls for town clerk. The candidate selected, and one which it was thought would command most votes, was a whig, W. S. Thayer, Esq., the democrats about the Falls and west very generally gave him their support. Mr. I. B. Bowdish, one of the leading men of that party, being quite anxious to secure the office of town clerk at the Falls, and suspecting "Uncle Lem," as he was then called, of want of interest in the matter, went to him and told him that just for this time they had concluded to give up party preferences and vote for a whig, so as to have that office where it would accommodate most of the people. "Uncle Lem" quietly heard his arguments, and seemed to be convinced that they were of some weight. He sat thoughtfully for some length of time, when he beckoned to Bowdish, who at once gave him his attention. He then very deliberately and positively said, "go on and elect Thayer if you can, I won't vote against him, but I can't vote for him, for I never want it said when I come to die that Lem. Barney ever voted for a whig."

Thayer was elected, and has retained the office from that to the present day [1875]. He was one of the number from this place which volunteered to go to Plattsburgh under the command of Capt. Amasa I.

Brown, and participated in that battle Sept. 11, 1814.

LEVI SCOTT

was born about 1773, and died in Swanton, July 7, 1828, aged 55 years. He married Silence, the daughter of Rufus Barney, of Bennington, and came to Swanton soon after, in the year 1800, and was one of the company engaged in starting the forge and in the manufacture of iron. He, however, continued in that business but a few years, and then gave his attention almost exclusively to farming.

He continued to reside on the place where he first settled on the west side of the river, which remains in possession of his descendants to the present time. His farm, however, lay about a mile west of the Falls, on the road to the Lake. In order to get a road through direct to the Lake, and which would prove a great convenience in getting to his farm, he took the contract about the year 1812 from the town of cutting the road through the swamp, and making what is known as a corduroy road, which is a bridge of logs over a swamp. About the year 1823 he built a substantial house on his place at the Falls, some 20 rods west of the west end of the bridge.

He had but one son who arrived at adult age, whose name was Bradford, and to him the father left a very respectable property.

Capt. Scott, as he was called, was regarded by the community generally as a safe and reliable man. As such he was entrusted with various town offices, and was ever found faithful in the discharge of the duties those offices imposed. He was not a professedly religious man, but by his influence and example labored to promote and sustain good morals in the community. His wife survived him many years, dying Nov. 6, 1861, in her 81st year.

OLIVER POTTER

was among the early settlers on the west side of the river at the Falls, coming here in the year 1803, from Clarendon. He was born Mar. 7, 1781, and died at Swanton, Aug. 19, 1861. Soon after coming

here he bought a saw-mill of Seth Warner at the west end of the dam, the date of the deed being July 26, 1804. He carried on the lumber business, giving to it his personal supervision for the most of the time until Sept. 1826, when, thinking the pine timber was about used up, and that the lumber business could not be pursued profitably much longer, he sold his mill to Dr. Jonathan Berry, and retired to his farm at Maquam, about 3 miles south of the Falls. He, however, late in life moved to another farm of his, about one mile west of the Falls, now owned by Enos Asselstyn. Mr. Potter was a man of firmness of purpose and integrity of character, and very decided in his views, especially upon political and religious subjects. In his religious views he was a Universalist, and in politics many years a democrat, but broke from them and became a free soil democrat when that party came into existence, being convinced, as he avowed, mainly by the arguments presented in the *Tribune* that they were right. He was rather slow of speech, but precise and positive and very fond of conversation, and would at times become so absorbed in conversation upon some favorite topic as to forget all else for the time being. Illustrative of his character in this respect, when engaged in lumbering he had several men at work cutting saw-logs some 2 miles from the Falls, to whom he promised when they left in the morning he would bring their dinner at noon. He had the dinner cooked, and started in good time with a pail on his arm well filled with provision, but unfortunately for the workmen his course lay past the store, where were sitting several of his intimate associates, who, when they saw him coming with the pail on his arm, said one to the other, now let us see how long we can keep Potter here talking. As he approached, one started a subject which he supposed would be interesting, and Potter soon became somewhat absorbed in it, yet he kept his pail on his arm, and would occasionally make an effort to break away, and would turn to start, when another of the friends would put some question or start some

other topic, to which, of course, due attention must be given, when he would turn again to leave, and another friend must be informed on some other question. This went on, it is said, until about 4 o'clock, P. M., when he tore himself away and hurried on, to find his men half starved. What they said when the dinner arrived may be imagined; to give it, perhaps, would not look well in print.

Mr. Potter was married to Sophia, daughter of Abel Davis, Jan. 1, 1807, who was the mother of his 8 children: David O., John A., Augusta E., Louisa, Noel J., Maranda S., Allen P. and Matilda.

The place owned by Mr. Potter, and on which he resided for many years previous to his leaving the Falls, is now owned by the oldest son, David O., but the old house was taken down some years since and another has taken its place. Mr. Potter was skilled in surveying, and made himself useful in that line to the early settlers. He was also one to go with several others from the place to meet the foe at the memorable battle of Plattsburgh.

EZEKIEL O. GOODRICH

was born in Richmond, Mass., Oct. 1, 1773, and died in Swanton, Feb. 8, 1865, in his 92d year. When but a boy, his father having died, his mother became a convert to the doctrines of the Shaking Quakers, and united with them, taking him with other of the children along with her. His father's farm also went into the establishment, and some of the principal buildings of the Shakers in Richmond, Mass., were built upon it. He remained with them for a few years, but not being satisfied either with their doctrines or practices, left them when about 18 years of age. His mother, however, with two uncles and one sister, remained in full fellowship with them during their lives.

He always thought that the Shakers became possessed of his father's farm, and much other property, by unfair, if not dishonest means. After he left them with his brother, Elizer, a little younger than himself, they took legal counsel and were advised to go and demand the property,

which they proceeded to do. The Shakers however, when they made the demand, thought no doubt to teach them a lesson, and undertook to shut them up in their smoke-house. Whereupon, his brother Elizer, grasping a sled-stake knocked one of the ringleaders down. This soon brought a large company together, their uncle being among them, who quieted the disturbance, and made fair promises to the boys, accepting which they concluded to leave, with the hope of future adjustment, which hope however was never realized.

Mr. Goodrich married Lucy Cook, in Granville, N. Y., about the year 1798. In 1801 he left Granville with wife and one child for Swanton, coming by way of Whitehall, from which place they came all the way to St. Albans bay, by a batteau. On arriving there, he secured the services of Mr. Hayward, living near by, with an ox-team and cart, upon which the baggage and furniture was loaded, and in this way they moved to a log-house which he had previously caused to be built on the middle road, a short distance north of St. Albans line. Not being satisfied with his location, he sold his place in 1804, and bought a lot of several acres at the Falls, on the west side of the river some 30 rods above the dam, being the same place now owned and occupied by Mr. David Lawrence. The place at that time was but partially cleared. He built a small frame-house, which when nearly completed took fire from shavings left on the floor, kindled by their small boy who had been left alone in the house. Lumber was easily obtained, and another house was soon put up and ready for occupancy, and the family moved into it in 1804. This house stood nearly where Mr. Lawrence's barn now stands, near the present railroad track. In after years, about 1824, he erected the two-story dwelling, now occupied by Mr. Lawrence.

His wife, an invalid for years, died Apr. 28, 1835, aged 55. He afterwards married Mrs. Anna Lasell, widow of Dr. Lasell, which did not prove a happy union, but led to divorce about 1840.

Mr. Goodrich was a carpenter and joiner, and assisted by his brother, Valentine,

put up the large hotel building on the site of the present dwelling-house of Lorenzo Lasell, which was kept for years as a public house; also the large building which stood on or near the site of the dwelling-house of Mrs. C. H. Bullard, which was kept by Mr. Turrill as a hotel, and destroyed by fire. He also assisted, in 1806, in doing the wood work on the old brick store.

He was elected to the office of 2d constable for 1810 and '11, and to the office of 1st constable and collector in 1816 and '17, and again in 1819 to '29. About 1812, he started the business of making cut nails. We find in nearly or quite all the old buildings that have been taken down, which were erected previous to this time, that wrought nails were used in the construction. From old blacksmiths' books we find the cost was from 17 to 20 cents per pound. The nails he made were cut by a machine worked by hand, the nail plate being heated red-hot to make the cutting easy. The nails were all taken up singly and placed in a machine for the purpose, and headed by hand. These nails were sold by count, at a certain price per 100 nails. He used to say that the name of 4-penny, 6-penny, etc., was given when nails were sold by the hundred, the smaller size being 4d per 100, the next larger 6d, and so on; the cost of the nails finally came to indicate its size, and the cost of the different sizes became the name.

He was fond of society, a good story teller, and would often draw a crowd around him to listen to his anecdotes and humorous sayings. To those complaining of life's burdens and trials he would occasionally tell the following: "When he was a boy his father kept tavern in Richmond, Mass., in the vicinity of the Stockbridge Indians, many of whom were addicted to strong drink. Among them was a squaw named Sal, who was very fond of cider, and would hang around the bar-room often for a long time to get an occasional drink of her favorite beverage, which was generally given her by those that were fond of hearing her talk when she became a little 'boozy.' One question they would often put to her was, 'Well, Sal, this is a trouble-

some world; I suppose you find it so?' Her invariable answer was, 'Yes, yes, a troublesome world! A troublesome world! But there's a great deal of good cider in it.'" Moral: People are too much inclined to dwell upon life's evils without appreciating its enjoyments.

He was the father of Collins W., Franklin V., James R., Eunice D., Lucy L., Mary A.; all of whom are living, (Jan., 1875) except Eunice D., who died Aug. 5, 1865. About 1816, he with his wife became members of the M. E. church, they being two of the five persons who constituted the first class at its organization at Swanton Falls, in which he remained a faithful member until death. He was an excellent singer, and assisted much in the singing of sacred songs in social meetings up to an advanced age. For the last 20 years of his life, he was a member of the family of the writer, dying at the age of 92.

ELISHA ROOD,

was born in Bennington, March 1, 1767; leaving Bennington he came to St. Albans where he resided a few years, and came to Swanton in 1800, and settled on what is known as the Rood place, on the westerly bank of the river about 2 miles below the Falls, on land which before the Revolution was claimed and occupied by Indians. July 19, 1801, he married Mrs. Polly Roswell, who died about 1830, and he was again married, in 1832, to Miss Betsey Higgins of Newfane, a lady of good ability. He passed his remaining days in great peace and tranquility. At a very early day, he became a member of the M. E. church, (some time previous to its organization at the Falls) and ever led a consistent Christian life, and enjoyed the confidence of all that knew him, so that those that had no regard for religion would often say, if anybody was a Christian, Uncle Elisha Rood was one. He was one of the youngest of a large family. Two elder brothers were engaged in the battle of Bennington, and were both killed. Being then 10 years of age, the battle made a deep impression upon his mind, and he retained through life a lively recollection

of it. He departed this life Nov. 26, 1847. Mrs. Rood and an only son are still living (1874). She lives on the homestead farm, and he on the farm adjoining, carrying on both, and caring for his mother, now over 80 years of age.

CAPT. JOHN PRATT, 1ST.,

born in Hardwick, Mass., died in Swanton, Oct. 11, 1814, age 66 years. At an early day he went to Chesterfield, N. H., and was among the first settlers of that town. He came to Swanton in 1793 or 4, with his wife and 6 children. His son, John, was at that time 8 years of age. There were also 4 older sisters of John 2d, and a younger brother, Ira Allen Pratt, who was about 5 months old at the time of their arrival. Capt. Pratt having come to this neighborhood to look at the lands, met Ira Allen. Being much pleased with Mr. Allen, he told him he should name a son after him. Upon this Mr. Allen told him if he would settle in Swanton, he would give him the best 100 acres he could pick out. This, however, was never fulfilled, as Mr. Allen was sometime after involved, which rendered it impossible, or at least inconvenient, to carry out his promise. Capt. Pratt at first settled on the place where Charles Bullard (1874) now resides, and continued there 7 or 8 years, and then removed to the place where Mr. Cushman now resides, (1874) where he died. His eldest daughter was the mother of Eleazer Jewett, Esq.

JOHN PRATT, 2D.,

son of the foregoing, was born about 1785, and died in 1869. He came to this town in 1793, when about 8 years of age, and resided here until his death, and to him we are indebted for many facts concerning the early history of the town gathered previous to his death. In early life, he delighted in the hard rough labor of lumbering, and was an adept for getting whole pine trees for masts and spars from the forests, where they grew to the river where they could be floated to their destination. After the pine forests had been swept off, he made farming his business mostly, until the infirmities of age coming on, he gave

up his farm to his children, and went to live with his son, Hiram C., and continued to reside there until the close of his life. He was for many years an esteemed member of the Congregational church in town.

JOHN B. JOYAL,

Jean Baptiste Joyal, the super-centenarian, commonly known as John Bettis, was born at St. Francis, L. C., (now P. Q.) On marrying, he went to Bellisle, and was there on the breaking out of the Revolutionary war. When Col. Arnold, after passing through the wilderness of Maine, up the Kennebec, across and down the Chaudiere river, arrived in Canada, in the autumn of 1775, Mr. Joyal joined the Continental army. Having gone on to Quebec, he was taken prisoner on the memorable 31st of December, when Montgomery fell in his attempt to scale the citadel. His farm was afterward confiscated by the English Government, while he himself was at length sent to St. Johns, and thence to Isle aux Noix, where he remained a prisoner until about the close of 1777, (*vide* N. American 2 vol., p. 36,) during the latter part of the time he was allowed some liberty, being permitted to walk about with a cannon-ball chained to his ankle.

At length he took an oath not to fight against the British Government, and was released in 1778 on parole. The next 2 years he passed in boating between Chambly and Isle aux Noix. He left in 1780, and went to Hudson, where he resided the 3 ensuing years. Thence he went to New York, making that his home until 1786, when he returned to Hudson. About the year 1788 or 9, he removed with his family to Hungerford, (now Sheldon,) where he remained some 2 years, and cleared up a piece of land near the present railroad. He then came to Swanton Falls. After he had been here a year or so, his youngest son, Joseph Benjamin Joyal, was born Mar. 6, 1792. From him and from papers of his father's in his possession, the most of these particulars have been gleaned. In 1794 or 5, Mr. Joyal purchased a farm on the east side of the river, about a mile southerly from the Falls, at the place known

in early days as the John's Bridge place. The farm is now, (1874,) owned by Hotia Farrar. On this farm he continued to reside many years. He kept a ferry until the building of the bridge at that place. He was married 3 times; his first wife died at the age of 82 years. When he married his last wife he was about 100 years of age. He drew a pension from the government from June 12, 1834, until his death, which took place December, 1848, being 113 years of age. The length of his life has commonly been estimated at 108 years. His son, however, believes, and an examination of his papers indicates, that he must have been 113 years old at the time of his death.

JAMES PLATT,

born in Clarendon, died in Swanton, Apr. 20, 1873. He came to this place in 1815, and engaged in wool-carding and cloth dressing. [See paper on manufactures.] He was married to Elizabeth Root, daughter of Benj. Root of Rutland, a woman of very amiable disposition, who died May 14, 1823. He afterward married Miss Louisa Conant, about 1824, who is now living. He was the father of 5 children, two by the first wife, Alanson and Louisa, and three by the second: Hiram, Daniel and George. Alanson married the daughter of the Hon. Geo. W. Foster, and is living near Highgate Springs. Louisa married Adrian D. Story, Esq., who carried on the cloth-dressing business in this place many years, after which he went to Alburgh, about 1853, and engaged in mercantile business, and died Dec. 28, 1869, aged 58 years; wife yet living in Alburgh. Hiram married Abigail, daughter of Nelson Bullard, Esq., and is now residing in this place. Daniel and George are in Wisconsin or Iowa.

In early days, when farmers' wives and daughters spun the wool and wove the cloth for themselves and their fathers and brothers, and usually an overplus to sell, Mr. Platt had an extensive circle of customers, not only from this and adjoining towns, but from the islands and Alburgh. When machinery became so far improved for manufacturing cloth that people could

buy their cloth cheaper than they could make it, Mr. Platt engaged in that branch of business, and prosecuted it successfully for many years.

Mr. Platt was a man of good business ability, and was regarded honorable in his dealings. In the prime of life, he was honored with many offices of trust and responsibility, being elected to represent the town in the Legislature in 1826 and again in 1830. He was a free mason, and strongly attached to that fraternity, and was buried according to the rites of the order.

SAMUEL BULLARD,

born in Barre, Mass., Nov. 9, 1776, died in Swanton, Aug. 3, 1825. He came to this town about 1800, and at first settled on the farm where Harlan P. Bullard now resides. He afterwards purchased the farm now owned by his grandson Samuel, and built the large stone house there about the year 1819, and kept a tavern there from 1820 until his death, after which his widow and eldest son, Charles, came into possession of the homestead, and continued to keep public house until about 1832, some time after which his son Samuel took the place, and continues to reside there.

But a short time previous to his death Mr. Bullard built the canal boat called the "Royal Oak," on the Island below the Falls, at a place known as "Willow Point." He married a sister of Levi Scott, who was a woman of much decision of character, and had the reputation of being an excellent landlady.

His son Charles, who for many years occupied the homestead, was born Oct. 18, 1801, and died Jan. 14, 1875. The second son, Nelson, was for more than 40 years a resident at the Falls. He died Mar. 19, 1882. Notice of his death appeared in the *Swanton Courier* of that week, from which we extract:

In the death of Nelson Bullard, which occurred last Saturday evening, another landmark is lost to our town. The deceased was about the street the day before he died, though suffering with a cold that seemed to settle upon his lungs. Saturday he rapidly grew worse, and died about 10

o'clock in the evening. Mr. Bullard was born in this town May 10, 1804—age 78. He always resided here, and was identified with the growth and prosperity of Swanton. For nearly 30 years he kept a hotel where the house of W. H. Blake, 2d, now stands. Mrs. Bullard died 7 years since, and a little over a year ago a son, Merton, was suddenly taken away. Four children are living, E. N. and Charles Bullard and Mrs. Hiram Platt residing here, and Mrs. Sanford Jennison, of Wentworth, Iowa. The deceased was of genial temperament, kind and generous. His pleasant face and kindly salutation will be greatly missed. The funeral was largely attended from the house, Rev. Mr. Swett officiating, performing the impressive service of the Episcopal church.

Harry, the youngest of the brothers, died many years since.

MERTON H. BULLARD,

son of Nelson Bullard, born in Swanton, May 11, 1830, died Nov. 16, 1880, suddenly, of apoplexy. From the *Courier*:

He ate a hearty dinner; went about the streets as usual: a little after 3 o'clock went up to his father's, to assist him in some work; suddenly taken with a terrible pain in the head, went into the house and told his father to go for the doctor. These were the last words he spoke, he remaining unconscious from then up to the time of death. He left a wife and one daughter, Fannie.

AMHERST THAYER

was born about 1773, and came to Swanton in 1800, or early in 1801, and engaged in blacksmithing soon after, and continued it during his life time. His shop stood a few rods west of the school-house, on the west side of the river, and his dwelling-house near by, a few rods further west. He was twice married. By his first wife he had one daughter, Millicent, who became the wife of Simon Kellogg. By his second marriage he had 4 children; Amherst, now in Michigan, Wheelock S., who has for many years been our town clerk, Andrew M., living here, a farmer, Lucy, living in the place.

Mr. Thayer had the reputation of being a man square in his dealings, prudent and saving. He owned a farm about half a mile west of the Falls, which is inherited by his children. He died July 27, 1837, aged 64 years.

HEMAN HOPKINS

came to this place from White Creek, N. Y., in the early part of 1801, and put up a small frame-house on or near the site of the residence of E. H. Richardson, on west side of the river. He soon after, about 1802 or 3, put up a shop for dressing cloth and a fulling mill a few rods above the west end of the bridge. A few years after this, he enlarged the business, adding wool-carding, etc., and carried it on for several years. He after this, became connected with Leonard Robinson in the business. He also engaged in mercantile business for a few years. He in early days, about 1808, became captain of the militia, and was known as Capt. Hopkins ever after.

He was an intelligent, fair minded man, and was honored with many offices of responsibility. About the year 1816 he made a public profession of religion, and united with the M. E. church soon after its organization at the Falls, together with his wife and two eldest daughters, who all, it is believed, remained devoted and consistent members while they lived. His children were: Rhoda, who died about 1818, Eliza, who married Mr. Cornell, and after his death, Dr. Jonathan Berry, and went to Illinois about 1828 or '9, Heman K., who died at Glens Falls, Socrates, who went to California about 1862, died there, Charles, who also went to California and died there about 1870. Angelia, who married Mr. Hardy of Joliet, Ill., and is living there (1875), Almira P., who became the 2d wife of Gov. P. T. Washburn, Hassan A., is at present residing in Hyde Park, Ill., near Chicago. Having been seriously injured by a railroad accident some years since, Capt. Hopkins left here and moved to Glens Falls about 1842, where he sustained an honorable social position until his death, in the fall of 1855.

GEORGE GREEN

was the son of Wm. Green, who settled in the east part of the town in 1790, being among the first to locate there. The subject, George, was born about 1791, the first male child born in town of civilized parents, so far as known. In the year

1811 he married Miss Polly Bloys, who is still living, being now about 85 years of age. They lived together more than 60 years, and raised a large family of children. They both became members of the Baptist church in the east part of the town at an early day. He remained an honored and influential member while he lived.

Judge Green, as he was familiarly called, had the confidence of his fellow-townsmen, and was honored with many offices of trust and responsibility. He represented the town in the Legislature in 1832 and '3; was councillor, 1834 and '5; senator, 1843 and '44; and again in 1851. He was also elected County Judge, in all 8 years. Few men have been more faithful to the trusts reposed in them. He died May 5, 1871.

DANIEL BULLARD,

born in Barre, Mass., married Acsah Hammond about 1800, and soon after came to reside in this town, having purchased a place on the west road, about 3 miles south of the Falls. He engaged in the manufacture of cabinet ware about 15 years, when he added the making of wagons and sleighs, and soon acquired a reputation for thorough and honest workmanship. He became the father of three sons, Daniel, Jr., George, Charles H.; and two daughters, Lucy, who became the wife of Dwight Dorman; Caroline, who became the wife of Wm. Robinson. The sons are dead, but the daughters still live.

He became a member of the Congregational church at an early day, and was a worthy and esteemed member until his death, which occurred about 1872, probably the oldest person in town at that time.

C. H. BULLARD,

son of Daniel, born in Swanton, having married Polly, daughter of John Pratt, they went to reside in the brick house built by his father on the west road, where they lived many years to care for and comfort his aged parents. For many years he continued the business of carriage and sleigh-making, commenced by his father at the stand occupying the site of the old Levi

Hathaway tavern, being the first on that road. About the year 1868 or '9 he built an elegant house at the Falls, near the place where the Turrill hotel stood before being burned, and moved his family into the same in 1870. He lived to enjoy his new residence, however, but a short time, dying Aug. 1, 1871. He was a devoted member of the Congregational church, and rendered efficient aid in repairing and remodeling their house of worship at the Falls, and ever contributed liberally to sustain the Gospel.

JAREB JACKSON

came with his family about 1797, from Chesterfield, N. H., and settled in the easterly part of the town and engaged in farming. In the grand list of 1800 there is set to him 5 acres of land under cultivation. He seems to have been a man who at once secured the confidence of his fellow-townsmen, as he was elected to the office of town clerk in March, 1798, which office he retained for many years; also held many other town offices; was town representative.

His 6 children were: 3 born in Chesterfield and 3 in Swanton, Rufus W., Jan. 19, 1793; Lydia, Nov. 3, 1794; Paul E., July 5, 1796; Polly, July 23, 1803; Eleazer P., Apr. 6, 1807; Fanny P., Aug. 29, 1809.

Polly married Robert Dean, Dec. 25, 1823; now (1875) the only living child of the family; resides at East Fairfield.

His wife Polly died in Swanton, Nov. 25, 1826, aged 56 years. He was a man much respected, and bore a prominent part in town affairs during the first years of the present century. He died May 29, 1833, aged 67 years.

CLARK HUBBARD,

born in Holden, Mass., May 10, 1765, came to Swanton about 1797; returning the same year, he married in 1798 Miss Arethusa Atherton, of Chesterfield, N. H., born in that town Jan. 5, 1778. They settled at Swanton Centre the same year, and kept a public house for several years. There children were: Clark Jr., b. Feb. 27, 1799; Betsey, b. Jan. 28, 1801, who became the wife of N. E. Jennison, Sarah, b. Jan. 24,

1803, who became the wife of H. B. Farrar, Esq., and the mother of the Rev. H. C. Farrar, a popular M. E. clergyman; she was a devoted member of the Congregational church and an exceedingly amiable woman; Harriet, b. April 7, 1805. Mrs. Hubbard dying May 20, 1806, Mr. Hubbard married a 2d wife; their children were: Lucy, b. Dec. 20, 1809; Curtis, b. March 2, 1812; Clark, b. July 5, 1818; George F., b. Aug. 17, 1820. The 2d wife of Capt. Hubbard died Oct. 19, 1820, aged 41 years.

Capt. Hubbard had the respect of the community generally, and was often made an office bearer in town affairs. By a paper which has been handed us by a son of his, we discover that he issued a warning as captain to Levi Scott as corporal, Aug. 17, 1807, to warn Samuel W. Keyes, Elijah Rood, Samuel R. Bascom, Simeon Hathway and others to appear on parade opposite the Court house, in St. Albans, Tuesday, August 25, at 9 o'clock in the morning, complete in arms as the law directs, etc.

He was also a man of considerable public spirit and donated the land on which the first meeting-house was built in town, it being at the Center, and built about 1816; known for years as the yellow meeting-house. Capt. Hubbard died Apr. 27, 1826.

THE JENNISON FAMILY.

All the Jennisons in this country are descendants of Robert Jennison, who came from England, and settled in Watertown, Mass., in 1636. Silas H. Jennison, former governor of Vermont, was of this family.

ISRAEL JENNISON, a descendant of Robert, was born about 1713, and married Oct. 10, 1738; their children: Mary, born Aug. 5, 1739; Sarah, b. April 13, 1742; Abigail, b. July 30, 1744; Samuel, b. Dec. 24, 1745; John, b. July 30, 1747; Faith, b. Aug. 20, 1751; Relief, b. Nov. 7, 1754; William, b. April 12, 1758; Betsey, b. Jan. 22, 1764.

WILLIAM JENNISON, youngest son of Israel, was married to Sarah Sumner, Oct. 31, 1788, aged 25, daughter of Rev. Joseph Sumner of Shrewsbury, Mass. They came to Swanton in September, 1803, and set-

tled in the east part of the town near where the Baptist church now stands, and resided there the remainder of their days, he dying July 19, 1819, and Mrs. Jennison Feb. 1, 1832. Their children were:

Elizabeth, b. July 24, 1789, who married Paul Robinson.

Joseph S., b. March 15, 1791, married Theda Barber March 8, 1819.

Nahum E., b. April 25, 1793.

Charles H., b. March 2, 1796, married March 13, 1826, Widow Olive (Wait) Herrick.

William D., b. Sept. 10, 1793, married Mary Vallentine of Hopkinton, Mass., Dec. 15, 1823.

Israel S., b. May 24, 1801, married Phebe Clark, Jan. 1, 1832.

Sarah S., b. June 6, 1803, married Stephen P. Hollenbeck.

Samuel W., b. Aug. 2, 1807, died July 29, 1827.

Erastus G., b. March 1, 1810, married Mary Ann Hollenbeck Oct. 14, 1841.

NAHUM E. JENNISON, (second son of William) Jan. 5, 1824, married Betsey Hubbard, born Jan. 28, 1801, who died May 18, 1851, aged 50 years. Their children were:

William Hubbard, b. Dec. 24, 1824, married Oct. 7, 1856, Sarah J. Walker.

Arathusa Atherton, b. March 31, 1827, married George C. Mason.

Clark Sumner, b. Oct. 21, 1828, married Frances Louisa Farrar, who died Dec. 26, 1858, and he afterward married Sarah, daughter of Rev. E. H. Dorman.

Albert Godfrey, b. May 17, 1830, married Harriet L. Wood, Jan. 1, 1855.

Sanford, b. June 1, 1833, who May 22, 1859, married Mariette Bullard, daughter of Nelson Bullard, Esq.

Morton, b. Oct. 10, 1835, died June 16, 1854.

Harriet Elizabeth, b. Aug. 10, 1839, married Harlan P. Bullard, Jan. 21, 1862.

George Henry, b. April 10, 1842.

George H., b. Nov. 7, 1837, died April 11, 1838.

Mr. N. E. Jennison resided on the middle road near the Center. He was highly esteemed as a man of probity. Town offices

were often conferred upon him. Feeling a warm interest for the success of the Congregational church, of which he was a highly respected member, he became active and efficient in the building of their meeting-house at the Centre about 1844 or '5. He was genial in his manner, and the writer once heard his pastor, Rev. Mr. Dorman, say that Mr. Jennison possessed just the qualities to circulate a subscription paper successfully, as he invariably produced and left a good impression. He died greatly lamented Aug. 8, 1849.

HON. JOSEPH BLAKE,

born in 1806, died in Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 16, 1873. About 1829 he engaged in the mercantile business at Malone, N. Y.; was married to Minerva Green, a sister of the Hon. Geo. Green, Nov. 11, 1830; came to Swanton Falls, and became the business partner of his brother-in-law, Mr. Gardner Green, about 1837; did an extensive business in the sale of goods and manufacturing lumber several years. After his dissolution with Mr. Green he became a partner with his brother, William, about 1842, under the firm name of J. & W. H. Blake, who continued to do a large goods business until 1852, when Mr. J. Blake having been chosen president of the Union bank in 1851, the partnership was dissolved; was president of the bank until 1866, when he resigned, the Hon. Wm. L. Sowles succeeding him.

During the time he was president, the bank was managed with much prudence and in a manner to give satisfaction to the stockholders. He had the reputation of being a safe, sagacious business man, and enjoyed the confidence of the community generally, which was testified to by his being chosen to fill important town offices for many successive years. He was town representative in 1838, and a member of the constitutional convention in 1843.

At the time of his death he was and had been a member of the Congregational church for many years. In his religious character he was not demonstrative, rather unassuming, but this may be said of his general character. In religious, temper-

ance, political and business circles, he was a man who exerted a marked influence.

His children are Wm. H., 2d, a hardware merchant at Swanton; George G., farmer, was captain in 13th regiment in the late war; Albert H. engaged in literary pursuits in Denver, Col.; Bradley B., merchant at Swanton; Martha, 2d wife of Col. E. L. Barney; Alice, wife of E. M. Sowles, late cashier of our bank.

BRADFORD SCOTT,

son of Levi, born in Swanton about 1805, died in Swanton, Feb. 19, 1870, all his days a resident of this town, living in the house built by his father in 1823. He married Suffronia, daughter of Elijah Jackson, about 1824. She was sister to Mrs. Benj. Meigs, and Mrs. Harrison Stevens of Montreal. They had several children, all living except the oldest, Thomas, who died West about 1860. The 2d son, Romeo H., has been many years station agent at the Falls, a part of the time in connection with his father. Bradford Scott was in early manhood chosen constable for the town, and held the office many years. He was also chosen a representative to the Legislature in 1835 and '6, and held other town offices. He was a man of decided views, outspoken in his preferences as to men and measures, a positive democrat, and for many years was the acknowledged leader of that party in town.

On the completion of the Vermont and Canada R. R., he became station agent here, and from this time was not as active in public and political life as formerly, but gave his time and attention mostly to the interests of the road, and ever retained the confidence of its managers in the position of station agent until a short time before his death.

RUFUS BARNEY,

son of Lemuel and grandson of Capt. Rufus of Bennington, and 2d cousin of Rufus L. Barney, was born in Swanton about 1807, or '8. He pursued in early life the business of manufacturing iron, and while thus engaged in Connecticut, he married there. After which he remained there a few years, when he returned to Swanton

and purchased a farm some 2 miles below the Falls, on the west bank of the river, where he resided until his death, Nov. 23, 1869. He reared a family of several sons and daughters, all of whom are living. (1875). He was a man noted for peaceable and quiet demeanor and sterling integrity.

HORATIO W. BARNEY,

second son of Elisha Barney, born in Swanton April 30, 1802, died in Swanton July 19, 1872, aged 70 years. He in his early life manifested a proclivity for mechanical pursuits and frequently while other boys were amusing themselves in their accustomed sports, he would go into the shop where his father carried on the blacksmith business and forge out some instrument. He served no time in learning any particular trade, but could work at several, and whatever he undertook to do he performed in a workmanlike manner, giving the lie to the old adage, "Jack at all trades and master of none." He was, indeed, a "natural mechanic," and it is worthy of note that he built an excellent saw-mill, taking the material from a state of nature both of the iron and wood. That is, for the frame-work and all the wood gearing he took the timber from the stump, and for the iron work, took the ore from the swamp, known as "bog ore," making the charcoal from wood with which to make the iron. After making the iron, he forged it into the various articles required for a saw-mill, together with the wood gearing, putting the whole together in a superior manner for the times in which it was built (1834.) By many this is supposed to be a feat which can be performed by few, if any persons, in the State, or even in the United States.

He was married to Betsey Foster, Feb. 20, 1829. Their children were 4 boys, two of whom, Goodsill and Edgar, died in early life. James A. resides with his mother at the homestead, and was chosen in 1874 as town Representative. The other son, Miles R., is an able minister of the M. E. church.

Mr. Barney was intelligent, temperate, industrious and economical, and withal

blameless in his moral deportment and had the confidence of the community, was chosen town Representative in 1847, and was honored with other town offices.

From 1822, when he commenced business, to 1836, he was co-partner with his older brother, Rufus L., in the iron and lumber business, together with farming. He acquired a very respectable property which was left to the widow and the two surviving sons. Mrs. Barney died Feb. 1, 1875.

RUFUS L. BARNEY,

eldest son of Elisha Barney, was born in Taunton, Mass., Dec. 15, 1796, and died in Swanton, Feb. 26, 1874, in his 78th year. He came to this town with his parents in March, 1800, and has resided here ever since. His continuous residence in town at the time of his death was longer probably than any other person at that time living.

Early in life he acquired habits of industry and economy which he ever afterward practiced, and which laid the foundation of the competency he afterward possessed. Among his papers we find the following, which it would be well for the young men of the present day to consider: "I worked as hard for my parents until the age of 21 as any boy ever did, and don't remember of ever having 25 cents for spending money up to that time."

On attaining his majority he engaged in the lumber business for a few years. In 1822 he and his brother Horatio bought the homestead farm lying north of the forge, and became partners in business, under the firm name of R. L. & H. W. Barney, carrying on farming and lumbering. Having purchased the forge of their brother-in-law, Robert Foster, in March, 1824, they commenced the iron business, which they carried on with considerable energy and not without profit for many years. In the year 1834 they built the stone-dam and saw-mill on the Island side of the forge privilege. After a partnership of some 14 years a dissolution took place in 1836, the saw-mill and homestead farm in the division coming into possession of Rufus L. The saw-mill he gave to two

of his nephews, V. G. and R. Lester Barney, about 1868. The homestead farm he retained while he lived. He was fond of farming and kept his farm in fine condition, and it may with much propriety be said he was a model farmer. He was a man of much force of character and strong will; while he scrupulously rendered to every man his due, he exacted the same in turn. He enjoyed the confidence of his fellow-townsmen and held many town offices.

About 1825 he married Hannah S. Ring, by whom he had two daughters, one dying in childhood. The other married Major L. D. Clark, and is now living in Vine-land, N. J. The union, however, proved to be an unhappy one, which finally led to separation and divorce.

Rufus L. Barney's temperance habits and principles were strong and decided, and he was ever ready with his money and influence to aid the cause. The poor whom he considered deserving ever had his sympathy and assistance. In all business matters he wished to have everything clearly understood, and then that the parties live up to their agreement. As to litigation he abhorred it, and though doing considerable business for many years, it is not known that he ever had a disputable lawsuit.

Some time previous to his death, being admonished by advancing years and failing health that he held life by a very precarious tenure, he had all his business matters arranged, so far as it could be done, so that his friends might have the least trouble possible in closing his affairs after his decease. The disposal of his property he thought best to keep a profound secret, even from his nearest friends, no one knowing the purport of his will, except the one who wrote it, until it was opened after his death. His will when opened revealed the fact that he had willed the town of Swanton \$20,000, and to the "Home of the Friendless" at Burlington, \$500. He had not long before his death paid off a debt for the Methodist church in this place, which was held against the parson-

age, of over \$600. The balance of his property was left to his near relatives.

The structure of his mind was such that he could not accept as true many minor matters of Christian belief, on evidence which to others might be deemed conclusive. He would, therefore, often put the question, "How do you know?" to those who advanced some opinion or dogma that he could not readily accept. But though inclined to question many of the religious tenets held by the churches at the present day, he ever had a profound respect for the Bible and professed to believe its truths.

His belief in the Bible led him to practice its teaching, and in particular with respect to usury, which he considered unlawful interest, and although for many years he loaned money in considerably large sums, he would never receive more than 6 per cent. per annum, frequently giving as a reason (aside from the Bible teaching) that as a general rule no one could afford to pay a larger amount for the use of money.

GEORGE BULLARD,

son of Daniel and Acsah Bullard, born June 2, 1806, and died July 16, 1874. He was married to Mary Ann Skeels June 6, 1832, whose death occurred Sept. 4, 1845. The children were: Gardner W., born May 13, 1833; Harlan P., b. June 10, 1837; Lucy, Sept. 24, 1842, died Jan. 14, 1843.

For his second wife he married Susan A. Cook, Jan. 18, 1846; children: Acsah, b. Nov. 28, 1846; Elsie, b. Jan. 1, 1852, died Jan. 18, 1853.

Mr. Bullard in early life engaged in the business of making wagons and sleighs, which was continued several years, after which he gave his attention almost exclusively to farming. His son Harlan now occupies the homestead. Mr. B. was for many years town clerk, and was representative in the legislature in 1849.

HON. WM. L. SOWLES

departed this life May 28, 1878. From a brief sketch of his life that appeared in the *Swanton Courier* a few days after the funeral:

We regret to announce the death of Wm. L. Sowles, an old and prominent citizen of this town, which occurred last Tuesday, after an illness of 10 days. Though in his 78th year, he had been about the streets as usual until within a few days of his death. He had been gradually failing for some time past. The funeral was held at the house Thursday, at ten o'clock, Rev. Mr. Hyde and Rev. Mr. Spencer of St. Albans conducting the exercises. The arrangements for the funeral were admirably carried out by Judge Blake. The three sons, Merritt, Edward, and Albert Sowles, Dr. Leach, G. W. Beebe and C. H. Reynolds acted as pall-bearers. Wm. L. Sowles was born in Alburgh, in 1800; was the son of Lewis Sowles, one of the sturdy pioneers of that town, and one of a family of 14 children. For many years, he was engaged in an active business life in Alburgh, both as tradesman and farmer.

In 1828 and 9, he represented Alburgh in the Legislature, and in 1841 & 2, Grand Isle county in the State senate. In 1849, he was a delegate to the constitutional convention, and again in 1856. In 1850 and '51, he was judge of the county court.

For the past 24 years, the Judge has been a resident of this town, moving here in 1854. Until he became president of the Union Bank, he was engaged in farming pursuits, and tilled many a broad acre on the large estates near the Lake. In 1856, he went to the Philadelphia convention as a delegate; in 1864, he was chosen president of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Montpelier, and acceptably filled that office for 10 consecutive years. While living in Alburgh, he was confirmed in the Episcopal church at Clarencville, P. O. He afterward united with the Methodist church, of which he was a member at the time of his death. He was a large, strong man, of excellent business ability, and amassed a large property. One only of the family of fourteen remains, Mrs. Jane Weeks of St. Albans. The Judge left 3 sons and 2 daughters. His was a successful and well-spent life, and he died both respected and honored.

HON. VALENTINE S. FERRIS.

[From the Swanton Courier.]

The people of our community are in sorrow; from among them, one who for long years has had their respect and esteem and has been associated with them in the various relations of life, has been removed by death. The Hon. V. S. Ferris departed this life Sunday morning, Dec. 21, 1879, in his 71st year. He was born in this vil-

lage and this has ever been his home. In his school days, he was noted among his associates for his kindly disposition. For his first wife, he married Cornelia, daughter of Judge Wm. Brayton, who died in 1855. He afterward married Mrs. Emma Everest Gates, widow of Dr. Horatio Gates, who died February, 1878. In company with his two brothers in early life, he engaged in business and took measures to develop the water-power at this place. They were then the owners of nearly all the water-power on the easterly side of the river. They erected the large brick grist-mill in 1833, and also large marble and lumber mills, and for a time were engaged quite extensively in the marble business. They finally disposed of their interest in mills and water-power and engaged in other pursuits. The Judge, as he is familiarly called, from this time gave his attention largely to the management of real estate in which he was interested. It is thought his name occurs more times as the conveyer of real estate, on the records of the town, than that of any other man. From his early manhood he took a lively interest in all matters connected with the general welfare, especially in town matters, and he has been honored with nearly every office in the gift of the town as well as other important offices of honor and trust, and has ever faithfully and acceptably discharged the duties of the same. For many years Judge Ferris was an acceptable and consistent member of the Protestant Episcopal church. This was the church of his choice, yet he was exceedingly liberal and tolerant toward other denominations, and often united with them in their religious worship, with apparently as much freedom and comfort as when with his own. For some weeks before his departure he seemed conscious of the decay of his vital powers, and at one time remarked to the writer, that in view of his approaching end, he had arranged his worldly affairs so that they were in as good condition for him to leave as they could be, and as to his spiritual interest he was perfectly resigned to the Divine will, and much more to the same effect. "Mark the perfect man, and

behold the upright: for the end of that man is peace."—Ps. xxxvii: 37. G. B.

The funeral of Judge Ferris was quite largely attended at the deceased's late residence, Rev. Mr. Bliss of Burlington officiating. Among the guests from out of town were J. Gregory Smith and wife of St. Albans, they coming out by special train for that purpose.

JOHN BARNEY, ESQ.

(From the Swanton Courier.)

With the death of John Barney, one of Swanton's old citizen landmarks has passed away. His death took place Saturday evening, Oct. 9, 1879, at 9 o'clock, of paralysis, after a week's confinement to his bed. Mr. Barney was born in Bennington, Mar. 18, 1804. His father was Lemuel Barney and his mother's maiden name was Anna Henmon. The deceased was one of a family of 10 children, 4 girls and 6 boys, the former, Mrs. Gray of Burlington, Mrs. Bliss of Keeseville, and Mrs. Cole and Mrs. Nokes of Swanton, are still living. Of the boys only Friend and Lemuel are living. Lemuel Barney moved to Swanton early in the present century. What little education the deceased had was acquired here in the old district school, where the red school-house now stands, on the west side of the river. He never learned a trade, but Uncle Harry Aseltine tells us Mr. Barney worked for a time in a blacksmith shop with him. May 10, 1826, Mr. Barney married Esther Hathaway, who survives him, they having lived together 53 years. The fruit of the marriage was 5 children, only 3 of whom are living, Byron, John, and Mrs. Goeslin. With the exception of a few years in trade in a store at the west end of the bridge, Mr. Barney devoted his life to farming, in which he was quite successful in all his business transactions, being prudent, careful and of good judgment. Probably there are few men in the State that have been more honored by town offices than Mr. Barney. Almost continuously for over 40 years he has held some office. In 1838 he was elected constable, an office which he held for 7 consecutive years. In the years

of '41, '42 and '43 he represented the town at the State Capital. In 1847 he was elected town treasurer, and held that office eleven years; in 1849 and '50 was high bailiff of Franklin county; at various periods since 1859 was selectman, and served 12 years as deputy sheriff. The fact that the deceased acted as a public servant for so many years gives evidence that he was a faithful officer and enjoyed the fullest confidence of the people. He was a Republican and notably partisan in his views. Among the many efficient town officers Swanton has been fortunate in possessing, probably not one of them took a greater interest in the affairs of the town, and its interests were identical with his own and looked after fully as close. If he had a fault as a public officer it was his rigid economy, which some perhaps considered too severe sometimes for the best good of the town. Of one thing the citizens of Swanton were assured of when John Barney had his say, that not a penny should go out of the treasury except what was actually necessary to properly run affairs. Not a bad quality after all in a public officer. He has had great influence in local politics, was a good and safe counsellor, and often has been turned to by other towns for advice. For many years he has been familiarly known as "Uncle Jack," a title he seemed to enjoy.

The funeral was very largely attended at the deceased's late residence, Monday afternoon, Rev. J. H. Babbitt preaching the funeral sermon. . . .

ELI H. RICHARDSON

died at his residence Mar. 20, 1882, aged 51 years. He was born in the town of Fairfax, but came to this town about 25 years ago. In 1862, he enlisted in one of the 9 months' regiments, and remained in the service during that period. After his return, he commenced the manufacture and sale of furniture in this village, and continued in that business for some 15 years, when that fatal disease, consumption, marked him as its victim. He leaves a wife and an adopted daughter. Mr. Richardson was a devoted member of the



E. L. Barney

COL. 6TH VT. VOL'S

MORTALLY WOUNDED IN BATTLE OF WILDERNESS MAY 5TH
DIED AT FREDERICKSBURG VA. MAY 10TH 1864.



Wm. H. Burleigh

COL. B. H. BURLEIGH

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
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125 WEST 47TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

M. E. church for 27 years, a pleasant, kind-hearted neighbor, and an honest man, and was highly respected by all that made his acquaintance. But one sister remains out of a numerous family.

COLONEL BARNEY.

WRITTEN BY THE REV. J. B. PERRY.

Col. Elisha L. Barney died at Fredericksburgh, Va., May 10, 1864, aged 32 years. The deceased was the eldest son of Geo. Barney, of Swanton, and the grandson of Elisha Barney, who was born in Taunton, Mass., July 17, 1776, and came to Swanton in 1799. His mother was the daughter of Ezekiel O. Goodrich, a native of Richmond, Mass., who settled in Swanton in 1801.

Elisha L. was born in Swanton, April 13, 1832, and passed his childhood and youth in the same town. As a boy he was amiable in disposition and unassuming in deportment. He made good use of the advantages for intellectual improvement furnished by the common school and academy of his native village. His parents being professors of religion, he early came under Christian influence, and no doubt received from it a bias which he never lost. He is spoken of as one who was ever an obedient son, as a kindly and confiding companion, and as respectful and obliging under all the relations of life.

In 1851, when 19 years of age, he went to Dubuque, Iowa, and became a clerk in the store of two uncles, who were at that time dry goods merchants in that city. He continued to be thus employed until 1855, when he entered the same business as principal, becoming one of the firm of Barney, Scott & Co. The next spring he was joined in marriage to Miss Sarah A. Burton, born in Lewis, Sussex Co., Delaware, June 12, 1833.

The religious interest which prevailed very extensively throughout the country in the winter of 1857 and '8 did not leave Mr. and Mrs. Barney unaffected. As the work advanced in Dubuque, they both became deeply enlisted, and seeking the spiritual welfare of their souls, soon found peace in believing, and shortly afterward united with the Methodist church.

A year or two later Mrs. Barney's health began to fail, and Mr. Barney closed his business in Dubuque in the spring of 1859, and returned to his native place, hoping a change of climate might prove beneficial to her, and to enable her, should she not recover, to be nearer her Eastern friends. She continued to sink during the coming summer, and early in autumn she died, Oct. 9, 1859. She left an infant son, who has ever since been a precious care and solace to his grand-parents in Swanton.

On Mr. Barney's return to New England he established himself as a merchant in his native town, under the firm of Jewett & Barney, and thus continued in business until the autumn of 1861. His partner, who was connected with the 1st Vermont regiment, having returned home, and there being at the time a pressing demand for men, Mr. Barney felt impelled to enlist as a volunteer in the service of his country. He was chosen captain of a company which he assisted in raising. This was Co. K of the 6th Vermont regiment. His commission bears date Oct. 15, 1861.

During the following winter, the regiment was stationed in the vicinity of Washington. It will of course be impossible to notice all the movements of the regiment while our lamented friend was connected with it. Little more is here expected than a brief reference to the several engagements at which he was present. The winter being passed, and the spring being opened, the service began in earnest. The first conflict in which Capt. Barney and his company were engaged, was at Lee's Mills, April 16, 1862. In an attempt to cross Warwick Creek and take the earthworks on the other side, they had a contest with the enemy. Being exposed to a galling fire they were forced to abandon the project.

They were next engaged in a skirmish at Williamsburgh. In this they were for some time exposed to a hot fire from the confederate forces. This occurred May 4th. We find them soon after occupied in the eventful seven days' fight and retreat on the peninsula. They were engaged on

the 27th of June in reconnoitering. While they were at Golden's Farm, they were compelled to give way and finally retire on account of the shells of the enemy. Two days later, June 29, they participated in a severe engagement at Savage Station. The rebels made an attack about 6 o'clock P. M., and continued to fight until dark, when the Union forces were obliged to retreat. The day following, June 30, the enemy opened upon them while they were at White Oak Swamp. They were under the heavy fire of confederate artillery for four or five hours. September 17 of the same year, we find Capt. Barney and his company at South Mountain. The rebels occupied its summit. It was desirable to dislodge them. Capt. Barney and his command were called out in advance. In the very beginning of the engagement he was severely wounded in the right temple by a minie ball. Presuming that his end was near, he said to a soldier who stood by, "If you see any of my friends tell them I died at my post." Fortunately his wounds were not so dangerous as at first supposed. He was, however, unfitted for present duty, and thus unable to be with his company at the battle of Antietam, which occurred Sept. 11.

Receiving favorable medical treatment, and making a visit home, he rapidly recovered and was soon able to join his command. Previously, however, to his return to the army, Oct. 14, 1862, he was united in marriage to Miss Martha M. Blake, the eldest daughter of Joseph Blake, Esq., of Swanton. On the 15th of the same month, he was advanced to the Majorate of the regiment to which he belonged. It is worthy to be remarked that though he was the junior captain of the regiment, he was the first to be promoted when a vacancy occurred.

The 13th of the following December he witnessed the battle of Fredericksburg, in which he was engaged. The fighting was most on the skirmish line. He had the good fortune to be made Lieut.-Col. on the 18th of the same month. March 18, 1863, he was advanced to the colonelcy of the regiment. On the 3d of May follow-

ing he was engaged in a second conflict at Fredericksburg. This was a fierce struggle, in which the Heights were stormed, the enemy driven back, and some of them taken prisoners. The next day, May 4, Col. Barney and his regiment were in an engagement at Banks' Ford. In this engagement, he took a prominent part. He ordered his men, who were occupying a depression, to cast themselves flat on their faces for protection. They hugged the ground so closely that the rebels who came over the summit of an adjacent eminence, noticed only their knapsacks. Upon this the Confederate officer shouted to his men, "See there your d—d Yankee knapsacks; seize your prey!" Rushing forward to get possession of the coveted spoils, they came within some 20 feet, when Col. Barney ordered his men to rise, and fire. They then charged fiercely upon the advancing foe, driving all before them, until the order came to fall back. In this battle they took about 300 rebel prisoners. It is said that the captured nearly equalled the captors in number. Among the prisoners were a colonel, a lieutenant-colonel, and major, and 10 other commissioned officers. Colonel Lewis, of the 7th Louisiana Regiment, on surrendering to Col. Barney tendered to him his sword. This was sent home as a trophy of victory—a memorial of the brilliant success of that eventful day. The combat at Banks' Ford, as the Colonel recently remarked to the writer, was the severest one in which he was engaged.

The affair at Franklin's Crossing, in which he also took part, occurred June 5. The river was forded, and the confederates were driven from their rifle-pits. Colonel Barney and his regiment were likewise present at the memorable battle of Gettysburg, which raged from the 1st to 3d of July. They were stationed on the extreme left wing as a reserve. Although not actual participants in the terrible conflict, they were most of the time under a heavy artillery fire. They were very actively engaged during the greater part of July 10, in skirmishes at Funkstown. This was previous to the recrossing of the Potomac by Gen. Lee.

The first of these was the... the second... the third... the fourth... the fifth... the sixth... the seventh... the eighth... the ninth... the tenth... the eleventh... the twelfth... the thirteenth... the fourteenth... the fifteenth... the sixteenth... the seventeenth... the eighteenth... the nineteenth... the twentieth... the twenty-first... the twenty-second... the twenty-third... the twenty-fourth... the twenty-fifth... the twenty-sixth... the twenty-seventh... the twenty-eighth... the twenty-ninth... the thirtieth... the thirty-first... the thirty-second... the thirty-third... the thirty-fourth... the thirty-fifth... the thirty-sixth... the thirty-seventh... the thirty-eighth... the thirty-ninth... the fortieth... the forty-first... the forty-second... the forty-third... the forty-fourth... the forty-fifth... the forty-sixth... the forty-seventh... the forty-eighth... the forty-ninth... the fiftieth... the fifty-first... the fifty-second... the fifty-third... the fifty-fourth... the fifty-fifth... the fifty-sixth... the fifty-seventh... the fifty-eighth... the fifty-ninth... the sixtieth... the sixty-first... the sixty-second... the sixty-third... the sixty-fourth... the sixty-fifth... the sixty-sixth... the sixty-seventh... the sixty-eighth... the sixty-ninth... the seventieth... the seventy-first... the seventy-second... the seventy-third... the seventy-fourth... the seventy-fifth... the seventy-sixth... the seventy-seventh... the seventy-eighth... the seventy-ninth... the eightieth... the eighty-first... the eighty-second... the eighty-third... the eighty-fourth... the eighty-fifth... the eighty-sixth... the eighty-seventh... the eighty-eighth... the eighty-ninth... the ninetieth... the ninety-first... the ninety-second... the ninety-third... the ninety-fourth... the ninety-fifth... the ninety-sixth... the ninety-seventh... the ninety-eighth... the ninety-ninth... the hundredth...

The first of these was the... the second... the third... the fourth... the fifth... the sixth... the seventh... the eighth... the ninth... the tenth... the eleventh... the twelfth... the thirteenth... the fourteenth... the fifteenth... the sixteenth... the seventeenth... the eighteenth... the nineteenth... the twentieth... the twenty-first... the twenty-second... the twenty-third... the twenty-fourth... the twenty-fifth... the twenty-sixth... the twenty-seventh... the twenty-eighth... the twenty-ninth... the thirtieth... the thirty-first... the thirty-second... the thirty-third... the thirty-fourth... the thirty-fifth... the thirty-sixth... the thirty-seventh... the thirty-eighth... the thirty-ninth... the fortieth... the forty-first... the forty-second... the forty-third... the forty-fourth... the forty-fifth... the forty-sixth... the forty-seventh... the forty-eighth... the forty-ninth... the fiftieth... the fifty-first... the fifty-second... the fifty-third... the fifty-fourth... the fifty-fifth... the fifty-sixth... the fifty-seventh... the fifty-eighth... the fifty-ninth... the sixtieth... the sixty-first... the sixty-second... the sixty-third... the sixty-fourth... the sixty-fifth... the sixty-sixth... the sixty-seventh... the sixty-eighth... the sixty-ninth... the seventieth... the seventy-first... the seventy-second... the seventy-third... the seventy-fourth... the seventy-fifth... the seventy-sixth... the seventy-seventh... the seventy-eighth... the seventy-ninth... the eightieth... the eighty-first... the eighty-second... the eighty-third... the eighty-fourth... the eighty-fifth... the eighty-sixth... the eighty-seventh... the eighty-eighth... the eighty-ninth... the ninetieth... the ninety-first... the ninety-second... the ninety-third... the ninety-fourth... the ninety-fifth... the ninety-sixth... the ninety-seventh... the ninety-eighth... the ninety-ninth... the hundredth...

We find Col. Barney next bearing a prominent part in the fight which came off at Buckland's Mills on the 19th of October; he had been ordered out with his regiment on picket duty. As the 1st Vermont Cavalry was retreating, Col. Barney very timely came up, checked the retreat, and saved the regiment from imminent peril. In this action he performed very important service.

On the 24th of the same month, he returned to Vermont to assist in raising recruits. In company with others, he held war meetings, as it was thought with favorable results, in a number of towns in the northern part of the State. This occupied his attention till about Jan. 4, 1864. Having returned to the army soon after this, he found considerable religious interest prevailing in camp. This seemed to give him great delight. During the continuance of this interest, as well as at other times, he labored for the spiritual welfare of the soldiers. The chaplain writes that Col. Barney was ready to do all in his power to give character and efficiency to the religious exercises. On the opening of the campaign in the spring of 1864, we find him at his post. He was connected with the movement made under Gen. Grant toward Richmond. When they entered what is called the Wilderness, his regiment was so stationed as to be very much exposed in case they moved forward, if we may judge from what ensued. Having been occupied a part of May 5th in throwing up breast-works, he and his men were resting when the order came to advance. Proceeding forward, they no sooner reached the crest of a hill than they were unexpectedly fired upon by the enemy who were lying in ambush completely concealed by a ravine on the other side. Col. Barney fell, having received a mortal wound from a minie ball, which struck on the right side of his head. This was on the first day's fight, at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Col. Barney was carried to the rear, and thence he was borne by soldiers for about a mile through the woods. An ambulance being at last procured, he was conveyed in it to the hospital. He lay the greater part

of the time in a state of stupor. When roused to consciousness by special effort, he answered questions correctly. On the evening of the 6th, he asked the surgeon who was trying to remove the ball from his head, what he thought of his recovery. On the doctor's replying that there was little hope, he remarked, "When hit, I expected to die immediately, but felt that it was all right; that I had a Saviour, and was prepared to go." Just before the engagement he had written to his wife. Among his last words to her are these, "My hope and trust are firm in my Saviour, and I feel strong to go forth. It may be my lot to fall, but I thank God that Christ has died for me, and if I am never again permitted to return to my home and those I love, I believe we shall meet in the bright world above."

After the removal of the ball, he was taken to Fredericksburg. This was a hard jaunt, as he was compelled to ride some 48 hours in a mule wagon, and over rough roads. Although inclined to stupor, he occasionally roused himself and spoke of the pain from his wound. On the morning of the 8th, he appeared to be better, and hopes were entertained of his recovery. He said if he could only go to Washington, and be at the house of an old friend of his there, and have his wife come and nurse him, he might yet get well. But the hopes awakened were of short duration, and he soon began to fail. Fever set in; he continued to grow worse. During this time, he was for the most part unconscious. He lay in this state until Tuesday morning, May 10th, when he was freed from pain of body, and the spirit went back to God who gave it. His remains were embalmed and sent home for burial. They reached the railway station of his native town, Swanton, Saturday evening, May 13. Their arrival was awaited by a large concourse of citizens, who accompanied them to his father's house, at the hour of twilight, amid the tolling of the bell, the peal of the cannon, and the beat of the muffled drum. The funeral exercises were held in the open air on Wednesday, the 18th. The body was borne to the park, that all who wished might

once more look upon the face of the deceased. The national flag shrouded the coffin, and upon the stars and stripes rested the sword of Col. Lewis, the memorial of the battle in the rear of Fredericksburgh.

Citizens assembled in large numbers from Swanton, and the neighboring towns, to pay the last rites of respect to the departed. Rev. D. U. Dayton preached a discourse commemorative of the virtues of the deceased, founded on the words: "How are the mighty fallen in the midst of the battle." A funeral procession was then formed, consisting of the large assembly, followed by the pall-bearers, several clergymen, the mourners and the members of the Sabbath-school. The body was borne to the place of burial, and after the singing of the song, "Wrap the flag around me, boys," the coffin was lowered, and dust consigned to dust.

Col. Barney's term of service was comparatively brief, still he had become a "veteran." The battle of the Wilderness, in which he received his mortal wound, was the fifteenth at which he had been present. By Col. Barney's death, one was removed who was missed both on the tented field and at the quiet fireside. One went who was respected and beloved in the army, and whose death was deplored by the regiment which he commanded; one was taken who had many friends at home, . . . to lament the loss they experienced in his early departure. One was snatched away, who to a fine personal form added excellent qualities of mind and heart; one who in his impulses was noble, generous and brave. . . . Be it the aim of the living to cherish the memory and practice the virtues of the departed.

CAPT. STEPHEN F. BROWN,

of Chicago, who lost an arm while serving his country as an officer in the 17th Vt., was a son of Swanton. Brown went into the battle of Gettysburg (while a lieutenant of the 13th Vt.) under arrest, and deprived of his sword for having helped himself and several privates to some water, against orders, a few days previous while on the march. He carried a hatchet in the battle

until he captured the sword of a rebel officer, and it is needless to add that by this act he also won his own. The Captain is a rising lawyer of Chicago.

CAPT. LUCIUS H. DRURY,

formerly from Swanton, was dangerously wounded in the late war, in a reconnaissance in force by Gen. Van Cleve's division, about 14 miles from Chattanooga. Capt. Drury commanded the 3d Wisconsin Battery, and was Chief of Artillery in Van Cleve's division. He was struck by a bullet in the breast which went through him, coming out near the back-bone, but nevertheless survived.

YANKEE CHARACTERISTICS.

By M. B. RUGG, Esq., (page 1053).

You may ask a Yankee questions,

And ask them as you may,

You will find that his inventions

Will ask you more in pay;

For every question that you ask

Gives him sufficient cause

Some twenty-fold. He'll take the task,

Thus one some twenty draws.

An answer that a Yankee'll give

Is hardly ever yes;

He'd rather ask you where you live,

Or something more or less.

Just ask a Yankee what you may,

'Tis neither yes nor no—

You must find out some other way,

Or let the subject go.

STATUS OF SWANTON, 1881-'2.

Population—3083.

Town officers elected March, 1882,—

Town clerk—R. D. Marvin.

Selectmen—Hiram Platt, R. D. Scott, C. H. Crampton.

Overseer of the Poor—D. O. Potter.

1st Constable—Myron C. Dorman.

Listers and Appraisers—S. L. Leach, R. D. Marvin, Joseph N. Warner.

Auditors—F. Tarbell, H. M. Stone, H. W. Farrar.

Town Grand Jurors—E. S. Meigs, M. H. Bliss, O. K. Brown.

Trustee Surplus Revenue—F. Tarbell.

Trustees of Rufus L. Barney Fund—F. Tarbell, H. M. Stone, H. W. Farrar.

Supt. of Schools—H. B. Chittenden.

Post Masters—J. P. Jewett, at Falls; Samuel Bullard, at Junction; E. C. Hume at East Swanton; Mrs. J. Janes, at Center.

Boarding Houses—C. A. Pease, L. C. Barney.

Churches—Baptist, P. S. McKillop, pastor; Congregationalist, J. H. Babbitt, pastor; Episcopal, T. Burgess, pastor; Methodist, J. D. Beeman, pastor; R. Catholic, J. M. L. Cam, priest.

Manufacturers—Monuments, C. R. Hogle; Pumps, A. A. Brooks; Sash and Blinds, R. D. Marvin's estate, O. Smith, agent.

Railroad Stations in town—C. V., west station; C. V., east station; Green's Corners, Missisquoi R. R.; St. Johnsbury and L. C., the same as C. V. west station; St. Johnsbury and L. C., at Maquam.

Eating Houses—Eugene DeNoel, E. L. Ransom, White Brothers.

Express Agent—D. J. Morrill; Insurance agent, J. P. Jewett.

Hotels—Central House, T. S. Babbitt; American House, J. W. Kelly; Hotel Champlain, at Maquam, L. B. Boynton.

Lawyers—Burt & Hall, D. G. Freeman, R. O. Sturtevant.

Literary Institutions—Swanton Falls Academy, H. B. Chittenden, principal; St. Ann's Convent.

Livery Stables—C. H. Reynolds, J. W. Kelley.

Manufacturers—Carriages and Sleighs, James Bullard; Leather, Swanton Tanning Co., R. T. Wood.

Lime—E. W. Jewett & Co., C. W. Rich, C. H. Fonda.

Lumber—C. C. Long, H. M. Stone & Son, A. K. Wanzer, J. A. Barney.

Marble Tile for Floors—Geo. & R. L. Barney.

Shingles and Plaster—A. K. Wanzer.

Willow Chairs and Boats—J. D. Sheridan.

Master Builders—E. M. Prouty, J. D. Hatch & Son, N. E. Chamberlin, C. F. Lawrence.

MERCHANTS.

Dry Goods—O. K. Brown, H. A. Collins, B. B. Blake, G. W. Squier.

Groceries—White Brothers & Co., H. C. Barnes, C. H. Blake.

Hardware—W. H. Blake, 2d, H. F. Martin.

Fancy Goods—S. S. Morey, Mrs. C. H. Wakefield.

Picture Frames—L. B. Truax, David McDonald.

Plaster—A. K. Wanzer.

Printers—T. M. Tobin, C. R. Jamason.

Produce—J. M. Dean & Co.

Sewing Machines—S. E. Moore, S. S. Morey.

Telegraph Agents—D. J. Morrill, B. C. Sheldon, J. F. Pierce; Junction, R. Smith.

Furniture and Coffins—D. McDonald.

Agricultural Implements—H. M. Kidder. Auctioneer—S. S. Morey.

Books and Stationery—B. C. Sheldon.

Boots and Shoes—H. A. Lawrence.

Clocks and Watches—D. Suter.

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron—W. H. Blake, 2d, H. F. Martin.

Crockery and Glassware—H. C. Barnes, G. W. Squier.

Drugs and Medicines—B. C. Sheldon, L. D. Carpenter.

Farm Implements at Center—C. S. Jenkinson.

Flour and Feed—Bullard & Dunbar, A. Lapelle.

Lumber and Coal—H. M. Stone & Son, C. C. Long.

Meats—Arsenault & Pease, L. M. Loukes.

Mowing Machines—M. H. Kidder.

Tailors—M. Drescol, Robert Pringle.

Physicians—H. R. Wilder, Mrs. H. S. Asselstyne, C. S. L. Leach, M. F. Prime; O. E. Gee, homeo.

Dentist—E. A. Burnett.

MERCHANTS AT SWANTON FALLS.

1795.—Metcalf.

1800-'10.—Alex. Ferguson, Ezra Jones, Silas Hathaway, Andrew Bostwick, Sprague, Sprague & Keyes.

1811-'20.—S. W. & S. S. Keyes, Amasa I. Brown, Heman Hopkins.

1821-'30.—Samuel Hoffman, Anthony Hoffman, I. A. Vanduzee, J. H. Rice, Rice & Foster, Geo. W. Foster, Foster & Allen, Wm. & H. B. Farrar, Lemuel Barney, John Barney, G. W. & F. V. Goodrich, Jonathan Berry, F. V. Goodrich & Co., A. G. Brown.

1831-'40.—H. B. Farrar, A. S. Farrar, Richard F. Fletcher, V. S. Ferris & Co.,

Goodrich & Barney, Goodrich & Hopkins, F. V. Goodrich & Co., Green & Wm. H. Blake, Clark & Smith, A. M. Clark, Green & J. Blake; Lorenzo Perry, grocer; W. H. Blake, Geo. Barney.

1841-'50.—Gardner Green, Jos. & Wm. H. Blake, Geo. Sanborn, G. Green & F. W. Spear, A. A. Brooks, R. S. Page, Page, Sanborn & Co., Sanborn & Catlin, Gardner Green, Fisk & Vail, A. B. Jewett.

1851-'60.—J. A. Vail, Bradford Williams, A. J. Sampson, Daniel Platt; Ward Barney, Bell & Fuller, grocers; Green & Lawrence, Dan'l Platt & Co., Oren Dorman, H. & H. M. Stone, S. F. Blackman & Co.; Horace Gates, grocer; Geo. Barney, W. & S. R. Lawrence, Lyman Guile; H. & H. M. Stone, jewelry; Stephen R. Lawrence, Blake & Barney, Sanborn, Brooks & Co.; Wm. H. Bell, grocer; N. & G. Adams, Platt & Stilphen, A. B. & J. P. Jewett, A. A. Brooks, Jewett & Smith, A. B. Jewett; J. P. Jewett & Co., grocers; W. S. Johnson, D. J. Morrill, E. S. Meigs, druggists; Dorman & Blake, A. D. Smith, Jewett & Barney, C. W. Stilphen; J. P. Jewett, grocer; A. A. & L. D. Brooks.

1861-'70.—E. DeNoel, Henry Roby, J. Arsenault, grocers; A. D. Watson, jewelry; Brooks & Marvin; D. W. Hatch, jewelry; J. W. & O. Dorman, A. B. Jewett; J. M. Dean, B. Lawrence, grocers; Hogle & Sowles, G. G. Blake, Dorman, Gould & Co., T. B. Marvin & Son, G. G. & B. B. Blake, Jewett & Janes; Jewett & Barney, grocers; Blake & Bros., Jewett & Morey; R. M. Bliss, grocer; F. H. Barney, Jr., Hogle & Marvin; D. E. Brundage, books; B. F. Arsenault, Gould & Squier, B. B. Blake; Chas. Mullen, A. W. Asselstyne, Jewett & Blake, grocers; S. S. Morey, fancy goods.

1871-'82.—Blake & Lawrence, B. B. Blake, C. H. Blake; L. D. Carpenter, drugs; Mrs. C. H. Wakefield; Morrill & Brooks, drugs; W. H. Blake, 2d, hardware; O. K. Brown & Co.; D. Suter, clocks and watches; Morrill & Reynolds, crockery; Dorman, Gould & Co., Dutcher & Neville, Blake & Lawrence; Barnes & Matthewson, provisions; Gould & Squier, Geo. Squier, H. C. Barnes; H. F. Mar-

tin, hardware; B. C. Sheldon, drugs; S. A. Adams, books; H. A. Collins, clothing; D. Suter, jewelry; White Bros. & Co.

MERCHANTS IN EAST SWANTON.

John Brown, 1800-'15; Wm. Green, 1814-'16; Geo. Green, 1816-'27; Gardner Green, 1827-'34; A. Green and W. H. Blake, 1834; Alonzo Green, 1835-'44.

MERCHANTS AT SWANTON CENTER.

Ora Willard, 1812-'17; D. B. Meigs, Dr. J. Berry, 1820-'24; Ruluff W. Green, 1828-'31; Union Store, 1835-'53.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

March, 1882.

That Swanton has natural advantages superior to most of the towns in the State is conceded by every one who is in any measure acquainted with them. The water-power here, if properly improved and judiciously applied, might be made to move profitable machinery sufficient to employ a thousand or more operatives the most part of the year, and at least 500 in times of the greatest scarcity of water. At such times the power should be applied to propelling that kind of machinery that requires the smallest amount of power to the largest number of operatives, and when water is abundant, which is generally 9 or 10 months in the year, and often the year around, then apply the additional power to machinery for the manufacture of articles requiring more water to the number of workmen than in the former case.

Instead of importing cotton and woollen goods, with boots, shoes, hats and caps; also farm implements, such as mowing-machines; hay-rakes, tedders, pitchforks, shovels, hoes and nameless other implements; also carriages, wagons and sleighs, together with all kinds of iron machinery, all should be manufactured here, not only to supply the demand at home, which would be considerable, but they should be exported north, south, east and west, and there is no reason obvious to the writer why all these articles, and more, might not be made here, certainly as cheap, and

probably cheaper, than in most other places.

But a result so desirable cannot be accomplished under the present condition of things. There is now too great a diversity of interests. Therefore, the first step in the way of progress should be to bring the whole water-power under one management, the next to secure capital sufficient to work the full amount of power in the most profitable manner, which we doubt not could be speedily accomplished could sufficient energy and enterprise be brought to bear upon the subject. To induce capitalists to invest, it would only be needful to show them the amount of water-power, with a reservoir or pond the width of the river and full 6 miles in length, and the lay of the land on both sides of the river being so favorable for building sites and getting to and from the mills; then the fact that boats can come loaded direct to the Falls all the early months of the season, and reload and leave for New York or Philadelphia and deliver their cargoes without breaking bulk, there also being a port at Maquam bay, only about 2 miles from the Falls, where the largest vessels may load and discharge their cargo at all times during the season of navigation. Then there is the fact that the railroad from Boston to Ogdensburgh (C. V. R. R.) passes our village on the west border, and the railroad from Boston to Montreal on the east border, the junction of the two being about 4 miles south. We have also direct railroad communication with Portland, cars running daily. Another advantage, and not a small one, is the fact that we are in close proximity to Canada, which furnishes a vast amount of the labor for the factories in Massachusetts, and operatives could be procured from that and other quarters to work in mills at this place, probably cheaper than at any other point in the Northern States.

These advantages combined afford an argument which, if properly presented, it is believed capitalists would be slow to resist. A company having sufficient capital, with the enterprise exhibited in some of our Western cities, would in a very few

years build up a manufacturing interest which would place Swanton foremost among the manufacturing towns of the State.

As regards the financial condition of the community generally we may say business of nearly all kinds in Swanton seems to be in a healthy condition. Merchants were probably never in better standing, and in no period previous to the war was the mercantile business as good as it has been since, and this may be said of most other kinds of business. The people also who depend upon manual labor for their living were never before as well fed and clothed, or had homes so comfortable. True, there are some cases of destitution, but such can be traced in nearly every case directly either to idleness, improvidence, profligacy or intemperance, generally in a measure to all.

The farming community were never before as independent and prosperous, and mortgages on real estate never before so few or small, or dwellings so good and well furnished. We hear complaints, however, even now of hard times, but to those who, with the writer, can remember 40 or 50 years back, when farmers would get in debt during the year, and then have to pay in wheat at 75 c to \$1 per bushel, corn 50 c, oats 25, butter 10 to 12 c per pound, the complaint seems groundless, and the improvement on former times very great.

As to the morals of the town it may with truth, I think, be said that it will compare favorably with other New England towns of the same population and kinds of business carried on. There is but little, if any, drunkenness visible in our streets, and the law and public sentiment are a great restraint on intemperance; yet there is sufficient of it to seriously counteract every effort to improve the morals of the people. The outlook is not entirely discouraging. As a whole we are confident the masses are improving, and we hope at no distant day that the Christian religion will bring all under its benign and healthful influence.

As I bring my writings of Swanton and

its people to a close, thoughts almost speaking say, others of whom you have been writing have passed away; you have chronicled their doings; some friendly hand may in the near future do the same by you; soon with them you shall take your final rest in the graveyard.

"Then when the turmoil is no more,
And all our powers decay,
Our cold remains in solitude
Shall sleep the years away.

Our labors done, securely laid
In this our last retreat,
Unheeded o'er our silent dust
The storms of earth may beat.

Yet not thus buried or extinct
The vital spark shall lie;
For o'er life's wreck that spark shall rise
To seek its kindred sky."

APPENDIX.—PAPER ON SOLDIERS' MONUMENT. (Page 1064.)

(The following addition to the Paper on the Soldiers' Monument was not received in season to be inserted in its proper place.)

It is but due to history to say that though the town in its final action gave a good majority in favor of the monument, yet on the first presentation of the subject it was not so. The article was placed in the warning by some one unknown to the writer. He was at the town meeting when the article was brought up for action. A motion was made to dismiss it, and was carried in a very summary manner. After which the writer obtained a hearing, and moved a reconsideration, which was at once seconded by Col. A. B. Jewett, and after some discussion the motion was carried. There were then short speeches by several in favor of the monument, which turned the sentiment almost entirely in its favor, and it was voted to appropriate \$1,500 for the erection of the same.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Selectmen.—Conrad Asselstyne, 1790; John Knox, 1790; Jonathan Butterfield, 1790; Stephen Lampman, 1791; William Green, 1791-94, 1809-10; Asa Lewis, 1791-92; Asa Abell, 1792-93; Israel Robinson, 1793-95, 97, 99; Lemuel Lasell, 1794-96; James Tracy, 1794; John Pratt, 1795-98-1825-28; Thos. Butterfield, 1795; Joshua Calkins, 1796-98, 1801; Levi Hathaway, 1797-99; Clark Hubbard, 1798, 1807-13; Orange Smith, 1799; Joseph Robinson, 1800-1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14; Amasa Howe, 1800-3; John Baker, 1800-4;

Geo. W. Foster, 1802; Levi Scott, 1802-8, 16; Benjamin Fay, 1804-11, 12, 20, 24; Heman Hopkins, 1805-6; S. Robinson, 1805-22, 27; Daniel B. Meigs, 1805-10, 12, 18, 21, 32; Jonathan Ferris, 1807; Stephen L. Herrick, 1809; Theophilus Mansfield, 1811-13; Shadrach Hathaway, 1811-14, 15; Brigham Lasell, 1813-15; Curtis Howe, 1815-17; Leonard Robinson, 1816-17; William Brayton, 1819; James Roberts, 1818-24; Simeon Hungerford, 1818-19; James Platt, 1825-28, 36-37; Asa Baker, 28; Ruluff W. Green, 1829-31; Nahum E. Jennison, 1829-31, 43, 45, 48-49; Oliver Potter, 1829-30; Rufus L. Barney, 1831-34, 35, 44; James Brown, 1832; Henry Asselstyne, 1832; George Green, 1833-36; Dan'l Ballard, 1833-35; Richard F. Fletcher, 1833; Ira A. Pratt, 1836-37; John S. Foster, 1837-38; Nelson Bullard, 1838-39, 42; Hiram Fuller, 1838; Timothy Foster, 1839; Jonathan Wait, 1839-41, 43; Simon H. Kellogg, 1840-41; Stephen Lawrence, 1840; Joseph Blake, 1841-43, 45, 64; Harvey Rice, 1842; Chas. Bullard, 1844; Erastus B. Rounds, 1844-55-56; A. G. Bennett, 1845, 50-52; J. P. Lasell, 1847; V. S. Ferris, 1847-9, 55-56; H. W. Barney, 1847-9; John Barney, 1850-52, 59, 60, 62, 68, 71, 75-77; Geo. Bullard, 1850-52; H. L. Brainard, 1853-54; Oren Janes, 1853-54, 62; W. H. Blake, 1853-54, 61, 63, 65, 67-69; D. T. Corliss, 1855-56; Moses Catlin, 1857-58, 64; Harvey Royce, 1857-58; Abram Hogle, 1857-58; Denison Dorman, 1859-61, 70; John Hyde, 1859-61; H. B. Foster, 1862-63; E. S. Meigs, 1863-64, 70, 71; John Smith, 1865; A. B. Jewett, 1865-67; Lewis Janes, 1868; G. M. Hall, 1868-69; Fletcher Tarbell, 1869-70; A. A. Brooks, 1871; D. J. Morrill, 1872-73; E. W. Janes, 1872-73; H. M. Stone, 1872-74; A. Niles, 1874-76; J. N. Warner, 1874; M. C. Dorman, 1875; C. A. Crampton, 1876-77, 82; C. H. Reynolds, 1877; Hiram Platt, 1878-82; David O. Potter, 1878; Horatio Robinson, 1878-80; Romeo H. Scott, 1879-81, 82; E. H. Rood, 1880-81.

1st Constables.—John Asselstyne, 1790; Joseph Tanner, 1791; Lemuel Lasell, 1792, 93; Wm. Green, 1794; Ephraim Scovel,

1795, 96; Joel Griffin, 1797-1800; Silas Wood, 1801-04; Benjamin Fay, 1805-08; Leonard Robinson, Jr., 1809, 10; Daniel B. Meigs, 1811; John Pratt, Jr., 1812; W. Northrop, 1813; Caleb Mead, 1814; Wm. Farewell, 1815; Ezekiel O. Goodrich, 1816, 17; Levi Hathaway, 1818; Ezekiel O. Goodrich, 1819-29; John P. Lasell, 1830; Bradford Scott, 1831-37; John Barney, 1838-44; Jesse Barber, 1845-49; Edmund C. Wait, 1849-53; Theodore B. Marvin, 1854-65; S. S. Morey, 1865-67; T. B. Marvin, 1868; D. J. Morrill, 1869-72; John Mahon, 1873-75; M. C. Dorman, 1876-82.

2d Constables.—Joel Griffin, 1794-96; Wm. Green, 1797; John Warner, 1798, 99; Simeon Smith, 1800; John Warner, 1801; Simeon Smith, 1802; Aaron Howard, 1803; Seth Warner, 1804; Silas Wood, 1805; Aaron Howard, 1806; Leonard Robinson, Jr., 1807; Augustine Bryon, 1808; Aaron Howard, 1809; Ezekiel O. Goodrich, 1810, 11; W. Northrop, 1812; Daniel B. Marvin, 1829; John S. Foster, 1837; A. G. Bennett, 1843.

First constables have invariably acted as collectors, with the exception of John Warner in 1798, who, being 2d constable, was appointed collector.

Town Representatives.—Daniel Stannard, 1790; none chosen 1791; Thomas Butterfield, 1792-4; Asa Holgate, 1795; John Pratt, 1796-98; James Brown, 1799; John Pratt, 1800; James Brown, 1801; Silas Hathaway, 1802; Ezra Jones, 1803; Joseph Robinson, 1804-5; James Brown, 1806-7; George W. Foster, 1808-9; Benjamin Fay, 1810; Theophilus Mansfield, 1811; Jarib Jackson, 1812-15; James Brown, 1816; William Brayton, 1817; James Brown, 1818-19; Daniel B. Meigs, 1820; Timothy Foster, 1821; Jonathan Berry, 1822-24; Stephen S. Brown, 1825; James Platt, 1826; Timothy Foster, 1827-28; Stephen S. Brown, 1829; James Platt, 1830; R. W. Green, 1831; George W. Green, 1832-33; Lewis Janes, 1834; Bradford Scott, 1835-36; George W. Foster, 1837; Joseph Blake, 1838; John S. Foster, 1839-40; John Barney, 1841, 43; John S. Foster, 1844; 1845, no choice; James

Platt, 1846; Horatio W. Barney, 1847; 1848, no choice; George Bullard, 1849; Isaac B. Bowdish, 1850-51; Leander L. Cushman, 1852-53; Jesse Barber, 1854-55; Edmond C. Wait, 1856-57; George M. Hall, 1858-59; A. A. Brooks, 1860-61; E. B. Rounds, 1862; Dennison Dorman, 1863-64; Henry A. Burt, 1865-66; Moses Catlin, 1867-68; Henry A. Burt, 1869; George M. Hall, 1870; Dana J. Morrill, 1872; James A. Barney, 1874; David O. Potter, 1876; Edgar M. Bullard, 1878; Hiram Platt, 1880.

Justices of the Peace.—Thomas Butterfield, 1793, 4; Asa Holgate, 1795, 6; Joshua Caulkins, 1796-8; John Pratt, 1796; Levi Hathaway, 1797, 9, 1800, 17-19; Orange Smith, 1797-1802; Jarib Jackson, 1800-12, 15, 20-23, 30-32; Jos. Robinson, 1802; Wathan Cary, 1803; Shadrack Hatheway, Jr., 1803-5, 7-12, 15, 17-30, 34-36, 38, 39, 42, 43, 45-55; Ezra Jones, 1804-6; William Green, 1806-10; Luther Drury, 1807-8; Theophilus Mansfield, 1808-11, 20; Geo. W. Foster, 1809, 19-29, 37-40, 43-47; Levi Scott, 1810, 12, 17; Benj. Fay, 1811, 30; Timothy Foster, 1811, 12, 15, 17, 18, 20, 27, 35, 36; Heman Hopkins, 1811, 28, 29, 35-40; 1813, 14, no record to be found; Amasa I. Brown, 1815, 17, 18; Charles Hall, 1815, 18; 1816, no record; David G. McClure, 1817; Geo. Green, 1817-18, 32, 38-49, 57-59, 63-68; Simeon Hungerford, 1818; Wm. Farwell, Jr., 1819; Jonathan Berry, 1820-29; Cornelius Wood, 1822-29, 31, 32, 34, 42, 43, 46, 53, 57; Leonard Robinson, Jr., 1824, 25; Harley B. Sanderson, 1824-28; Nathaniel Cleaves, 1825, 30-34; Cary Clark, 1826-30; Stephen S. Brown, 1826-29; Daniel Meigs, 1828-30; Moses Orcutt, 1829; William Farrar, 1829, 30, 32; Norman L. Whittemore, 1829, 30, 44-49; Ira A. Vanduzee, 1830-43, 49; Isaac A. Manzer, 1830, 35-38; Jeremiah Sanborn, 1830-37, 39-46; Lorenzo Perry, 1830; Allen Pratt, 1830; Elisha Barney, 1831-37; Julius H. Rice, 1831-36; Ezra Bowen, 1831, 32; Nahm E. Jennison, 1831, 32; Jared Spaulding, 1831, 32, 37-46; Richard F. Fletcher, 1832, 33; Alfred Forbes, 1832, 33, 40-48,

56-68; Asa Wilon, Jr., 1833-39; Warren Robinson, 1833-48; Jonathan Wait, 1833-38, 42-49; Hiram Fuller, 1833-49; Geo. Bullard, 1833, 34, 36-43, 51, 53, 54, 57, 60-63; Lewis Janes, 1833, 42-49, 53, 54, 56-59, 62-64; Bradford Scott, 1833-37; James Brown, 1833-36; C. A. Mead, 1835, 36, 38-49; J. A. Warner, 1835, 36, 38, 39; Ira Church, 1835-36; Valentine S. Ferris, 1835-48, 53, 54, 61-65; James Fisk, 1836-43; Asa G. Bennett, 1836-48, 50-54, 58, 59; Stephen Lawrence, Jr., 1837, 39, 40; Roswell Mears, Jr., 1837-46, 49; Ira Church, 1837-39, 47, 48; James Donaldson, 1838, 39; Simon Kellogg, 1838-43; Joseph Blake, 1838-49; Michael E. Honsinger, 1839-49; Solomon Bliss, 1839-41; Jno. S. Foster, 1839-42; George Barney, 1841, 42, 45, 51-53, 62; Abel Smith, 1841-46; John Barney, 1841-43; John B. Dunbar, 1842, 43, 49; Wheelock S. Thayer, 1844-49, 60, 63-66, 74-77, 80, 81; Orrin Wood, 1844-46; Edwin M. Ferris, 1845, 46; W. H. Bell, 1847, 61, 62, 68-71, 74-81; Adna Orcutt, 1847; Abram B. Manzer, 1847, 48, 50, 51; Harvey Royce, 1847, 48, 50, 60, 64, 70, 72; Silas W. Newton, 1847, 48, 50; Daniel Bullard, Jr., 1847, 48; Allen Warner, 1847, 48; Adna Orcutt, 1848; I. B. Bowdish, 1849; A. J. Sampson, 1849-55; R. L. Paddock, 1849-51; George Willard, 1849; Moses Catlin, 1849, 78, 79; Z. Fisk, 1849; A. D. Story, 1849; Orrin Janes, 1849; Henry L. Brainard, 49, 56, 66, 67; John Hyde, 50, 53, 58, 60; Henry Donaldson, 2d, 1850; Harry Roberts, 1850; Samuel G. Brown, 1850, 51, 62, 63; D. P. Bennett, 1851, 53; Harvey Stone, 1851, 52; H. O. Walker, 51, 52; Hugh Donaldson, 52-54; Henry Beals, 52, 53, 55, 61, 62, 72-75; John Adams, 1853; W. Barney, 1854; Wm. D. Honsinger, 54; William Lawrence, 54; John Smith, 1854, 56, 57, 69; A. A. Brooks, 1855, 56, 69-71, 74-77; Wm. L. Sowles, 55, 56, 58-60; J. M. Tabor, 55-56, 65, 68, 69, 72, 73; E. Asselstynne, 1855, 56, 69; C. H. Bullard, 1855, 56, 65; C. C. Bradbury, 1855, 56; C. W. Green, 1855; Horatio W. Barney, 1857; Paul E. Jackson, 1858; E. S. Meigs, 1858, 59, 64-67, 69-71, 76-81; Jesse Barber, 1858, 59; E. A. Smith,

1858, 59; E. B. Rounds, 1860, 61; M. H. Bliss, 1860, 65-69, 74, 75; William C. Donaldson, 1860; Richard Marvin, 1860, 64; E. M. Smalley, 1861, 62; Azem Niles, 61-63; H. H. Hyde, 61; G. G. Blake, 61; H. M. Stone, 1862-3, 70-3, 76-7; O. D. Mason, 1863; D. G. Corliss, 1864; S. W. Hathaway, 1864; David O. Potter, 1864-67; H. M. Percival, 1865-8; Ellery W. Janes, 1865-7, 70-7; H. B. Foster, 1865; T. B. Marvin, 1866-7, 70-7; W. R. Norris, 1867; J. S. Morrill, 1867-70; A. Holdridge, 1868-9; Edgar Wilder, 1868-9; J. P. Robinson, 1868; R. H. Scott, 1868; J. D. Sheriden, 1869-71; S. M. Bullard, 1870-2; William Skeels, 1870-3; D. B. Wood, 1872-3; Harry Smith, 1872-3; Robert Skinner, 1872-3; F. E. Bell, 1872-3; A. H. Royce, 1874-7; G. W. Squier, 1874-7; C. S. Hogle, 1874-7; C. A. Crampton, 1876-81; A. J. Beebe, 1876-9; Hiram Platt, 1876-7; William H. Blake, 1878-81; Emanuel M. Brunett, 1878-9; Hoyt R. Wilder, 1878-81; James DeLang, 1878-9; John J. Foster, 1878-81; P. P. Hoadley, 1880-1; Amos Robinson 1880-1; Clark H. Butterfield, 1880-1.

OTHER PAPERS WRITTEN BY MRS. JULIA C. SMALLEY.

The following papers were written for the *Catholic World*, in monthly Nos., commencing with the Oct. No., 1869:

- Lost and Found: A Wayside Reminiscence.
- Hints on Housekeeping, by a Grandmother.
- Home Scenes in New England.
- The Young Vermonters—serial.
- Our Winter Evenings—serial.
- The Ghost of the Lime Kiln.
- Thoughts for the Women of the Times. (By spec. req't of Mrs. Gen. Sherman.)
- A Christmas Memory.
- An Evening at Chamblay.
- The Fur Trader.
- A Word for Women—by one of themselves.
- An Incident of the Reign of Terror.
- Progress versus Grooves.
- Traces of an Indian Legend on Lake Champlain.
- A Plea for our Grandmothers.
- The Wild Rose of St. Regis.
- One Hundred Years Ago. —The Highland Exile. —Recollections of Chamblay. —A Legend of the Welden.

CHARLES HALL, M. D.

BY HORACE P. HALL, M. D.

Charles Hall was born at Cornish, N. H., Feb. 2, 1786; the third son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Mosely) Hall. Having received a good English education and a fair knowledge of Greek and Latin, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Badger, at Westminster, Vt., and much of the time was a student in the office of Dr. Nathan Smith, one of New England's brightest medical stars, for many years professor of surgery in Dartmouth College. He received his diploma and settled at Swanton Falls in 1811, and remained there several years, pursuing his profession with untiring zeal. He was well liked by the community, and considered a man of fine medical acquirements and strictly honest in word and action.

In 1813 he joined the Franklin County Medical Society, and was one of the first to give it prosperity. For 20 years after, he held various offices in the society, and was their president 10 years.

July 18, 1813, he married Eliza Brayton, daughter of Judge William Brayton, of Swanton. They had 3 children: Charles H., who died in infancy (1816); Harriet B., who died Dec. 1, 1840, aged 23, and wife of Dr. N. H. Ballou, formerly of St. Albans, now of Mechanicsville, N. Y. Charles Henry left a successful medical practice in Burlington during the year 1848 for a chance in the gold regions of California, where he died in 1850.

While living at Swanton, Dr. Hall held various town offices, and among the rest that of justice of the peace; and although faithful in the discharge of its duties, we incline to the opinion that his intense love for the profession of medicine made him rather cruelly hasty at times in getting over some of the minor duties of the office. For instance (report doth say), a couple came to him to be married, and happening to present themselves early in the morning, while the doctor was out in the yard drawing a pail of water for his horse, preparatory to an early drive in the country, he enquired if they really loved each

other, and meeting with a quick and affirmative response from the blushing pair, told them to wait a few minutes and he would be out with a paper that would make them man and wife.

Dr. Hall left Swanton in 1820 and located at St. Albans, where he pursued a successful practice of medicine and surgery until the spring of 1842, when he removed to Burlington. His first wife died in May, 1822. In May, 1827, he married Charlotte Jane Hubbard, daughter of Judge Jonathan Janes, of St. Albans, and by her had 5 children, three of whom are now living.

George M., married, and is now (1870) practicing medicine at Swanton Falls.

Francis E., married and is now (1870) living at Appleton, Wis.

Horace P., married, and is now practicing medicine at St. Albans.

Julia M. H. Hall, married Horace P. Janes, second son of Dea. Horace Janes, of St. Albans, April 14, 1852, and died in San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 18, 1853; aged 21 years.

Eliza Jane Hall, the youngest daughter, died at St. Albans, April 18, 1854; aged 19 years.

Mrs. Charlotte Jane Hall, died at St. Albans, Aug. 15, 1871, aged 64 years, a kind hearted, affectionate mother—

Who dearly lov'd us,
Willingly left us
To walk with her God,
To that land of the blest.

On reaching Burlington, the doctor grappled at once with epidemic erysipelas, then pervading the country with fearful fatality, and during his first year's residence there his work was almost incessant. Indeed, so prevalent was the disease in all conditions of life, the duty of the hour seemed to be unremitting toil. He met with good success in practice generally, and particularly in erysipelas, owing no doubt, in a great degree, to the close attention he was in the habit of bestowing upon his patients.

As a surgeon perhaps the doctor more particularly distinguished himself, and ever was ready to meet any condition requiring surgical aid. He was very prudent, however, and if a shattered limb could by any possible means be saved to the patient, he

preserved it, feeling sure a bad limb saved was far better surgery than the simple operation of amputation. However, he used the knife a good deal, and was generally successful.

To illustrate that his patients were ever uppermost in his mind: Soon after locating at Burlington, the doctor was besought by the leading citizens to deliver a lecture on temperance, not only for the local good then desired, but to aid in establishing the "Maine liquor law" in the State of Vermont. He prepared an article and the time arrived for its recital, which was to take place in the old court house, where a large and enthusiastic audience had assembled to give him a hearty greeting, when, lo! the doctor was out on a sick call, and something over an hour elapsed before he put in an appearance. Finally, however, in he came with hat and manuscript in hand, almost out of breath from the hurry and excitement of the hour, and mounted the rostrum. After a little respite to collect his breath and recover somewhat from the embarrassment of the occasion, he commenced his address, a well-prepared article, and which progressed smoothly enough until nearly completed, when suddenly a messenger opened the court room door, and called in a loud and excited manner for Dr. Hall! Dr. Hall is wanted! Down dropped the manuscript, and in the twinkling of an eye the doctor started for the door, hat in hand, and not without quite a little commotion was he returned to finish his address. This is but mentioned to show his intense love for his profession and his readiness to obey the calls of humanity in this line of duty.

Dr. Hall was rather a stern man, and by some was called cross; on the contrary, he was a very kind-hearted man, affable, and enjoyed a joke as well as the next one. True, he was possessed of a large share of self confidence, and when he prescribed for a patient, for instance, he wanted his directions carried out to the letter, and neglect in this respect greatly provoked him, and frequently it was even stormy in that house.

He was a particular friend to young

practitioners, and courteous to all physicians as a medical counsellor unless unreasonably opposed, when he would stand for a well-founded opinion to the last. He was frank and honest in his intercourse with all, and expected the same in return.

Dr. Hall wrote a good deal on medical and other topics, but through diffidence on his part, only a few of the articles were published. Among such might be mentioned his "Essay on Epidemic Erysipelas," and a long and able article on "Fevers of the Champlain Valley." From the former of these works, published about the year 1843, and critically reviewed by the "American Journal of the Medical Sciences," our standard medical authors upon the subject of erysipelas, have liberally quoted, both in this country and Great Britain, evincing their appreciation of Dr. Hall's skill as an observer, as well as of his truthfulness as a theoretical writer.

Such an honorable mention of his "word spoken in due season," was not surmised in the slightest degree by the doctor when living, for such was his extreme diffidence in appearing before the public as a medical writer, that it was with great difficulty that he could be prevailed upon to publish the work from which these quotations were made, and which have done so much honor to his memory as a medical observer.

He continued to work hard in his profession until cut down, apparently in his greatest usefulness, by typhus fever (ship fever so called), Dec. 3, 1847, in his 63d year. This fever had prevailed that year very extensively and with great fatality, and at the time of the doctor's sickness, there was scarcely a physician in Burlington who had not been sick with the disease, four of whom had been his patients, and were just convalescing when the doctor was first attacked, and one of the number, Dr. George Ward, was only "just able," as he said, "to crawl up and see his old friend before he died." Many others called, and the tears that bedewed each eye told plainly how highly they esteemed the dying man. Dr. Hall prescribed for patients some days after the first symptoms of fever began to show themselves, and



George M. Hall



John A. Smith

removed a tumor from the left temple of a child brought in from one of the adjoining towns, after he was confined to his room and a good deal prostrated by the fever, which was his last act as a surgeon, and his work was well done.

In fact it may truly be said, that a ruling passion was never more manifest in a death struggle than in this instance,—continuing, as he did, to prescribe for the anxious few that found their way into his sick chamber, until the poison of the fever finally paralyzed his willing hand, and in the delirium that followed, it was work—work, in the same line of thought, until his spirit took its flight to the God who gave it.

The doctor was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church at the time of his death. He was always liberal in his views on religious subjects, believing that a contrite heart and an exemplary deportment through life was more essential in accomplishing the great end in view than any particular form of worship.

At his own request, the doctor's remains were taken to St. Albans, and buried in the cemetery at that place by the side of various members of his family who had preceded him, where they will remain

Until the last of earth shall rise.

—
GEORGE MORTIMER HALL, M. D.

BY HORACE P. HALL, M. D.

In attempting a sketch of my brother's life, I am mindful the task should fall to one more experienced in writing generally, and the drafting of biographical sketches particularly. I am conscious, such pictured sketches are apt to be overdrawn. Such faults may be deemed pardonable, since nothing should be said in such productions to detract aught from what should make the ashes of the dead ever sacred in their last resting-place and keep their memories green among the living. To say a man was born, lived, died, said but little and (by a natural inference) thought less, would hardly be a just obituary of any human being who has paid his last earthly penalty in casting off the guise of mortality for the

mysterious and sacred vesture of immortality. The most misguided of earth's subjects should receive at least one tear of pity from all who view their burial mounds, for let us remember that the rosebud blossoms with equal beauty over the graves of all.

George Hall was born at St. Albans, Feb. 4, 1825, the eldest son of Charles Hall, M. D., by his second wife, Charlotte Jane Hubbard. When a mere child he manifested a fondness for reading, and having a father only too anxious, perhaps, to indulge him in this pleasant habit, he became at an early age a good and intelligent reader; and in school kept well up with the usual studies, and in 1842 entered the University of Vermont, where he was graduated in 1846, with a brilliant record.

Our friend George H. Bigelow of Burlington in an article referring to my brother, says, "His class contained many notable fellows: among whom were Isaac Belcher, of Col.; President Marsh of the University of Oregon; Hon. John W. May, of Boston; Thomas L. Nelson, of Worcester, Mass.; Wm. A. Dodge, now a banker in New York city; Henry O. Houghton, of Cambridge, Mass., the renowned printer and publisher; Judge Jameson, of Chicago; the late Hon. James Prentiss, of Wisconsin, and Rev. Jonathan A. Wainwright, a well known Episcopal clergyman."

Dr. Hall entered the 'LAMDA IOTA,' or 'Owl Society' in 1844, and was through his college course one of its most active members and choicest spirits, and continued to take a deep and abiding interest therein until the day of his death."

When a father is earnest and enthusiastic in a given line of toil through life, whatever it may be, the sons are very apt to catch the inspiration. So in this instance: they all became physicians. George M., commenced reading medicine during the last year of his college course, and graduated at the Berkshire Medical college of Pittsfield, Mass., in the fall of 1848, with an excellent record. He began to practice with his father at Burlington one year before he graduated, to assist him in the unusually arduous duties of his

profession during that year of the famine and great immigration from Ireland. Through overwork and exposure during the prevalence of the ship fever, he was stricken with the disease, and for several days it was thought would surely die. Fortunately he survived the attack, but soon after his convalescence, his father contracted the disease and died, thus leaving a large practice to be retained and carried on by his two sons, Charles Henry, by a first wife, and George M. Here it would seem they should have remained; but the former left for California soon after his father's death, and George M., after continuing in practice there until 1850, sold his interests to Dr. A. P. Barber, and went on a tour of observation through the far West; but after looking well into the merits and demerits of our great country, finally retraced his steps to Vermont, and located at Swanton Falls, where his father commenced practice in 1811. Dr. George always regretted having left Burlington, and probably it would have been much to his advantage, in many respects, had he remained there among his many intelligent personal friends, and where he might have been greatly benefited, thus early in life, by the numerous friends and supporters of his father. Thus would a young man instead of a local fame win a world-wide reputation, let him enter in the outset the broadest field open of action.

The Doctor was twice married: first to Sarah Ann Farrar, Dec. 11, 1853, by whom he had two children, a son, Charles Prescott, who entered the University of Vt. September, 1874, in his 18th year, bidding fair to follow in his father's footsteps, in the U. V. M.; a daughter, Jennie Frances, who married F. J. Hawley of Swanton Falls, where they now reside. The first Mrs. Hall died Dec. 16, 1858. Oct. 10, 1859, he married Charlotte A. Farrar, sister to his first wife, both daughters of the late Horatio B. Farrar, Esq., of Swanton. There are no children by his second wife.

As a physician, Dr. Hall was beloved by his patients. He was very tender hearted and sympathetic,—elements in the character of a physician always comforting in the

sick room, an excess of which, however, in the surgeon, is not quite so acceptable, as we shall presently discover. In the early part of his practice, he performed several capital operations, all fully successful in their result, and it appeared as if he would eventually become distinguished as a surgeon. But he soon began to dread that phase in the life of a country doctor, until finally the sight of a bloody arm or hand would make him almost sick. But in the fevers peculiar to the Champlain valley, he was particularly successful. I think he told me, during the last 15 years of his practice he lost but two or three cases, and I am cognizant of his having treated very many severe forms of fever within that period. He seemed to have an almost intuitive conception, as it were, of diseased action, and possessed a peculiar aptitude in devising means to meet emergencies. He was by no means blind to the kind efforts of nature—who is doctor-in-chief—and with aptitude to co-operate with her recuperative tendency, he was remarkably successful through life. He early joined the state and county medical societies, and was always an active supporter of each. He loved his profession, but was accustomed to put out occasionally, as cultured minds will do, into other channels of thought, and was successful in storing well regulated knowledge in whatever subject or branch he selected. Thus in geology, he soon became quite familiar with the subject, particularly in that of his own county, so much so that few in his own section could travel with him socially, for any distance, in this rocky theme. He wrote an article upon the geology of Franklin Co., which he read before the county medical society, which all present pronounced a most able production, and all the more to be prized, it being the only one extant referring particularly to this county. Prof. Jules Marcou, of Cambridge, Mass., says of Dr. Hall: "He was an excellent practical geologist, and although he did not publish any of his numerous observations, he was better acquainted with the geology of North Western Vermont than anybody else. His researches extended into Cana-

da and a great part of the state of New York. The geology of the vicinity of Swanton, and of Highgate and Philipsburgh, is very complicated and extremely difficult; in fact, it is one of the most difficult spots on the whole North American continent; and Dr. Hall arrived by his own observations at a very just and clear appreciation of the whole structure, and of the geological age of the different groups of rocks which exist there. He discovered a number of rare fossils, and among them a very rare trilobite, which has been called in his honor *Ampyx Halli*. The late Rev. John B. Perry, who died a few years ago at Cambridge, where he was an assistant to Prof Agassiz, was Dr. Hall's pupil."

My brother referred frequently to Prof. Marcou during his last illness; often spoke of the many pleasant rambles over the fields with him in search of still further knowledge upon this highly interesting subject.

I might mention in this connection that Dr. George never quite recovered from the shock produced on his return from a sick call late one day, and learning that Prof. Marcou, or Prof. Hungerford, of Burlington (am not quite sure which), had during his absence discovered that his cabinet of curiosities was in his horse barn in the greatest possible state of confusion. This unexpected visit, we may say, was the commencement of a reformation in regard to the order of things in general, but especially in the arrangement of geological specimens. It aroused him to the reality that his fame as a geologist was extending, and that he was liable to a repetition of like surprises by visits from other geological celebrities. The mere mention of this circumstance would always produce a blush upon his countenance that told too plainly how keenly he appreciated the picture.

Dr. Hall was always very diffident, and this is probably the main reason why he never wrote more for publication, more concerning his observations as a geological explorer, which would have extended his reputation very considerably. My brother was naturally, I think, one of the most bashful men I ever knew, and thoroughly

unselfish. To illustrate: Sometime during his sophomore year in college, a party of young ladies and gentlemen assembled at our home one evening, and among the ladies were two from Montreal, with one of whom our father was especially pleased, and I doubt not would have become still more so could he eventually have called her a daughter-in-law. George up to this time had scarcely been known to take a part in entertaining even so small an assemblage—no slight task, even, for one experienced in such matters, as we all well know. Well, my brother was finally approached upon the subject, but, as usual, objected, which so provoked my father that he threatened that he would pay no more college bills for him unless George would prepare himself, come into the room, and take part in rendering the evening a pleasant one. My brother finally yielded, and was formally introduced. But alas, alas! ere he had scarcely completed the circle, he began to look extremely red in the face, and throwing a few hurried glances about the room, soon made a successful exit, and was lost to sight. On my father's return from a sick call, later in the evening, he was informed as to the situation of things, and looking for our hero, where do you think he found him?—Snugly in bed, pretending to be sick! The picture was altogether too ridiculous for further action, and the poor victim was allowed to enjoy a good night's rest. He was also very bashful in his associations with mankind generally, and this was quite noticeable until within the last few years of his life, by which time, through more frequent participation in lyceums, lecture-halls, etc., he had comparatively overcome this almost weakness of his nature, we are inclined to say, and could deliver his always well-written productions with far more dignity and ease than in the earlier years of his career. Although his extreme diffidence prevented him from ever appearing before a public audience to full advantage, yet, "where two or three were gathered together" in social converse, was his real worth more fully appreciated. His conversation was always of a high order,

and no person could indulge in an hour's friendly chat with Dr. George M. Hall without feeling benefitted thereby, gaining new ideas upon whatever theme might be introduced.

But if there was ever one thing he loved outside of his home and profession, it was the Ancient and Honorable Order of Freemasonry, in which he might be called a most brilliant light. This, we may say, was his religion, the Masonic Lodge his place of worship, and the Supreme Architect of the Universe his God, and presently we shall see how it prepared him for death. In conversation with a brother of this order a short time since,—one high in office as such, bright in his masonic as in his professional position as a lawyer, and therefore the better qualified to give an unbiased opinion of another,—I asked of him this question: At a national convocation of the brotherhood, where important business was to be transacted, how would George M. Hall compare with the stars of the order that would naturally congregate upon such an occasion? He unhesitatingly answered me that "There is no man in the United States, and perhaps in the world, that would surpass him in intelligence upon all that relates to Freemasonry, in the wisdom of his counsel in such matters, or in the morality of his nature. George M. Hall," said he, "was truly a bright and shining light,—of massive and active brain, he could fathom the vital points of any subject. We all revered him, and his loss will be keenly felt by the whole fraternity."

My brother was naturally very serious minded, and I think as moving a prayer as I ever listened to came from his lips; I can, therefore, the more readily appreciate what I have so often been told, that in some of the higher degrees of masonry, where the heart and soul of a man should be most sincerely enlisted, George M. Hall, at times, was truly sublime in the discharge of the duties of his office. To illustrate: upon one occasion an enthusiastic religionist presented himself at the door of the Encampment to be made a templar. This man had always been some-

thing of a sceptic in masonic matters, which characteristic we may say traveled with him, to some extent, until he reached the room in which were to be disclosed to his still somewhat clouded vision some of the more solemn beauties of masonry. It happened that my brother officiated upon this occasion, and after most of the ceremonies had been gone through with to make the applicant a templar in regular standing, the latter could no longer resist the pressure within him to call God to witness that all his hitherto doubts and forebodings as to pure heart-felt Christianity in masonry, were that moment dispelled! "for naught," said he, "but the spirit of a great Jehovah could conduct any ceremony with such sublime solemnity!" Dr. Geo. M. Hall died a true mason, and it is our opinion that no sweeter requiem could be pronounced over the grave of any man.

The Doctor was a Bible reader, and became very familiar with its sacred pages; and well versed in both sacred and profane history, remembering with great clearness historical events and incidents in the lives of great lights of past ages. He could always call up very readily a passage of Scripture as occasion required; although he seldom resorted to the Bible to establish a point merely for argument's sake, especially upon secular subjects, for he seemed to have too great a reverence for those sacred pages to thus seemingly misuse them. And truly, what savors more of ignorance and ungodliness in a man, than to hear him upon all occasions reverting to the Bible to carry a point, merely to establish an argument? The various poets did not escape the Doctor's perusal. Shakespere, Milton, Scott, Byron, Pope, and last, but not least, Moore and Burns were his delight. Scott's "Lady of the Lake" was a great favorite with him, and at one time he could repeat the couplet to any line one would read him from this poem. The same was true as to Pope's "Essay on Man"; he could almost repeat it from beginning to end. He was equally familiar with many parts of Shakespere; Moore's Melodies, and particularly Burns, whose lines he loved and read so much;

reading Scottish poems he rendered them particularly interesting, from being able to properly pronounce and explain the Scotch dialect. As a reader of these peculiar poems, we will say, Dr. George had few equals. He was especially familiar with all the best odes of Horace, and could repeat many of them from memory; and in the Greek he was an accomplished and critical scholar, retaining his familiarity with its classic authors during his whole post-college life. Dr. George was guilty of writing poetry himself occasionally, but I hardly think he would thank me for alluding to this fact in a sketch of his life! I think I am the only one who was ever permitted to read any of his poetical effusions, and therefore must be the only witness as to their excellence and real merit. He wrote one on "Hope," that I should be proud to introduce in this connection, if I had it in my possession. Only a few years ago I espied this gem among some of his papers, and tried to force a chance at its possession and reperusal, but he objected, perhaps on the plea that poetical doctors were not just the thing, and I presume he afterwards committed it to the flames, a fate most probably meted out to all of these poetic effusions.

The Doctor was a ready writer, and seldom re-wrote an article, or interlined alterations, however deep the subject. He has written upon various themes during the past 20 years. Many articles relating to Freemasonry, "Physiological Lectures," "Truth in Nature," "The Unity of the Life Principle," etc., but few of which, however, have found their way to the printers. He was very fond of writing upon abstract subjects. I was present upon one occasion when he read his article on the Unity of the Life Principle, which was well written and delivered,—a master production, in short,—and to one who has given the subject of life any attention, was highly instructive; but to a comparatively "untutored mind," would fall like the Greek upon a dull ear. At the conclusion of the meeting, a physician walked up to George, and taking him by the hand said—"Well, Doctor, allow me to congratulate you upon

writing and delivering a lecture that I did not understand one word of from its beginning to the end!" "Then you are certainly to be pitied," said Dr. George, jocosely, "and fully deserve the sympathy of all the members present."

In politics he originally belonged to the Jackson and Madison school of democracy; and through the late American Rebellion he was what might properly be called a "Union war democrat," i. e., I conclude, one who at the outset most sincerely deplored the necessity of resorting to arms to carry a point, but who, nevertheless, would save that Union intact at whatever cost. He was one of the Board of three for examining recruits and drafted men for the district in which he lived, and discharged the duties of his office faithfully.

As a neighbor he was kind and obliging; as a citizen, public spirited and ever ready to work for the welfare of the community in which he lived. He held numerous town offices, and represented the town of Swanton twice, I believe. "As a statesman," says one writer, in alluding to my brother, "he had few equals; having carefully examined the politics of the world, his good judgment enabled him to see their adaptation to every class. A safe man in any emergency." While at the legislature he was acknowledged to be a man of sound judgment—a "practical and influential member." He held the office of first selectman at the time of the struggle over the "bonding act," so called, in aid of Portland and Ogdensburg railroad, and was quite active in the matter, and successfully so. But that hallowed room in which the Doctor so patiently passed the last few weeks of his life was where the elements of his real manhood more distinctly manifested themselves; at that time when the soul of a man is thoroughly tested, and he must give a reason for the hope within him. I say hallowed room, for I believe when a person dies in the full faith of Christ, looking calmly upon death as if it were merely a happy sleep, from which to awaken in the continued sunshine and splendor of a life beyond the grave, as only a thoughtful, conscientious Christian

can do, such a spot—the place of his demise—is always rendered holy. Dr. Geo. was never a very regular churchgoer, which resulted in part, I presume, from professional duties as a physician; but I assure you he was always a most serious thinker in all that pertains to the subjects considered in church, and exemplary in his daily round of life, practicing a religion which he seldom or never said but little about. Some few years ago he united with the Protestant Episcopal church, and was still a member at the time of his death.

I have frequently heard people talk of him in connection with modern spiritualism, as if he believed in such stuff. Have heard people call him skeptical in religious matters. He did believe in a “natural” and a “spiritual” body, and that the spirits of our deceased friends hovered about us in some form—a most happy thought; but this table tipping, materializing jugglery of the present day as a link of communication between Heaven and earth, he most emphatically denounced, and always asserted that those who are usually engaged in such enterprises would be hardly the subjects, in most instances, through which to transmit messages from the Spirit Land. In relation to his skepticism in religious matters, we might end the debate by asserting most sincerely our belief that such an idea never entered the mind of any well balanced and truly cultivated man or woman. If there are honest and persistent skeptics in matters pertaining to the soul’s salvation, our sincere belief is that their insanity, or eccentricity, as it is sometimes called, may accurately be measured by the degree to which their skepticism exists. In relation to my brother’s supposed skepticism, the idea originated with many, no doubt, from having listened to some of his lectures relating to the mysteries of nature, since to a mind untrained in this line of research, his words and ideas might seem to savor somewhat of such notions. But by the scholar who can trace the atom in its round of life, and thereby show just how the physical part of our bodies goes to dust and back again to the air we breathe, they would be very differently interpreted.

The spiritual part of our existence is, of course, beyond human power to fathom. No, the Doctor acknowledged God in all things, as did the poet:

“All are but parts of one stupendous whole,
Whose body nature is, and God the soul.”

Such was my brother’s favorite theme of thought, and his greatest delight was to watch the bud and finally the blossoming of a beautiful flower; to note the delicate painting of the lily. He would say, Who but a great God could originate for the pleasure of his people such a wondrous spectacle as the thousand flowers of the field in every variety of tint and depths of color?

In my brother’s article on Truth in Nature, he gives a key, as it were, to his idea of religion and a true Christian life: “A man’s religion is the chief part in regard to him. Not his mere church creed, or articles of faith, but the thing that man doth practically lay to heart and know for certain concerning his vital relations to this mysterious universe, and his duty and destiny therein, is in all cases the primary thing for him, and creatively determines all the rest.” Again he says, “whence cometh it and whither does it tend? All alike point to the paternal care and regard of the divine Father, and suggests to his mind thoughts of worship and adoration, which is the respect for the higher than himself that dwells in every human heart that has sought after truth in nature.” In continuation of this subject he says, “Is it, then, a matter of great wonder that those higher and better truths which are manifested in a Christian-like life should take such a deep hold of humanity, and find such a response in its heart? He recognizes it because of its simplicity, and because of its analogies in nature in the respect for the higher. And the desire for intimate communion with the higher, is the basis from which have sprung the beautiful truths of Christianity. The teachings, then, of the Man of Nazareth of spiritual communion with the Father will find a response in every human heart that has been true to nature. Not nature in any fallen sense, for that would not be nature truthfully; but

rather in its higher and holier sense, a sense in which the divine and human are in harmony. And hence man, as he is led to contemplate the probability of an immortal existence from the analogies of "nature, learns at length that the throwing off this mortal coil is but a birth of the spirit, as it were, whose life is to know no end."

"From these thoughts," he says, "one learns that the elements of his mortal body are composed of the earth, and back to earth they must surely return for still further uses in nature. But that the spirit, which is in every true sense the man, no longer requiring the gross material of the natural body for its development, assumes its immortal relations as naturally and as truthfully as 'One who gathers the drapery of his couch about him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.'

A more truthful picture of the last few hours of George M. Hall's life could not be painted by mortal artist. In his life his ambition was to study nature truthfully; and this happy theme of thought enabled him to finally take to his death-bed with a resignation most beautiful to behold. I can truly say that I never witnessed so happy a death-bed scene,—so cheerful, so calm, as only one can experience who has trained his mind to truly believe in a glorious future beyond the grave. On the morning of the day he died, I said to him that it seemed really hard to see him thus cut down in the full bloom of his life and usefulness. "Ah, no," said he, "I would live for my friends and the community at large, but my earthly career is evidently about to be terminated, and I shall soon be called to a higher sphere of action. I assure you the picture is a pleasant one, and if I incline to doubt, in the smallest degree, as to the authorship of so bright a vision, the word TRUST in golden letters is immediately before me. I could scarcely believe, without this happy experience, that one could close his eyes so resignedly against the many beauties of earth. No, weep not for me; I am truly happy in the thought of death."

Such were almost the last words with my deeply lamented brother. They struck

deep in my heart. I thought if all could die thus truly happy, death would be completely robbed of its terror. On the morning of Aug. 24, 1874, the soul of George M. Hall peacefully took its flight, to assume its immortal relations.

His funeral was largely attended by the community in which he lived, and by his masonic and medical friends throughout the State, and the silent tears upon the cheeks of many of his more intimate acquaintances told in language stronger than the pen can write how sincerely he was lamented.

But the lid must now close
Forever o'er so sad a scene,
Until the last of earth shall rise,
And with glad chorus fill the skies,
Forgetting all earthly woes.

IN THE LAST CORNER OF SWANTON: having no further copy from our Contributors for this town with which to fill our "form" viz: by this and the next page, we can only fill up and end here in the pressure at the office, by some additional biography for Mr. Smalley found among our "clippings," after his notice on page 1052, had gone to press. A paragraph or two of appendix omitted by mistake, an errata for our own notes for the Perry Papers, and the names of the portrait donors, if not then full down our closing page for this fine and dear old town—yes, dear, a town so well written up, and withal including so much interesting and unique in detail, cannot but be precious with a historiographer, but:

FROM AN OBITUARY OF BENJ. H. SMALLEY, at the time of his death in the County paper:

This well-known citizen of Vermont died at Frelighsburg, P. Q., on the 15th inst., at the advanced age of 80 years. Mr. Smalley received merely a common school education preparatory to the study of the law, which he entered upon at an early day, and practiced in Franklin and Grand Isle counties, particularly, for more than 40 years. In 1820, he was appointed a collector of customs at Alburgh, where he became acquainted with his first wife, Anna, daughter of the late Hon. Lewis Sowles, of Alburgh, for many years the presiding judge of Grand Isle county court.

Mr. Smalley moved to St. Albans, and engaged in the practice of his profession in company with the late Hon. Henry Adams, constituting a firm of rare legal and literary attainments. Besides their professional practice, they entered largely into agricultural pursuits and into the introduction of blooded stock, which became widely known throughout this portion of the country. Shortly after making St. Albans his residence, Mr. Smalley lost his wife and afterwards married Julia Marvin. They had a son, E. Marvin Smalley, and a daughter, Cynthia Smalley. . . . Mr. Smalley left the practice of law in 1858, shortly after the death of his first wife, and settled on his farm in Swanton, where he remained until a few months since, when he and his wife went to reside for a time with [a nephew of Mrs. Smalley] G. R. Marvin, in Frelighsburg. While on the farm, he constantly improved the face of nature, making two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before, and he departed from one of the finest farms in Franklin county, . . . it is a monument to testify that the world was better for his having lived in it. While there, engaged in those congenial pursuits, he kept up his reading, mainly in literature and somewhat in law, but never "dabbled with practice," as he sometimes expressed himself, save in a few cases that particularly interested him. His last appearance was in the Swanton bonding case. He was also counsel in the celebrated Catholic church case in Highgate, and earlier in his career he was connected with the more famous smuggling case that grew out of the Patriot War and held a place in court for sixteen years. In fact, when we go back to that time and look through the Vermont Reports we find that Smalley & Adams were on one side or the other of nearly every important case in this part of Vermont. Mr. Smalley was particularly noted in his profession as an advocate, and his partner was equally noted as a counsellor. Mr. Smalley was not an office seeker, hence seldom held public trust. During President Pierce's administration his name was prominently mentioned in connection with the office of U. S. District Judge, but he gracefully retired in favor of his nephew, Hon. D. A. Smalley, his former pupil and his life-long friend. Mr. Smalley died in the Roman Catholic faith, having been a member of that church for about 30 years.

His funeral took place at St. Mary's church St. Albans, High Mass by the pastor, Vicar General Druon, two Bishops present in the sanctuary, Bishop de Goesbriand and Bishop Rappe. Bishop de Goesbriand pronounced the funeral address

in which he eulogized the character of the deceased as a man, a lawyer, a true friend of his country and a Christian. The bearers were Hons. J. Rand, J. J. Deavitt, and Victor Atwood, and Messrs. Orange Adams, B. Paull and A. S. Hyde. There was a large attendance of lawyers and others—18 June '77, *St. Albans Messenger*.

ADDENDA—to appendix on page 1132:

It was also voted that in erecting the soldiers' monument at Swanton the selectmen should select the place on which said monument shall stand. The selectmen that year were W. H. Blake, A. B. Jewett and John Smith, and I find no record of any other committee to locate the monument.

a—page 1019.—Since the paper on this page, commencing on page 1016, was written in 1875, J. A. Barney has built a first-class saw-mill on the site formerly occupied by the old forge which has been doing a fair business for several years, now, 1882.

ERRATA.—Compilers' notes, 975—1st col. 2d paragraph, 21st line, "would not permit the English to come amongst them," quotation omitted, which ends the account from Kalm; page 980, 2d col. 12 lines from the bottom, The head-house of the order has been in Spain, I think—not in France—as one omitted comma makes it now read; same paragraph, 9 lines from the bottom, and in one time should read, and in our time; page 981, 1st col. 4th paragraph, 1st line, should read, *Histoire du Canada*; 982, 1st col. 2d paragraph, 1st line, The Reccollects having just proposed it, should read, having first proposed it; same column, 3d paragraph, last line, 1838 to 39 should be 1638–9; 2d col. same page, 1st and 2d line, should read, and drew the Algonquins eventually; same column, Father Deuisllettes should be Druisllettes; 983, 1st col. 8th line, not Denouville but Denonville; 2d col. same page, 2d line, cost should read coast.

DONORS OF PORTRAITS: George Barney, two portraits; Mrs. J. B. Perry, George Barney and others, portrait of Rev. Mr. Perry; Dorman Family, Rev. Mr. Dorman; Dr. H. P. Hall—Hall portraits: Col. Jewett, portrait; Ferris Family, Judge Ferris.

ADDENDA TO TOWN OFFICERS OF SWANTON,

*and citizens who have held other County,
State or U. S. Government offices,
continued from p. 1144.*

TOWN GOVERNMENT AND OFFICERS.

One of the first things after a considerable number of inhabitants had settled in this neighborhood was to make application to a justice of the peace to call a meeting of freeholders, for the purpose of organizing themselves into a community, under a regularly constituted form of town government.

This meeting was warned to be held at the house of Jonathan Butterfield, March 23, 1790; signed by Daniel Stannard, justice of the peace, and dated at Georgia, Mar. 5, 1790.

At the time and place appointed the meeting was opened. Jonathan Butterfield was chosen moderator and Thomas Butterfield, town clerk; also John Asselstyne, constable; Conrad Asselstyne, John Knox and Jonathan Butterfield, selectmen.

The October following, Daniel Stannard went to Castleton (the Legislature meeting there that year) as representative from Swanton, he having either settled here as a citizen, or else having been appointed to make all necessary arrangements for the due recognition of Swanton as an organized town.

TOWN CLERKS OF SWANTON.

These have been chosen at the March meetings in the years set to their respective names:

Thomas Butterfield, 1790-92, 94; Asa Holgate, 1795; Amasa Howe, 1796, 97; Jareb Jackson, 1798-1815; Charles Hall, 1816-19; Cornelius Wood, 1820-28; Ira A. Vanduzee, 1829, 30; George Bullard, 1831, 33-41, 43; Richard F. Fletcher, 1832; Zoroaster Fisk, 1842; W. S. Thayer; 1844-1877, continuously; H. A. Lawrence, 1878; Rigney D. Marvin, 1879-82.

THE TOWN TREASURERS OF SWANTON

have been: Thomas Butterfield, 1791-95;

Israel Roberson, 1795; Amasa Howe, 1796, 97; Jareb Jackson, 1798-1806; Joseph Robinson, 1806-09; Shadrach Hathaway, 1810, 14-17; Benj. Fay, 1812, 13, 27, 28; Charles Hall, 1818, 19; Clark Hubbard, 1820, 21; Daniel Bullard, 1822-27; Geo. Green, 1829-31, 36-38; James Fisk, 1832; William Farrar, 1833; Timothy Foster, 1834, 35; Lewis Janes, 1839-41, 43; Horatio W. Barney, 1842, 44; E. B. Rounds, 1845, 46; John Barney, 1847-1859; N. A. Lasell, 1860-64; Joseph Blake, 1864-66; Fletcher Tarble, 1867-68; Richard Marvin, 1869-71; Wm. H. Blake, 1872-1882; J. W. Dorman, 1878.

LISTERS OF SWANTON.

Isaac Roberson, 1792; Thomas Butterfield, 1792, 93; Asa Lewis, 1792, 96; Wm. Green, 1793, 97, 1800, 02, 03, 06; Winthrop Hoyt, 1793; Israel Roberson, 1794-96, 98, 1801, 04; Joseph Gear, 1794-96; Lemuel Lasell, 1794, 95, 97; Isaac Asselstyne, 1794, 97; John Pratt, 1795; Asa Holgate, 1795, 96, 97; Amasa Howe, 1796, 99, 1801; Clark Hubbard, 1797, 1802, 9, 10; Levi Hathaway, 1798; Orange Smith, 1798; Jareb Jackson, 1799, 1800, 06, 15, 19, 20, 21, 24; John Baker, 1799; Elisha Meigs, 1800; John Branch, 1801, 03, 05; Joseph Fay, 1801; Simeon Smith, 1801; Joseph Robinson, 1802, 10; Daniel B. Meigs, 1803, 27; Ezra Jones, 1803; Henry Asselstyne, 1803; Benjamin Fay, 1804, 28, 32, 34, 37; James Brown, 1804, 26; John H. Burton, 1804; Cary Clark, 1804; Geo. W. Foster, 1805, 08, 23, 35, 55; Levi Scott, 1805, 13; Shadrach Hathaway, 1806, 07, 09; Silas Wood, 1807, 08, 09; Horatio Emmons, 1807; Theophilus Mansfield, 1808, 10; John Brown, 1809, 10; Gilbert Wilkinson, 1812; Timothy Foster, 1812, 14, 18, 20, 21, 26, 34, 37; A. J. Brown, 1812; Amos Robinson, 1813; Amos Skeels, 1813, 33; Asa Green, 1813; Daniel Bullard, 1814; Augustus Burt, 1814; Cornelius Wood, 1815; George Green, 1815, 16, 17, 19, 22, 23, 25, 28, 29, 30, 42, 46, 47, 65; Bingham Lasell, 1816; Charles Hall, 1816; Stephen S. Brown, 1817; David G. McClure, 1817; Wm. M. Keyes, 1818; Leonard Robinson, Jr., 1818, 22, 23;

Ezekiel O. Goodrich, 1819; Henry Steinhour, 1820, 26; James Platt, 1821, 22, 24, 42; John Pratt, 1824; Jonathan Berry, 1825; Horatio B. Farrar, 1825, 26; Heman Hopkins, 1827-30, 32-34, 38; Calvin Aldrich, 1827; Paul E. Jackson, 1829, 31; James Jackson, 1830; Ezra Bowen, 1831; Alfred Forbes, 1831; Jonathan Wait, 1832; Warren Robinson, 1833, 38, 40, 43; Lewis Janes, 1835, 36, 58, 59; Joseph Jennison, 1835; Gardner Green, 1836; Asa Barker, 1836; Jeremiah Sanborn, 1837; N. E. Jennison, 1838; Michael E. Honsinger, 1838, 41, 42; Alonzo Green, 1838, 40; A. G. Bennett, 1839, 41, 49, 52; E. B. Rounds, 1839, 41, 47; W. H. Blake, 1839, 41, 44, 45, 48-53, 74, 78; Joseph Blake, 1840, 60, 61; Orrin Janes, 1840-47, 52, 56, 58, 59; J. M. Tabor, 1840; Orange Abell, 1842, 44, 56; C. W. Rich, 1843; George Bullard, 1844, 48, 54, 55, 59, 60, 61, 64; Harvey Rice, 1845, 48, 50, 51; N. L. Whittemore, 1847; Charles Bullard, 1849, 50, 51; Henry Beals, 1853, 74, 75; John Hyde, 1853, 57; Brownson Warner, 1854; W. S. Thayer, 1854; R. L. Barney, 1855, 58; H. B. Foster, 1856; Jesse Barber, 1857, 60, 61, 62, 64, 65; N. S. Wood, 1857; J. M. Dean, 1862, 68, 69, 72, 73; E. C. Wait, 1862; W. H. Bell, 1863; J. M. Tabor, 1863, 69; S. M. Bullard, 1863; D. T. Corlis, 1864, 71, 72, 75, 76; G. M. Hall, 1865; T. B. Marvin, 1866, 70; V. G. Barney, 1866; J. A. Potter, 1866; Fletcher Tarbell, 1867, 68; John Barney, 1867, 74; Moses Catlin, 1867; E. W. Janes, 1868, 76, 77; M. H. Bliss, 1869; A. A. Brooks, 1870; J. P. Robinson, 1870, 71; C. C. Bradbury, 1871, 72; H. L. Brainard, 1873; Azim Niles, 1873; C. H. Blake, 1876, 77; Geo. G. Blake, 1877; R. H. Scott, 1878, 79, 80; A. H. Royce, 1878, 79, 80; E. S. Meigs, 1878, 79; H. W. Farrar, 1880; C. S. L. Leach, 1881-82; R. D. Marvin, 1881, 82; L. W. Skeels, 1881; Joseph N. Warner, 1882.

Trustees of the R. L. Barney Fund.—

At a town meeting held on March 2, 1875, the town voted to accept the \$20,000 willed it by the late Rufus L. Barney. 1876-77, chose H. M. Stone, Fletcher Tarbell, John Barney, trustees; 1878, W. H. Blake, R.

H. Scott, A. A. Brooks, trustees; 1879-80, Fletcher Tarbell, H. M. Stone, H. H. Dean, trustees; 1881, F. Tarbell, H. M. Stone, W. H. Blake, trustees; 1882, F. Tarbell, H. M. Stone, H. W. Farrar, trustees.

Town Agents.—1845, Z. Fisk; 1846, Orrin Janes; 1847, 1848, E. W. Babcock; 1849, George Green; 1850, 51, Joseph Blake; 1852, I. B. Bowdish; 1853, Jos. Blake; 1854, I. B. Bowdish; 1855, H. L. Brainerd; 1856, A. G. Bennett; 1857, 58, John Barney; 1859, V. S. Ferris; 1860, Moses Catlin; 1861, selectmen; 1862, V. S. Ferris, continuously to 1877; 1878, H. W. Farrar; 1879, R. O. Sturtevant to 1881; 1882, F. Tarble.

Overseers of the Poor.—1842, 43, Warren Robinson; 1844, Zeno Campbell; 1845, Brown Robinson; 1846-59, Bradford Scott; 1860, 61, David O. Potter; 1862, R. L. Barney; 1863, Henry Asselstyn; 1864, 65, Bradford Scott; 1866, D. O. Potter, and every year thereafter to 1877; 1878, M. H. Bullard, resigned soon after; 1879, D. O. Potter, and every year thereafter to 1882.

Trustees of the Surplus Revenue.—1838 to 1841, Benjamin Fay, Timothy Foster, James Platt; 1841, James Platt, Timothy Foster, Charles Bullard; 1843, Charles Bullard, George Green; 1844, Geo. Green, Nelson Bullard; 1845-47, George Green, Erastus Jewett, James McNally; 1848-49, Geo. Green, Erastus Jewett, H. B. Farrar; 1850-52, W. H. Blake, Erastus Jewett, George Green; 1853-55, Harvey Royce, Lewis Janes, R. L. Barney; 1856-59, Wm. L. Sowles, C. H. Bullard, Erastus Jewett; 1860-62, William L. Sowles; 1863-64, R. L. Barney; 1865-72, William L. Sowles; 1873, Joseph Blake; 1874-75, S. S. Morey; 1876-81, William H. Blake, 2d; 1882, Fletcher Tarbell.

Counsellors and Senators from Swanton.

—1834, 35, George Green; 1837, 39, 40, Timothy Foster; 1843, 44, George Green; 1846, 47, George W. Foster; 1849, 50, John S. Foster; 1851, George Green; 1855, 56, Wm. H. Blake; 1867, 68, Henry A. Burt.

Members of Constitutional Conventions from Swanton.—1793, Thos. Butterfield; 1814, Shadrack Hathaway, Jr.; 1822, Jas. Brown; 1828, Heman Hopkins; 1836, Lewis Janes; 1843, Joseph Blake; 1850, Isaac B. Bowdish; 1857, Wm. L. Sowles; no convention held from 1857 until 1870, when Valentine S. Ferris was the member from Swanton.

Postmasters at Swanton Falls.—John H. Burton (Mr. B. was adjutant in war of 1812. He went to St. Albans as early as 1808); Wm. Brayton, judge; Wm. Carter (Mr. C. was a merchant and postmaster in 1809 and 10); Wm. M. Keyes, 1815-25; H. B. Farrar, 1825-50; A. J. Samson, Aug. 20, 1850 to Aug. 11, 1855; Solomon S. Burleson, 1855 to Aug. 1856; Zoroaster Fisk, 1856 to Apr. 1861; Jason P. Jewett, Apr. 1861, to present time (1882).

Postmasters at East Swanton.—Gardner Green, 1829-34; Alonzo Green, 1834-45; E. C. Hume holds the office (1882).

Postmasters at Swanton Centre.—Eras-tus B. Rounds, 1840-63; Ellery W. Janes, 1863-75; Mrs. M. J. Janes holds the office at present (1882).

Postmasters at West Swanton.—D. H. Benjamin, 1846-50; J. F. Benjamin, 1848-51; abolished in 1851. There was a weekly or semi-weekly mail for West Swanton, and the office was about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of the present railroad bridge, on the farm now owned by W. S. & A. M. Thayer.

Postmasters at Swanton Junction.—Edward O. Brian, 1869-72; R. C. Hall, 1872-74; Geo. Little, 1874-75; Carlos Roberts, 1881; Samuel M. Bullard, 1882.

Census of Swanton.—1791, 74; 1800, 858; 1810, 1657; 1820, 1607; 1830, 2158;

1840, 2312; 1850, 2824; 1860, 2678; 1870, 2866; 1880, 3079.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

District Collectors.—Stephen Keyes; 1797-1801, David Russell; 1801-12, Jabez Penniman; 1812-15, Samuel Buel; 1815-18, Cornelius P. Van Ness; 1818-26, Jas. Fisk, resided in Swanton.

Deputy Collector and Inspector.—1819, George Burnham; 1818-25, James Fisk, Jr.; 1820-25, Orlando Stevens; 1823-24, H. B. Farrar; 1824-25, Ethan A. Allen; 1826-29, Charles K. Williams, district collector; 1826-29, Israel P. Richardson, John P. Richardson, Moses Hawks, deputies; 1829-41, Archibald W. Hyde, district collector; 1829, Stephen S. Brown, deputy; 1834-41, Norman L. Whittemore, inspector; 1841-43, William P. Briggs, district collector, George W. Foster, deputy; 1843-45, Archibald W. Hyde, district collector; 1843, Isaac B. Bowdish, deputy and inspector; 1845-49, Russell G. Hopkinson, district collector, I. B. Bowdish, deputy; 1849-53, Albert G. Catlin, district collector, V. S. Ferris, deputy; 1853-57, D. A. Smalley, district collector, I. B. Bowdish, deputy; 1857-60, Isaac B. Bowdish, district collector, S. S. Green, deputy; 1860-61, Charles Lindsley, district collector, D. J. Morrill, deputy; 1861-65, William Clapp, district collector; 1861-71, William H. Blake, deputy; 1865-72, Col. George J. Stannard, district collector; 1871-72, Henry A. Burt, deputy; 1872-75, William Wells, district collector, Herbert H. Dean, deputy.

Mr. Dean retained the office until August, 1880, when he was succeeded by Mr. E. M. Smith, who retains it at present, March, 1882.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Thus closes this excellent record from Swanton, there may be a few Author's mistakes, find us any history entirely free from them, or any compiler's work made quite perfect,—Scott was not quite satisfied with his successes, Irving in his latter days would have re-written all his books. All literature is an art, capable of higher perfection, historical literature emphatically so; the longer one works in the field, the more are they so impressed. With this general acknowledgment, known of all who pause to think, we regard Swanton a very good general and local history, not only, but remarkably so. We are not wont in our pages to compare respective papers, but think well to commend this to the notice of the towns who have yet histories to be finished for this work. Give us facts with condensation. Swanton has more space for issuing jointly with us a town volume. H.

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